"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; fair tomorrow; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

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# GERMAN FLEET SWEPT DOWN NORTH SEA TO DUTCH COAST IN GREAT GENERAL ENGAGEMENT, WON BY THE ENGLISH; BRITISH CRUISER AMPHION IS SUNK BY A MINE, 131 LOST; GERMANS TAKE 2 FORTS AT LIEGE; FRENCH ARMY COMING

## MRS. WILSON DIES IN WHITE HOUSE

"Take Good Care of My Husband," Her Dying Request of Dr. Grayson.

HER LAST WISH GRATIFIED

Senate Quickly Passes Bill for Improvement of the Slums of Washington.

HER DEVOTION TO HOME

A Painter, Lover of Nature, and Earnest Worker in Charities—Both Houses of Congress Adjourn.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Helen Louise Axson Wilson, wife of the President of the United States, died in the White House at 5 o'clock this afternoon. At her bedside when the end came were President Wilson, his three daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre of Williamstown, Mass., who was Miss Jessie Wilson, and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, who was Miss Eleanor Wilson, and is now the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Passed Assistant Surgeon Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., the attending physician at the White House, and a trained nurse. Secretary McAdoo and Mr. Sayre, the sons-in-law of the President and Mrs. Wilson, and Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President, were in an adjoining room.

Mrs. Wilson had two sinking spells today, the second about 1 o'clock this afternoon, when she lapsed into unconsciousness. Just before that time Mrs. Wilson called Surgeon Grayson to her bedside and whispered to him:

"Doctor, if I go away, promise me that you will take good care of my husband." She never spoke again, but in occasional returns of consciousness she moved her eyes toward the President and her daughters, each in turn, and indicated by a smile that she recognized them.

Since yesterday at least Mrs. Wilson realized that she could not survive. When the President went to the sick-room early yesterday morning and said "Jessie has arrived," Mrs. Wilson smiled and answered, "I understand." It was apparent that she knew that Mrs. Sayre had been summoned to Washington on account of the critical condition of her mother.

Early this morning Mrs. Wilson told the President that she would pass away much more contentedly if she knew Congress had passed a bill in which she was deeply interested, providing for better housing arrangements in the slum alleys of Washington. At the President's instance, Congress acted quickly and before she lost consciousness Mrs. Wilson had the satisfaction of knowing that the measure had been passed by the Senate and that the House would follow suit.

**Did Not Abandon Hope.**

President Wilson did not abandon hope for the recovery of Mrs. Wilson until this morning. There had been a slight improvement in her condition during the night, and this gave ground for encouragement. But at 9 o'clock Dr. Edward Parke Davis of Philadelphia, the family physician, who had attended the President and Mrs. Wilson while they were residents of Princeton, reached the White House, and after an examination of the patient, took the President into one of the downstairs rooms of the mansion and informed him that she could not recover, and that her death was a matter of hours only.

The President bore up bravely against this shocking news. While he was fully aware that Mrs. Wilson's condition was critical, he believed, as did the others in the White House, that she might survive for a week or more, and that as long as life lasted there would be a chance that she might pass through the crisis in safety. Immediately after learning from Dr. Davis that it was useless to expect any improvement in Mrs. Wilson's condition, the President broke the news to his daughters, who were less prepared than he to bear it, as they had not been given to understand how gravely ill their mother was. From that time on the President and his daughters remained in the sick-room. Through most of the long vigil, the President sat by the side of his wife, holding her hand and returning the smiles that she gave him as she retained consciousness. Not once did she betray any lack of courage. One of those who knew what went on in the sick-room said that Mrs. Wilson's last hours were an inspiration.

The cause of Mrs. Wilson's death was Bright's disease. It was aggravated by a nervous breakdown attributed to the exactions of social duties and her active interest in philanthropy and betterment work. In addition to these troubles Mrs. Wilson suffered a severe shock from the fall which she received in the White House last February. At 11 o'clock this morning, after a fairly favorable night, she had a severe sinking spell from which, however, she rallied in about an hour. At 1 o'clock she realized that another sinking spell was coming, and it was then that she told Dr. Grayson to take good care of the President.

**Congress Told of Her Death.**

Immediately after Mrs. Wilson's death telephone messages were sent to Speaker Clark, Senator Kern, and Representative Underwood, the floor leaders of the two houses of Congress, and the members of the Cabinet. Both Houses of Congress adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Wilson shortly after the news of her death was received at the Capitol. In the Senate the announcement was made by Mr. Kern, the majority leader, in a few feeling words, and the adjournment followed immediately. In the House the announcement was made by Mr. Underwood, the majority leader, and a resolution of sympathy with the President and his daughters was adopted. As a further mark of respect and sympathy the House adjourned.

WIFE INSPIRED PRESIDENT.

**Mrs. Wilson His Chief Aid—Interested in Home, Art, and Charity.**

Intensely interested in the career of her husband, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, mistress of the White House, has been the chief aid and inspiration of the man who has distinguished himself first as head of Princeton University, subsequently as Governor of New Jersey, and finally as President of the United States. Her deepest interest was in her home. She took entire personal charge of the education of her three daughters until they were past the age of twelve, ready to enter a private school preparatory to college training.

Before marriage Mrs. Wilson was Miss Ellen Louise Axson, daughter of Samuel Edward and Margaret Jane (Hoyt) Axson. She was born in Savannah, Ga., and there she received her early education at home before entering Woman's College at Rome, Ga. In the latter city her father, a Presbyterian minister, had a church.

In her girlhood Mrs. Wilson developed a love of art that was never diminished by her widening interest in other things. Finishing college, she came to New York and studied here at the Art Students' League. It was in this city she was wooed by Woodrow Wilson.

**Her Marriage and Later Life.**

She was married in Savannah in the old home of her parents, and her grandfather, according to her wishes, performed the ceremony. The homestead where they became man and wife was an object of moving interest to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson when they visited Savannah in the Spring of 1912.

Following their marriage, Mr. Wilson became a member of the first Faculty of Bryn Mawr, where he became Professor of History and Political Economy. Later they went to Middletown, Conn., when Prof. Wilson was called to a chair in Wesleyan University. Her last years as the wife of a college professor were spent in Princeton, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have three daughters. The first is Miss Margaret Wilson, who is an accomplished singer, devoted to outdoor sports and books as well. The second was Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, who, as the "thirteenth White House bride," became the wife of Francis Bowe Sayre, formerly of the staff of the District Attorney of New York. The third was Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, the President's youngest daughter, who was married recently to Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo, one of Mr. Wilson's closest political advisors.

Mrs. Wilson was the companion of her husband and she also was just as much the companion of her daughters. The household was a democratic and, therefore, a simple one. In their home life the President was very dependent on her. She was occupied with providing for his comfort, and often guarded him against intruders when the President wanted to be quiet. Mrs. Wilson had a love of books, the same as her husband, and constantly they read together and in the family circle.

Poetry, art, and nature were where Mrs. Wilson's tastes ran. Among her favorite poets were Milton, Browning, and Wordsworth. She also was a lover of Shakespeare. Five of her paintings were seen last November in the exhibition of the Association of Women Painters and Sculptors.

**Earnest Welfare Worker.**

While Mistress of the White House Mrs. Wilson made other visits among Government employes in behalf of welfare work. Her observations in the mailbag repair shops, conducted by the Post Office Department, where many women are engaged sewing up torn mail pouches, brought to the attention of the proper officials the fact that there was a lack of sanitary conditions in the shop, and that tuberculosis and other diseases were prevalent in the establishment. She paid many visits to the alley slums of Washington and attended many meetings there at which social welfare work was discussed.

Her friends regarded Mrs. Wilson as distinctively a Southern woman in many ways. She was youthful in appearance without loss of motherly charm. She had soft brown hair and brown eyes, a fair complexion and often a smile that suggested what were her thoughts.

Mrs. Wilson left besides her husband and daughters a brother, Prof. Stockton Axson, Professor of English, Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, and formerly of the Faculty of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and a sister, Mrs. Edward Elliott, formerly Margaret Randolph Axson, wife of Prof. Edward Elliott, lecturer on international law, Princeton University.

The only other close relative of Mrs. Wilson are the children of Randolph Axson, her father's brother. They are B. Palmer Axson of Savannah, Randolph K. Axson, the Misses Lelia and Carrie Belle Axson of Atlanta, Ga., and Mary Lucas Walker, whose maiden name was the same as Mrs. Wilson's. [illegible] Summerville, N. C.

SINCE YOU CANNOT CROSS THE OCEAN, enjoy the sea at the Ocean Island Shore. [illegible]

## At Kitchener's Call Britain Puts Army on a War Footing.

HOUSE QUICKLY RESPONDS

England Must Throw All Her Strength Into Scales, Says Premier Asquith.

BILLION-DOLLAR WAR CHEST

Commons at Night Session Votes $500,000,000 More to Push War with Germany.

FINANCIAL SKIES CLEARER

Bank Discount Rate Reduced to 6 Per Cent. and Empire's Gold Stress in Control.

WARNED NOT TO AID ENEMY

Royal Decree Makes It High Treason for British Subjects to Lend Money to Germany.

### *England May Put On Stricter Censorship*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In the London newspaper offices there is a general expectation that the censorship will close down entirely on all war news save what is communicated through official channels.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The passage of a war budget for $500,000,000 in the House of Commons today without a dissenting voice and the granting of an army increase of 500,000 men in accordance with the plans of Lord Kitchener, the new Secretary for War, show that Great Britain has put her hands to the plow.

A call to arms issued by the War Office tonight says an addition of 100,000 men to the regular army is needed immediately, and that "Lord Kitchener is confident this appeal will at once be responded to by all who have the safety of our empire at heart."

The term of service for the new men is to be three years, or until the war is concluded. The age of enlistment will be between 19 and 30.

The naval estimates provide for 67,000 additional officers and men, which will make the navy's strength 218,000 men.

There are no illusions in England that the war is certain to be a decisive one. The people are steeled for a long and exhausting struggle.

The action of the House tonight increased the fund in the war chest to $1,025,000,000, an appropriation of $525,000,000 having been voted earlier in the week.

**Cast All Into the Scale.**

In proposing the additional appropriation Premier Asquith also asked the House of Commons to give him the power to put 500,000 more soldiers under arms. "As we have entered the struggle," exclaimed the Premier, "let us now make sure that all our resources, not only those of the United Kingdom, but those of the vast empire of which it is the centre, are thrown into the scale."

Mr. Asquith made a brief reference to the appointment of Lord Kitchener as Secretary of War. He said the Field Marshal's connection with the Cabinet did not identify him with any political party. In a great public emergency Lord Kitchener had responded to a great public call, he said, and he would have the complete confidence of all.

"I am encouraged to ask for power to increase the army," he said, "not only by reason of our own sense of the gravity of the circumstances, but the knowledge that India is prepared to send us two divisions, and every one of the self-governing dominions has spontaneously tendered to the utmost limits of its possibility, both in men and money, all the help it can afford the empire. The mother country must set an example, while at the same time responding with gratitude and affection to the filial overtures of the outlying members of the family."

It is reported that Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces, will command the home army.

Several high officers of the French army and navy staffs arrived in London today for consultations with the officers of their branches of the service here.

**Treason to Aid Germany.**

Several royal proclamations were published today. One revokes the prohibition against the importation of arms in Ireland, and others set forth the illegality of trading with an enemy, prohibit British vessels carrying contraband of war between foreign ports, and declare that British subjects contributing to a loan raised on behalf of the German Emperor or contracting with the German Government will be guilty of high treason.

The Bank of England today reduced its discount rate to 6 per cent. This is regarded here as official intimation that the financial situation in the British Isles is now well under control. Business circles are making ready for the reopening of the banks tomorrow, when paper currency in small denominations is to be put in circulation.

**Extends Moratorium.**

David Lloyd George Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons that the Government had decided to proclaim a general moratorium for a month. Wages, salaries, rates and taxes, Government payments and national insurance transactions are not to come within the scope of the moratorium.

In the course of his speech in the House Mr. Asquith said that the White Paper issued by the Government showed how strenuous and unremitting had been the efforts of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, to obtain an honorable and lasting peace for Europe.

After reading Sir Edward Goschen's dispatch saying that Germany had made "a strong bid for British neutrality," the Premier remarked that Germany's suggestion amounted to "the infamous proposal that we should give her a free hand to annex the whole of the extra European possessions of France.

"If Great Britain had accepted what reply could she have made to the Belgians' appeal?" said he. "She could only have replied that we had bartered away to the power threatening her our obligations to keep our plighted word. What would have been Great Britain's position if she had assented to this infamous proposal, and what was she to get in return? Nothing but a promise given by a power which at that moment was announcing its intention of violating its own treaty. We should have covered ourselves with dishonor and betrayed the interests of our country if we had accepted it. We are entitled to say for our country that we have made every effort for peace, and the war has been forced upon our country.

**Draws Sword in Just Cause.**

"The Government is confident that the nation is unsheathing the sword in a just cause. We are fighting firstly, to fulfill international obligations which, if entered into by private individuals, no self-respecting man could have repudiated, and, secondly, to vindicate the principle that small nations are not to be crushed in defiance of international good faith at the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering power. No nation ever entered into a great contest with a cleaner conscience or a stronger conviction. It is striking for the defense of a principle, the maintenance of which is the vital civilization of the world."

There was a dramatic incident in the House of Commons to-day, when the

Continued on Page 2.

### *Austria Declares War Upon Russia.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 7.—Austria-Hungary formally declared war on Russia last evening.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to The Times says that not a single correspondent will be allowed with the army or headquarters staff. This decision has been reached after mature consideration and by stringent orders from the Emperor to the Minister of War there will be no departure from it.

VIENNA, (via London,) Aug. 6.—The Russian Ambassador to Austria-Hungary received his passports tonight.

## The British Fleet Is Now Driving Germans Toward the Dutch Coast.

THE AMPHION HIT A MINE

Trap Had Been Set by the Koenigin Luise, Sunk by a Destroyer on Wednesday.

CAPTAIN AND 151 SAVED

Hull Hospital Authorities Ordered to Prepare to Receive 250 Wounded Men.

28 GERMANS WERE RESCUED

Mine Layer Sent to the Bottom with Four Shots, Her Stern Torn Away.

EASTERN FLEETS FIGHTING

British and German Warships Are Engaged in Combat at Tsing-Tau, China.

LONDON, Aug. 7, 1:45 A. M.—The Admiralty announces that British coastwise shipping on the east coast is now safe because the British fleet has engaged the Germans on the high seas and the German fleet is now being chased toward the coast of Holland.

A dispatch to the Press Association from South Shields says that shipowners on the Tyne have received information from the Admiralty that they may send their vessels anywhere in the North Sea by daylight as the British fleet got into touch with the German high sea fleet off the South Dogger Bank, and after an engagement is chasing the Germans toward the coast of Holland.

Trawlers returning to Lowestoft here today report that they witnessed fighting in the North Sea Wednesday. A German destroyer was fleeing from two British cruisers. A dense cloud of smoke gave the impression that she was afire.

The Admiralty announced last night that the first news from the navy might not be good news. Swift upon the heels of this intimation came the tidings that the cruiser Amphion had been sunk by a mine with a loss of an officer, Paymaster John P. Gedge, and 130 men—Great Britain's first sacrifice to the war. The Captain, sixteen officers, and 135 men were saved.

The Admiralty has issued this statement:

"In the course of reconnoitring after the German mine layer, Koenigen Luise, was sunk this morning, the cruiser Amphion struck a mine and foundered.

"The forepart of the British ship was shattered by the explosion and practically all of the loss to the crew ensued from this cause. All, not killed by the explosion, were taken off by the boats of the destroyers before the Amphion went down.

"Twenty German prisoners of war who were confined in the fore part of the ship were killed. The line of mines was probably laid by the Koenigin Luise before she was sunk. They extend from Aldeburg Ride to latitude 52.10 N., longitude 2.25 E."

A previous report said that the German mine layer Koenigin Luise had probably placed some mines before she was sunk by the British torpedo boat destroyer Lance on Wednesday sixty miles off Harwich.

The Lance fired only four shots. The first destroyed the bridge of the steamer, the third and fourth tore away the stern, and the Koenigin Luise went down in six minutes.

The Lance rescued twenty-eight of the German crew. Several were wounded. Two of them each lost an arm, and four others each had a leg shot away. None of the Lance's crew was injured. The Lance only came out of the shipyards last Saturday, her paint hardly dry.

The hospital authorities at Hull received orders last evening to prepare to receive 250 wounded persons.

The royal family shares with the homes of its many subjects the suspense of waiting for news of the fate of the different units of the fleet. Prince Albert, the second son of the King, aboard the battleship Collingwood, is one of the many British midshipmen afloat sharing the perils of their elders.

Shipping firms have been informed that the east coast is now clear from Hull to London. Coastwise services have been resumed and fishing vessels are free to proceed to Iceland.

The French Embassy learns that the French fleet has captured a German cruiser.

The Amphion was a light cruiser of 3,440 tons and 1,800 horse power. She carried ten four-inch and four three-pounder quick-firing guns, and was what is known in the British Navy as a parent ship, from which the operations of the third destroyer flotilla, to which she was attached, were directed. She was commissioned at Devonport in April, 1913, and carried a crew of 292, all told.

The cruiser was commanded by Capt. Cecil H. Fox. Other officers were: Gunnery Lieut. George C. Tovey, Navigating Lieutenant John W. Clayton, Lieut. S. F. Fegen, Acting Lieut. Kingsley G. Hull of the Royal Naval Reserve, Engineer Commander Charles G. Ware, Engineer Lieutenant E. Howard Warmell, Staff Surgeon Hunter R. H. Denny, Staff Paymaster John P. Gedge, who went down with her, sub-Lieut. Morris A. Brand, and Assistant Paymaster James S. Trewein.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from the Canary Islands says a British squadron has sunk one German cruiser, the name of which is not given, and has captured another, which is being convoyed to Gibraltar.

EASTERN FLEETS IN BATTLE?

**German Squadron Is Reported Bottled Up at Tsing-Tau.**

MANILA, Aug. 6.—An authentic report, received here today, states that a German squadron has been in battle with British cruisers at Tsing-Tau.

TOKIO, Friday, Aug. 7.—A report reached here that the German squadron has been bottled up at Tsing-Tau by the British.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to The London Daily Mail from Tien-tsin says that the Russian cruiser Askold and the German cruiser Emden both have been sunk after an engagement off Wei-hai-wei, China.

The German cruiser Scharnhorst is at New Guinea without coal.

Eleven German merchant vessels have found refuge here. British merchantmen are being allowed to clear as the seas are considered safe.

The Emden was a protected cruiser of 3,592 tons. She carried ten 4.1-inch guns and was fitted with two torpedo tubes.

The displacement of the Askold was 5,905 tons. Her armament consisted of twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 3-inch guns, and eight 3-pounders. After the battle of the Yellow Sea, in the Russo-Japanese War, she was interned at Shanghai.

GERMANY'S BIG MARINE LOSS.

**Had 5,000 Steamers and Sailing Ships at Sea When War Started.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Many German prizes of war were taken in English ports today, the chief one being a large German steamer at Queenstown with a cargo of wheat. The captures are especially important, as insuring the steady strangulation of German trade.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—It is estimated that when England declared war on Germany there were 2,000 German steamships and 3,000 German sailing ships on the high seas.

Englishmen feel that a good inroad on these vessels was made on the first day of war by England. In addition to the German steamer Belgia more than 20 German vessels were seized in or captured outside of British ports. These included three steamers off Gibraltar which had valuable cargoes. Many additional captures were reported today.

A German Levant liner was taken to Malta by torpedo boat destroyers.

The Hamburg-American Line steamers Kronprinzessin Cecilie (a freighter, not the transatlantic liner of that name) and the Prinz Adelbert, lying at the seaport of Falmouth, England, were seized.

The British cruiser Diana brought the German schooner Else, from Rio Grande, into Falmouth.

MADRID, (via Paris,) Aug. 6, 11 P. M.—According to official advices more than fifty German steamers have been captured by the British squadron to date.

**Captured by the French.**

PARIS, (via London,) Aug. 6.—French torpedo craft from Bizerta today captured the German tank steamer Czar Nicholai II. with 2,000 tons of oil, bound from Batoum to St. Louis du Rhône, France.

A French mine ship captured and towed into Cherbourg a 5,000-ton German steamer.

RUSSIAN CRUISER ASHORE.

**German Victory Reported in the Gulf of Finland.**

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 7, (via London).—The captains of two Swedish steamers report that a Russian cruiser is ashore near Hangoe, Finland.

German cruisers were reported to be bombarding the port of Sveaborg, in the Gulf of Finland.

Chas. F. Mathewson, the Dress Man. New at E. 23th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Adv.

### *The Kaiser Summons All Germans to Arms to Defend Fatherland Against "Reckless Assault"*

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 6.—The Kaiser has issued an order to the German Army and Navy in which he says:

"After forty-three years of peace I call upon all Germans capable of bearing arms. We have to defend our most sacred possessions in fatherland and home against the reckless assault of enemies on all sides of us.

"That means hard fighting. I am confident that the ancient warlike spirit still lives in the German people—that powerful, warlike spirit which attacks the enemy wherever it finds him, regardless of cost, and which in the past has been the dread and terror of our enemies.

"I have confidence in you, German soldiers—in each and all of you. An ardent, indomitable will for victory is living in each and all of you. I know, if needed, each and all of you would die like heroes.

"Remember our great and glorious past and that you are Germans. God bless you. (Signed) "WILLIAM."

### *Sunken Mine Layer Made Gallant Fight.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HARWICH, Friday, Aug. 7.—The Koenigin Luise, sunk while mine-laying, made a gallant fight before the ship went down, and the officer in command, who is a prisoner at Shortley, is being made much of. He is greatly impressed by the accuracy of the British fire.

The Captain of a fishing smack which arrived at Lowestoft yesterday says he saw two destroyers and a much bigger ship, which was responding to their fire, when a number of other warships appeared in sight. The fisherman did not see the end of the chase.

## German Columns Break Into Liege Defense—Belgians Fight On.

FORTS HELD 36 HOURS

Then the Heavy Fire of Kaiser's Artillery Reduces Two of the Ancient Structures.

GERMAN BATTALION PERISH

March Upon Mined Ground and Defenders Blow Them Up—1,200 Wounded Brought In.

UHLAN FORCE IS WIPED OUT

Boldly Enters Liege to Seize Belgian Staff, but Is Caught and Annihilated.

GERMAN CASUALTIES HEAVY

Estimated at 5,000 to 8,000 on Wednesday Alone—Women Join in Fighting Invaders.

### *French Forces Coming Up.*

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6 (via London).—Reports received from Liege tonight show that the fortress is still holding out. It is being bombarded by heavy shells, but is still undamaged, while the Belgian fire is working havoc among the Germans.

It is reported that French forces are approaching from several directions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6.—Liege is still holding out, although two of the forts have been reduced by the German shell fire and occupied by the enemy.

This is a critical point of the European struggle. If the Belgians can hold the line of the River Meuse the situation may be saved.

All through the night the Germans made desperate efforts to take the town. The huge army of invaders made furious attacks, which the Belgians repulsed. There has been nothing like it since the Thermopylae of old.

A special correspondent of Etoile Belge says:

"The German losses yesterday were over 5,000. The fire of the Belgian artillery was extraordinarily effective, and great execution was done by the machine guns around Fort Barchon.

"The German dead were piled in hundreds between Forts Barchon and Evegnee.

"The Germans pushed up a strong column, but the Belgians held their fire until the enemy were well advanced. Then the Hotchkiss guns opened fire and soon the Germans were retreating in disorder, leaving heaps of dead and wounded."

**1,200 Wounded Picked Up.**

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6, 11:50 P. M., via Paris.—After having suffered a serious check and heavy casualties at the hands of the Belgians at Liège yesterday, the German troops returned to the fray today with redoubled ardor and tonight were pounding away at the forts with siege and field guns and rifles.

The shells of the Germans today breached the walls of two of the fortresses, which were captured. From the other forts, however, the Belgians continued to pour a deadly rain of shot and shell into the ranks of the advancing Germans.

It is estimated that in the fighting 40,000 Germans were faced by 25,000 Belgians.

In one attack a German infantry

# ITALY STANDS FIRM FOR NEUTRALITY—REWARDS FOR FRENCH AIR HEROES

division supported by cavalry marched on to mined ground. The Belgians thereupon detonated the mines, and an entire battalion of the Germans was killed. Wounded Germans to the number of 1,200 were picked up on the battlefield.

A detachment of Uhlans penetrated the city Wednesday night, with the intention, it is said, of capturing high officials. They had actually reached the building where the officials had quarters when they were surprised and all of them killed.

Despite the heroic resistance of the Belgians, it was felt in Brussels tonight that the invaders, by reason of their greater strength, could not much longer be denied and that ultimately they must gain the city of Liege, whence they are expected to press onward to Namur in the effort to cross Belgium to the French frontier.

At Namur, which is strongly fortified, it is asserted that resistance as strong as that at Liege will be encountered by the Germans.

PARIS, Aug. 6, 4:45 P. M.—The latest dispatches from Liège state that the situation was as follows:

It seemed certain that the fortifications could not stop the German Army, and the only question was whether their advance could be delayed. The forts had held them for thirty-six hours, and the fierce struggle the Germans had had, and would still have, to contend with would, it was believed, compel them to pause and revictual.

The Belgian Army was brilliantly fulfilling its task of delaying the German advance, and it appeared certain that the German Staff's plan in Belgium would be hindered by the obstinate stand of the Belgians.

**Houses in Suburbs Wrecked.**

LIEGE, (via London,) Aug. 6.—The roar of artillery was incessant since before midnight all around Liège. German shells wrecked and set fire to many houses in the suburb of Bressoux.

The Governor has issued a proclamation, saying:

"Germany has invaded Belgium, after an ultimatum which was an outrage. Belgium has proudly taken up the gauntlet, and the army will do its duty."

Four thousand German residents have been expelled from the city.

**No German Retirement, Says Berlin.**

BERLIN, Aug. 6, (via London, 11:50 P. M.)—It is announced that a report that German troops operating on Belgian territory had been compelled to retire is unfounded.

**Puts German Losses in Day at 8,000**

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6.—All the reports of the fighting yesterday around Liege agree that there was terrific slaughter among the German forces.

One newspaper says the German losses amounted to between 4,000 and 5,000 men and seventeen machine guns. Another puts the total German casualties at 8,000.

It was about noon yesterday that German infantry attempted to carry by assault Fort Parchon, northeast of Liege.

They crept up under the cover of a heavy artillery fire, but the Belgian defenders reserved their fire until the Germans had come to close quarters, when upon signal the Belgians opened with a hail of bullets from rifles and machine guns which created havoc among the Germans. The attackers soon lay in heaps of dead and wounded around the fort.

At the same time Fort Chaudfontaine, to the southeast of Liege, kept up a hot fire on another body of Germans, who had seized a neighboring castle. The Belgian artillery reduced the building to a mass of smoking ruins.

**Belgians Chase the Foe.**

The alleged rout of the German Seventh Army Corps is not confirmed in its entirety, says The Gazette, which in its account of the fighting says:

"These are the facts: The Belgian Eleventh Brigade, after successfully resisting the German attack, pursued the fleeing Prussians with such energy that the General commanding the Belgians was obliged to order our troops to turn back, as they were getting outside the range of the guns of the Belgian forts. The enthusiasm of our troops was magnificent.

"A number of wounded Germans fled to Dutch territory, and this gave rise to the belief that the enemy had been completely routed. They suffered, however, considerable losses, which are estimated at 8,000. Our losses were relatively small.

"At 4 o'clock in the morning the German Tenth Army Corps attacked the Chaudfontaine and Boucelles forts from the southeast, while their artillery bombarded the fort at Flemalle on the opposite bank of the Meuse River, five miles southwest of Liege. The Belgians captured seven guns and several prisoners.

"Proposals for the surrender of Liege have been again firmly refused."

**Belgian Squadron Wiped Out.**

A squadron of Belgian lancers, according to another report, was completely wiped out after it had killed 150 German Uhlans.

The attack on Liege was executed by one German army corps while the Belgian force consisted of a mixed brigade supported by the artillery of the forts.

The battle was fought along a wide front and partially in the open fields. The Belgian troops carried out several furious counter-attacks, throwing the Germans back and pursuing them up to their original positions. Not an inch of ground was gained by the Germans during the fighting.

A force of 20,000 Germans passed through Manhay, Luxemburg, yesterday in the direction of Aywaille, Belgium.

## 400,000 IN GERMAN MOVEMENT.

**Present Fight an Advance or Flank Guard Engagement, Says Expert.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Referring to the Belgian situation, Col. Repington, military expert of The Times, says:

"It was generally supposed that if Germany were to violate Belgian neutrality she would send eight or nine army corps and a corps of cavalry to attack France through Belgium. The aggregate strength of such an army would probably be about 400,000 men, and it is probably the advanced guard of this army, or perhaps the right flank guard, which has come into collision with the Belgians near Liege. This fortress holds firm, and the German attempts to surprise the bridges over the Meuse and throw over others have hitherto failed.

"It is possible, however, that the German attack on this side is designed only to invest Liege to prevent interference with a German advance westward, south of the Meuse.

"If these eight or nine army corps are to advance through Belgium it will probably be on a broad front on the general line of Liege to Luxembourg, and the duty of their advanced guards will be to facilitate the advance of the main columns in their rear."

## GIRL KILLS GERMAN, IS SHOT.

**Belgian Women Join the Men in Defense of Country.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.—Advices from Maastricht say that it is believed that 100,000 Germans moved out of Aachen toward Varsage.

The inhabitants of Bernot received them with a heavy fire from the roofs and windows. Even the women fought and a girl of 18 shot an officer dead with a pistol. She was captured and executed. All civilians carrying arms were shot and the village was burned.

In the fighting at Vise several women took part in the resistance.

The people of Maastricht are gathered as near the frontier as possible watching the great artillery duel in the attack on Liège.

In view of reports of German intentions to open a new route across Dutch Limburg, Holland is prepared for the worst. The Queen's order declaring martial law has been extended to the chief northern seaports and the area around Amsterdam. This area will be flooded as a last resort.

## BELGIUM ROUSED AGAINST FOE.

**Excited Crowds in Brussels Menace German Residents.**

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6.—The anti-German feeling throughout Belgium has become intense and many German residents were arrested today and charged with espionage.

Every German discovered anywhere in the city is brought before the police, who have much trouble in protecting the prisoners from attack by the excited crowds.

The patriotic enthusiasm here is extraordinary. Nearly all the citizens wear badges with the colors of Belgium, France, and England combined.

Belgian Boy Scouts, while patroling yesterday, captured a German cavalryman and arrested two German engineers believed to be spies.

Thousands of women of all classes have been enrolled as Red Cross nurses and are awaiting the arrival of the wounded from the battlefields. King Albert has turned his palace over to the Red Cross Society, and the Queen will act as a nurse.

Many hotels have been transformed into Red Cross stations, and citizens have given up their carriages and motor cars for the transportation of the wounded.

Public subscriptions for the relief of the families of those who have fallen in the fighting have been opened.

It is reported that the German colony in Antwerp is being expelled. As the colony comprises 25,000 persons the report is not taken seriously.

ANTWERP, Aug. 6.—During an anti-German demonstration today several Germans fired into the crowd. Four German steamers in port were seized today by the authorities.

## REPULSE RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

**Germans Check Advance of Invaders at Soldau and Neidenburg.**

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam and London,) Aug. 6.—The force of Russian cavalry which tried to break through the German frontier guard was repulsed today near Soldau in East Prussia.

Another Russian cavalry division also suffered losses and is retiring in the vicinity of Neidenburg.

## GOEBEN AND BRESLAU SAFE?

ROME, (via London,) Aug. 6.—The Tribuna publishes a report today that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which were said to have been captured by the French, have arrived at San Salvatore, near Messina, Sicily.

One of the German officers, in an interview, said that while the Breslau was shelling the French naval station at Bona, Algeria, sinking ships in the harbor, and destroying the castle and some houses, the Goeben bombarded Philippeville, further along the coast. He added that the two cruisers were subsequently pursued by a British squadron.

## ARREST TWO GERMAN SPIES.

**Officers, Caught at Ostend, with Plans Will Be Shot.**

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6.—Two disguised German officers, arrested today at Ostend, had in their possession extensive military notes and plans of great value. They are to be shot.

## CZAR EMBRACES ENVOY.

**Praises Magnificent Spectacle of United France.**

PARIS, Aug. 6.—St. Petersburg dispatch of current date to The Temps says:

"The Emperor summoned to the Palace today Maurice Paleologue, the French Ambassador, and expressed in the warmest terms his admiration of the magnificent spectacle afforded by united France. At the end of the audience Emperor Nicholas folded the Ambassador in his arms, embracing him several times and saying:

"'I press to my breast in your person your dear and glorious country.'"

## BRITISH MOVE IN CHINA.

**Two Regiments at Tien-Tsin Ordered Southward in Transports.**

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6.—Two British regiments, the Gloucestershires and the South Wales Borderers, stationed at Tien-tsin, have been ordered South. They are awaiting the arrival of transports. An Indian regiment of Punjabis will remain at Tien-tsin.

**Germans Take a Russian Ship.**

TOKIO, Aug. 7.—It is reported that German warships have captured a vessel belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet.

A steamer which arrived at Shimonoseki today reports having been chased by a German torpedo boat destroyer. The Captain said that when he hoisted his colors the German war vessel disappeared.

# ENVOY JUSTIFIES ITALY'S ATTITUDE

**Neutrality in Strict Accord with Obligations Under Terms of Triple Alliance.**

## SOUGHT TO AVERT WAR

**In This Matter Was in Complete Sympathy with England, Ambassador to London Says.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The moral effect of the German check at Liège is immense, particularly as regards Italy, in view of the report, not yet confirmed, of a German ultimatum to that power.

The Italian Ambassador here has issued a statement that the neutrality of Italy in the present war is not merely a matter of self-interest, but in strict accord with both the letter and spirit of her obligations under the terms of the Triple Alliance. However unpopular a war in which she fought side by side with Germany and Austria might have been in Italy, he says, the Italian Government would have undertaken such a war rather than go back on its plighted word.

Every one who reads the Blue Book just published can see how many and earnest have been the efforts of Italy to maintain the peace of Europe, and that in this matter she was in complete sympathy with England. The rupture that has since taken place was a calamity which it was not in Italy's power to avert.

## ITALIANS MUST BE NEUTRAL.

**Consul General Fara-Forni Gives Out Government Proclamation.**

Chevalier Fara-Forni, Consul General of Italy in New York, announced yesterday afternoon the promulgation of a proclamation of the neutrality of Italy in the present European war. Chevalier Fara-Forni is acting on instructions received from the Italian Foreign Office in Rome, and the proclamation is intended primarily for the guidance of Italian subjects resident in New York and vicinity.

In part the proclamation, which is significant in that it comes at almost the moment that the Kaiser is said to have demanded of Italy that she aid Germany and Austria-Hungary, reads:

As a number of the European powers are at war, and as Italy is at peace with the powers at war, Italian subjects and citizens are obliged to observe strict neutrality under the regulations of international and Italian laws. Any violation of these laws of neutrality will be punished according to the laws of Italy.

The Italian colony in New York is perhaps the largest of any colony of the European colonies here, and during the last week thousands of these people have been anxious to find out whether their fatherland was to be drawn into the conflict as a result of the fact that Italy is a member of the Triple Alliance. A great many take the neutrality proclamation as an almost sure sign that Italy will not allow herself to be drawn into the conflict.

The Italian newspaper, Il Progresso, received a cable from Rome last night saying that it had been officially announced in Rome that Italy's answer to the German ultimatum was that Italy would remain neutral.

The same newspaper had a dispatch from Milan, Italy, stating that the leading Socialist newspaper organ, Avanti, had declared that if Italy were enrolled in a war with Austria and Germany, the socialists would give their whole-hearted support to the mother country.

## ENGLISH COAST TOWNS ARM.

**Grimsby and Others Ready to Resist a German Invasion.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Grimsby, a fishing port near Hull, says that all is in readiness there for any eventuality. The town is filled with troops. All the schools have been converted into hospitals, and the Gaiety Theatre has been taken over for the same purpose.

Similar telegrams have come from various towns along the east coast where there is a possibility of an attempted German landing.

## RUSSIAN REFUGEES DESPERATE

**Thousands on German Island Half Mad from Hunger and Thirst.**

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, who has reached Stockholm, sends the following dispatch:

"The scene witnessed at Sassnitz, a famous watering place on the east coast of the German island of Rugen in the Baltic Sea, baffled all description. Some 5,000 Russian refugees turned out on the quay were left to struggle for access to a steamer which was reached by only a single gangway. The vessel was obliged to leave 3,000 of them in despair, believing that the last chance to return to their country had gone.

"One family had a letter of credit for 20,000 roubles, ($10,000,) but they were on the verge of starvation. Some of the refugees were half mad with hunger, thirst, and lack of sleep."

The correspondent says that harrowing stories have been told by refugees who are arriving at Stockholm by the thousands. Many of them were moved about by train for four or five days without any idea as to what was being done to them. Foreigners taking the cure at Wiesbaden and Kissengen were glad to crowd the fourth-class cars in their desire to get away.

"They were like poultry in crates," the correspondent adds, "without food or drink and almost without air for fifteen hours at a time. During the nights when they were not in the train they were turned into cowsheds at slaughter houses. Everywhere they were subjected to a continuous fire of insults from the troops, especially the officers. Women of delicate breeding were openly threatened with violence, and all before the declaration of war.

"Among the victims was M. Kasso, former Russian Minister of Education. Twice he was placed under arrest, in spite of the knowledge of his identity, and packed into a fourth-class carriage. Councilor of State Schreiber and his wife were assaulted by officers to whom they ventured to complain. Wives were separated from husbands and parents from their children; no consideration was shown either for age, sex, or infirmity. Many persons are now in ignorance of the whereabouts of those dearest to them."

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says that all persons at home or abroad who previously had been rejected by the army as unfit for service have now been summoned to the colors.

## AMERICAN OFFERS YACHT.

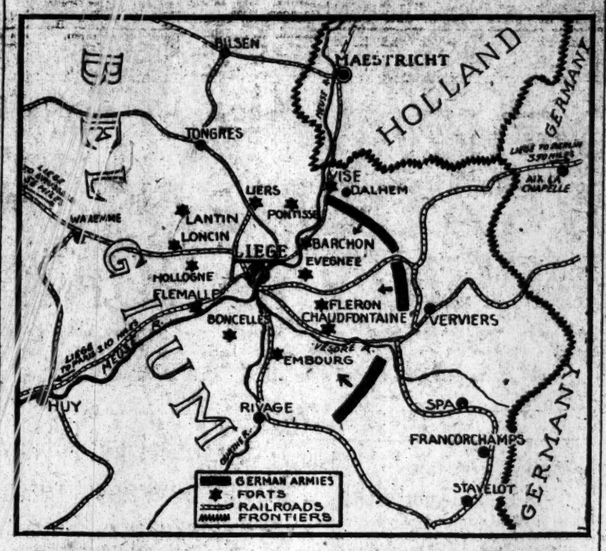
**Arthur M. Tree Would Turn Over the Adventuress to England.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Aug. 6.—Arthur M. Tree, who is an American citizen, has offered to the British Admiralty his steam yacht, the Adventuress, which is now under the American flag, as a carrier of hospital and surgical stores.

The Adventuress is a vessel of 885 tons.

## Liege's Chain of Forts and Line of German Attack




The main defenses of Liège are a series of twelve forts, six on each side of the Meuse River, which the busy city bestrides. These forts are four to six miles out from Liège and are about four miles apart on the average. Pleron and Chaudfoutaine, however, on the eastern side, are only a mile apart and are designed to meet any attack along the main lines of railway from Germany. It has been estimated that 25,000 men would be sufficient to man these fortifications.

# QUICK RETRIBUTION FOR VON FOERSTNER

**Young German Lieutenant Who Caused the Trouble at Zabern Is Captured.**

## WOUNDED A LAME MAN

**Cripple Brought Before Him Cut on Head by Officer's Sword—Got Only Mild Punishment.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—A telegram to the Figaro from Brussels says that Lieut. Baron von Förstner, the author of the "Zabern incident" of last December, has been captured.

It is added that five German aviators have been killed by rifle fire from Belgian Civil Guards.

Baron von Förstner, who is only 21 years old, was a subaltern in the Ninety-ninth Infantry when that regiment was stationed at Zabern, in Alsace, last November. There was friction between the soldiers and the populace, and Col. von Reuter, commander of the regiment, had warned his officers to carry revolvers and swords against possible attacks by the citizens. He also notified them that Prussian officers were expected to be sharp ("schneidig.") Not long after this Baron von Förstner, in addressing a squad of Alsatian recruits, referred disrespectfully to the civilian population of Alsace, and thus aroused still greater feeling in the community.

On the morning of Dec. 2 von Förstner was leading a half company of the Ninety-ninth through the streets of the village of Dettweiler to drill when a party of workmen hooted him. At his command the soldiers started after them, but all the members of the party escaped except a lame shoemaker, who was captured and brought up to the officer. Von Förstner then drew his sword and cut the shoemaker over the head.

The incident aroused great popular indignation against the military, not only in Alsace but all over Germany. The Reichstag by an overwhelming majority passed a vote of censure, and there was even talk for a time of the possible resignation of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg. This did not follow, but the Emperor transferred the Ninety-ninth to other garrison towns in Alsace.

On Dec. 19 von Förstner was brought before a court-martial. His defense was that the shoemaker had made efforts to strike him, and that he was afraid the civilian might break loose from the soldiers and inflict upon him the disgrace of a blow. This, he said, must be prevented at any cost.

The court-martial sentenced him to forty-three days' imprisonment in jail, not in a fortress. Such a sentence is considered a great disgrace in Germany, and usually causes an officer to leave the army, but in this instance von Förstner was allowed to remain with the colors.

## CALLS FOR WOMEN REAPERS.

**French Premier Asks Them to Gather the Crops for Nation.**

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Premier Viviani tonight addressed an appeal to the "Women of France," asking them to "complete the work of gathering the crops, left unfinished by the men, who have been called to arms."

"The wheat," said the Premier, "stands unreaped, and the time of vintage approaches. I appeal to your hardihood and to that of your children, whose ages alone, not their courage, withholds them from the fighting line.

"I ask you to maintain the life of our fields, to finish this year's harvest, and prepare for that of the next year. You cannot render a greater service to your country."

## WALES STARTS A FUND.

**Prince Issues an Appeal for Money for War Sufferers.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Prince of Wales has issued an appeal to the nation to support a National relief fund just founded, "whereof," he says, "I am proud to act as treasurer."

"All must realize," says the Prince, "that the present time of deep anxiety will be followed by one of considerable distress among the people of the country who are least able to bear it. We most earnestly pray that their sufferings may neither be long nor bitter. To this end I appeal to the women of our country, who are ever ready to help those in need, to give their services to assist in the local administration of the fund."

Checks are to be made payable to the Prince and sent to Buckingham Palace.

# KITCHENER CALLS FOR 500,000 MEN

Continued from Page 1.

feud between Lord Charles Beresford and Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was buried. Admiral Beresford shook hands with the First Lord, and said "Well done!"

The Duke of Devonshire has offered his historic town house as offices for the Red Cross Society.

**Eighty-five German Prisoners.**

Londoners had the first realization of what war meant brought to them tonight when hundreds of commuters who were taking their trains at the Victoria Station were surprised to see eighty-five German prisoners, guarded by a file of the West Kent Regiment with fixed bayonets. The Germans were naval reservists who had been taken from their ships and made prisoners of war.

A goodly number of naval reservists and some German army reservists who were attempting to proceed to Germany were gathered in by the authorities today.

Some persons in the crowd in the station, thinking the Germans were spies, began to hiss them. The demonstration was quickly silenced by cries of "Shame." The Germans seemed wholly reconciled to their fate and on the best terms with their captors.

Several more persons supposed to be spies were arrested today in various parts of England.

The banks were storing their vaults tonight with the new one-pound and ten-shilling notes, in anticipation of a rush of withdrawals tomorrow, when they will reopen, after having been closed for five days.

**To Give Work to Thousands.**

Instead of economizing on public works in the interest of the military expenditures, the British Government has adopted the policy of greatly increasing Government employment, so as to provide work for those who will lose their employment through the closing of the factories. Road building will be one of the improvements, and the board for the development of roads has a fund of several million pounds which it will spend.

The Prince of Wales issued an appeal tonight for a national relief fund, of which he will be Chairman. The Queen has added an appeal to the women of the country to contribute.

The Buildings Trades strike, which has kept 30,000 men out of work, was settled today and a truce has been declared in the marine engineers strike, which began in June.

**Won't Advance Price of Bread.**

The London Master Bakers have agreed that there will be no immediate increase in the price of bread. The millers have agreed to carry out all contracts for grain which were made before the war at the original prices. The wheat crop, which has been partly harvested, is larger than usual. The potato crop also is large, and there will be no need of importations. The price of frozen and chilled beef has been advanced about 4 cents a pound. There is two months' supply in the country.

The big department stores were crowded today by women, many of whom came in motor cars to purchase provisions, but the dry goods, furniture, and other departments were deserted. A similar condition prevailed in the small shops. The prices of cheese, bacon, eggs, sugar, and rice have gone up fast.

The labor papers are demanding that the Government prepare measures to take charge of the food supplies. They argue that it is not more difficult than commandeering motors and horses, which have been taken for the army.

The wholesale prices of petrol have not been increased, but the rush of automobile owners to lay in a store has induced the retailers to charge as much as they can get. The Government has placed an embargo on the sale of the finest grades of petrol, this being retained for the aeroplane service.

**Aid Stranded Englishmen.**

The British Government has instructed its diplomatic representatives in the European capitals to request the Governments to which they are accredited for moderate loans from the State banks to send home stranded British subjects.

There are still thousands of travelers not accounted for. The position of British residents of Germany causes the greatest anxiety. There are fewer in Austria, and the Austrians are less bitter toward the English than are the Germans.

While some of those who have returned from Germany tell stories of ill-treatment, others write to the newspapers saying they received great courtesy in all places.

# FRENCH AIR HEROES CAN WIN $200,000

**Michelin Offers Prizes—Family of an Aviator Killed to Get the Award.**

## PRESS CENSORSHIP SEVERE

**Papers Crippled and Correspondents Impeded—Volunteers' Offer Not Accepted.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—André Michelin, one of the best-known supporters of aviation in this country, has offered $200,000 in prizes for heroic deeds of French aviators without distinction of rank. The first prize is $20,000.

The awards will be made by a committee consisting of officials appointed by President Poincaré, who will include members of the Aero Club and the Aeronautic League. Senator Raymond will be President of the committee. If an aviator hero is killed his family will receive the award.

A proclamation issued by the Minister of War forbids the publication of news relative to war events, the mobilization, movements, embarcation and transport of troops, the composition of the armies, &c., which has not been communicated by the Press Bureau of the Ministry of War.

Communiqués will be issued three times a day.

All special editions are forbidden, as are also announcements cried or placarded in the streets.

Directors of newspapers must transmit to the official Press Bureau final proofs as soon as the last pages are made up.

A newspaper will expose itself to immediate confiscation if its proofs contain any military news which has not been communicated by the Press Bureau.

This measure cripples the Paris press and impedes foreign correspondents, for the transmission of news is undoubtedly regarded as equivalent to publication here.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—France's great army has been placed under the supreme command of Gen. Joseph Joffre, who enjoys great popularity with the men, as he does with the French nation generally. He is known as a man of strong will, and it is a common saying in the army that when Gen. Joffre has once made up his mind nothing will force him to change it. French military men express the fullest confidence in his skill.

Gen. Joffre is sixty-two years old. He has been married ten years, but is childless. He is of medium height and stout, with a massive head, and has very fair hair and a thick drooping mustache. He is noted for his excellent horsemanship. He was trained as an engineer, and while on duty in Madagascar constructed the harbor of Diego Suarez, the principal harbor in the island.

The mobilization plans for the French Army were drawn up by Gen. Joffre last April, and the results of their execution have exceeded all expectations.

The French Ambassador to Germany, Jules Cambon, according to official information, was not provided with any means of transportation for his return to France when he received his passports at Berlin. He was obliged to use his own resources and to go to Denmark, where he remains. It was said at Berlin that the mobilization had monopolized the railways, but it is officially remarked here that the French Government provided a special train to take the retiring German Ambassador, Baron von Schön, from Paris to the frontier.

Gen. Victor Michel, Military Governor of Paris, while appreciating the good-will of such foreigners in France as are offering their services in the French Army and wish to organize special corps, says that he does not believe that the army can at present utilize such volunteer troops, because the General Staff is occupied with the general mobilization.

## FRANCE BUYING ANIMALS.

**Uruguayan Government May Prevent Big Purchase.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 6.—A Montevideo dispatch says:

"The sale of 15,000 horses, 10,000 mules, and 100,000 sheep to France is reported here. It is believed that the Government will oppose the sale. Commercial houses have been attacked. The police fear gun fights. The Central Uruguayan Railroad has suspended traffic, fearing that its coal will be exhausted."

Argentina is much agitated but orderly.

## IRISH UNITE FOR DEFENSE.

**Unionist Protestants Join Nationalist Volunteers.**

DUBLIN, Aug. 6.—There was a great demonstration here tonight over the British regiments, which were entraining for active service. Reservists who were starting for England were escorted to the station by Nationalist volunteers with bands of music.

A great number of Unionist Protestants are joining the Nationalist Volunteers for the defense of the country.

No payment accepted unless successful

**Cooking Odors**

Carried Out of the House

Also expert service in problems of General Ventilation.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

# ENGLISH POETS ASSAIL THE KAISER IN VERSE

***Noyes, a Peace Advocate, Defends Britain's War—Watson Writes to "The Troubler of the World."***

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Alfred Noyes, whose recent peace campaign in the United States will be remembered, contributes a poem to The Daily Mail entitled "The United Front." In the introduction Noyes says that the Kaiser, in reply to Belgium, has definitely placed on record for all future ages that the destiny of Germany depends absolutely upon his right to violate guarantees, to tear up treaties, and dishonor his own word. Two verses follow:

Thus only should it have come, if come it must,
Not with a riot of flags, or a mob-born cry,
But with a noble faith, a conscience high
And pure and proud as Heaven, wherein we trust,
We who have fought for peace have dared the thrust
Of calumny for Peace and watched her die,
Her escutcheons rent from sky to outraged sky
By felon hands, and trampled into dust.

It is God's answer. Though for many a year
This land forgot the faith that made her great,
Now, as her fleets cast off the North Sea foam,
Casting aside all faction and all fear,
Thrice armed in all the majesty of her fate,
Britain remembers, and her sword strikes home.

William Watson also contributes to The London Times a sonnet to "The Troubler of the World." It begins:

At last we know you, War Lord. You that flung
The gauntlet down, fling down the mask you wore,
Publish your heart and let its pent hate pour—
You that had God forever on your tongue.

The sonnet ends:

And not by earth shall he be soon forgiven
Who set the fire accurst that flames today.

## THORNTON NOT SNUBBED.

**American Manager Tells Why He Is Not on British Railway Board.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—H. W. Thornton, General Manager of the Great Eastern Railroad, said today that the fact that he was not included in the all-English committee of General Managers appointed by the Government to have supreme control of the railways was in no sense a snub to America nor because the authorities thought it impossible or undesirable to allow an American to sit on the Supreme Board of Control, owing to military secrets.

"The English War Office understands my status perfectly," said Mr. Thornton, "and knows I am safe. When the matter of taking over the railroads first came up Mr. Asquith wrote to Lord Claud Hamilton, our Chairman, asking if I was safe to be trusted with mobilization secrets. I told Lord Claud Hamilton I was here to stand by the British flag, so long as I had a leg to stand on. He at once advised Mr. Asquith and personally vouched for me. I was treated exactly as any British General Manager.

"I know just exactly what's going on. For that matter British people and the British General Managers have treated me just as one of themselves. There are several good reasons why I was not included in the Supreme Board of Control. First, I had not been here long enough to know about the other railway lines, so I would not be very valuable to them. Secondly, the English General Managers, in certain eventualities, are commissioned Lieutenant Colonels of Engineers and have to don uniforms, but under the law only a British subject can hold an army commission. I have quite enough to do looking after my own railroad."

"I sent the German Ambassador and his wife, the embassy staff, and some 200 other Germans over our lines today. They went to Harwich by special train. We placed the Channel steamer St. Petersburg at their disposal, and it was convoyed by a British cruiser. The scene at the station was unforgettable. As the German Ambassador passed through the station and out on the platform to the train there was not a sound, not a hoot, hiss, nor cheer. The English people stood there just like statues. It was the most cutting thing I ever saw done to any individual, and yet everything was perfectly correct. The perfect control of the crowd was wonderful. Everybody felt sorry for the Ambassador, who was popular in England. At Harwich, on board the boat, he and his wife, the Princess Lichnowsky, broke down and wept.

"Thousands of Americans availed themselves of the opportunity to cash letters of credit, travelers' and bankers' checks, and similar paper at our offices while the banks were closed. We paid out about $50,000 on Tuesday and yesterday. Today I had $75,000 put by for this purpose."

The report published by the yellow press that the windows of the German Embassy were broken has been denied as entirely baseless.

**Carrier Pigeons on German Trawler**

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A German trawler was captured by a British warship near the Orkney Islands to the north of Scotland today. She is believed to have been engaged in spying, as carrier pigeons were found on board.

# ENGLISH SEIZE GOLD IN GERMAN BANK

**London Police Remove All the Coin from the Vaults of Deutsche Institution.**

## GERMAN AMBASSADOR SAILS

**British Families Discharging All German Servants—Thousands Anxious to Go Home.**

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The police today visited the London branch of the Deutsche Bank and removed all the gold from the vaults.

Dr. Hans Plehn, London correspondent of Wolff's Telegraphic Bureau, the German semi-official news agency, was arrested here this morning.

The German Consul at Sunderland, England, was arrested today at the instance of the military authorities. The charges against him were not divulged.

The German Ambassador, Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, with the Princess and his suite, left London today by special train for Harwich en route to the Continent. A large crowd was assembled at the railway station when the special drew out, but there was no demonstration.

The German Ambassador and his wife stood on the steps of the embassy and saw all the embassy staff safely on board seven waiting omnibuses before they left. The Ambassador and his wife were the last to leave the embassy building. Prince Lichnowsky, who was known to have felt deep chagrin at the turn of events, seemed to be a broken man as he stood for a few moments on the doorstep and gave a last look at his surroundings. Half an hour before her departure Princess Lichnowsky, bareheaded and unaccompanied except by her favorite dog, went for a stroll in the neighborhood of St. James's Park. Before leaving the embassy Prince Lichnowsky addressed a telegram to the British Government expressing his thanks for the "great courtesy shown to us during our journey."

**Germans Eager to Go Home.**

As soon as the Prince had gone the American Embassy assumed full care of German interests in the British Isles. Irwin B. Laughlin, the American Secretary of Embassy, devoted himself to this business. All German subjects who call at the late German Embassy are now directed to Victoria Street. It was estimated by the embassy that there were 100,000 Germans in Great Britain, but there were no means of ascertaining how many of these had gone home since the war began. Many Germans reside in England in order to escape military service, but a great number of these applied for permission to serve in the German Army as soon as Emperor William offered pardon for deserters. So far the British Government has not issued any order for the expulsion of Germans and none is expected. British families, however, are discharging all German servants, governesses, and chauffeurs, so that the German benevolent societies have their hands full in supplying the needs of the destitute.

The streets in front of the American Consulate today was packed with Germans, mostly young men and the servant class, coming from all parts of the British Isles to register their names so that they might return to Germany to fight if possible. The Germans were very peaceable and the police on duty were able to keep them in line easily. The clerks within the Consulate meanwhile registered their names and addresses and stamped their military books to protect them against being classed as deserters in case they were unable to return to the Fatherland. These men showed no feeling against the English. Their usual answer to the question as to why they were going was: "We must." Several hundred German seamen, expelled from France, have arrived here and are in the various sailors' homes.

There is a rush of Germans of all classes to the Home Office to obtain British natuarlization papers.

**Would Restrict Aliens.**

Thus far cases of insult to or ill-treatment of Germans by the English have not been recorded anywhere. While most of the newspapers counsel courteous treatment of Germans who are compelled to remain in England, The Daily Mail urges a vigorous application of the law controlling aliens, saying:

"There are too many Germans in England, and unless they are kept under close observation their presence may be a source of great danger. Now that Europe is in arms we must not shrink from any measure necessary to preserve our national existence. These uninvited guests will consume food needed for the British people and their maintenance will absorb funds that cannot be spared."

The Alien Restriction bill, passed in the House of Commons yesterday, forbids alien enemies in the kingdom to have firearms, explosives, automobiles, or motor cycles without permission from the police.

HARWICH, England, Aug. 6.—When the German Ambassador and his suite, numbering 100 persons, arrived here this afternoon a contingent of the Rifle Brigade received them and presented arms. The Ambassador in reply to the honor raised his hat.

A young German in the crowd shouted: "God save Germany!" There was no disturbance.

## ENGLISH CALM IN CRISIS.

**Press Shows Restraint and Will Help Toward Settlement.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6.—Remarking upon the calmness of the British people in the great war crisis The Standard says:

"The people have afforded reason for trust in their temper. When the full story of these days of trial comes to be written nothing will shine out with finer lustre than the calmness and resolution of the man in the street who has borne himself both as a true patriot and an honest philosopher. If he maintains this attitude the inevitable toll of suffering will be kept as low as possible, and many problems of the future will be helped toward settlement.

The British press generally is displaying calmness and restraint. The Evening News today issued placards calling Germany "the mad dog of Europe" and articles about "the spy peril," which are calculated to inflame popular feeling against inoffensive German residents.

The Liberal Star thus refers to the Northcliffe papers' attitude toward Lord Haldane: "We regret that the one jarring note in this country came from the yellow press, which savagely attacked Lord Haldane when he was assisting Premier Asquith in the War Office."

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The NASSAU HOTEL, a modern structure, absolutely fireproof, at LONG BEACH, Long Island, N. Y., 40 minutes from New York City via Long Island R. R. Electrified service from Pennsylvania Terminal.

Perfect Ocean Bathing. EVERY FACILITY for the returning tourists and business men to continue their Summer outing and be in direct touch with their business interests and all current events.

# TWO PASSENGER SHIPS FIND REFUGE IN HALIFAX—SHIPPING ALARMED

## LINERS FLEE TO HALIFAX HAVEN

### Mauretania and Cedric Change Course Quickly to Avoid German Warships.

### WERE WARNED BY ESSEX

### Peril Ahead, Said British Cruiser's Wireless—She Convoyed Cedric In.

### LANDING FROM MAURETANIA

### 23 of Her Passengers Prisoners of War—Was Fired On, Report Has It.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 6.—Two big transatlantic liners flying the British flag, bound from Liverpool for New York, put into this harbor today as a haven of safety from German cruisers.

The unexpected arrivals were the Cunarder Mauretania and the Cedric of the White Star Line. Both had been warned by the British cruiser Essex of the presence of hostile vessels in the North Atlantic waters they were about to traverse on their further voyaging to New York, and were advised to make with all haste for Halifax.

The Essex herself convoyed the Cedric into port late today.

It was early in the day when the Mauretania surprised Halifax by steaming into port and arrangements for transferring her passengers to other lines for transportation to New York were being made when word reached here that the Cedric also was making for this harbor at the outer line of Great Britain's strategical posts on the North American continent.

The Mauretania brought more than 1,600 passengers and the Cedric more than 1,000. The Mauretania's first-class passengers were being landed tonight, and will be sent to their destinations with all possible speed. The first of the special trains will leave at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. The mails also are being landed and will be sent by special trains. Americans fear that Halifax will be bombarded, and are anxious to get away.

Up to a late hour tonight arrangements had not been made for sending the Cedric's passengers to their destinations.

It was the most dramatic voyage in the history of either ship. The Mauretania reached this harbor four days and 10 hours after leaving Liverpool.

It was 11 o'clock last night when the Mauretania, off Sable Island, was warned by the Essex to change her course, without delay, for Halifax. The helm was shifted so quickly that many passengers, jolted by the shock as she heeled sharply, believed the ship was turning turtle.

Under the highest pressure, with all her ports blanketed and not a light showing, she sped over the 140 miles that lay between her and safety from German cruisers, with her protector behind her. The searchlights of the Essex were seen striking across the horizon as she scanned the waters for the enemy throughout the night.

The Mauretania's passengers were not informed officially of what had occurred. They had received no intimation of the declaration of war from the officers.

The Mauretania sailed from Liverpool at 4:55 P. M. on Aug. 1, amid the utmost excitement. Many would-be passengers were left behind on the piers. From the moment the big liner left British shores the officers were on the alert, and Halifax was held in mind as an alternative port if contingencies demanded.

**Essex Gives Warning.**

In the midst of thick fog, while off Sable Island, a wireless message from the Essex conveyed urgent warning to make full speed for Halifax. At that time the Cunarder was 380 miles from New York, and 140 from this port.

Somewhere lurking in the darkness and fog was a German cruiser, but watching guard over the lanes of travel along which commerce was speeding were British warships, warning the liners by wireless where danger lurked for them.

Full steam was kept up during the whole voyage, as shown by the Mauretania's daily runs from noon to noon of each day. To noon Sunday she ran 585 miles; Monday, 610; Tuesday, 592; Wednesday, 580, and finished the 515 miles to Halifax, a total of 2,8882 miles.

The steamer had first taken the New York route, and had to change her course to direct north when she was advised by the Essex that danger lay further south. The actual time to Halifax was four days and ten hours, which could have been reduced six hours if time had not been lost on the indirect route. Besides this, six hours were lost in steaming because of fog and in dodging steamers and cruisers, thereby bringing down to three days and twenty-two hours the time in which the Cunarder could have covered the distance from Liverpool to Halifax. Had she continued to New York under forced speed she would not have reached there until early Friday morning.

Under pressure the Mauretania made the marvelous run of 27¼ knots during the early hours of this morning. Her average speed was 26.06 knots.

When the purpose of the change of course was learned there was much excitement among the passengers. In the first class cabin there were 500 travelers, many of them well known in the business and professional worlds. They included P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine Company and Mrs. Franklin, Bishop Frederick Courtney of New York, formerly of Halifax, and Mrs. Courtney; Vice Admiral Cochrane, R. N.; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Davis, Representative George W. Loft, the Rev. James H. O'Neil, Dr. J. B. Murphy, the noted surgeon, of Chicago; William E. Corey, formerly President of the United States Steel Corporation, David H. Montgomery, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern.

**Some Passengers Prisoners of War.**

Twenty-three of the passengers will be held here as prisoners of war and will be handed over to the proper authorities. These passengers are of all classes. They are Germans and Austrians, who could not prove that they were American citizens.

A sensational report went the rounds of the ship that late last night a flash of light was seen over the stern followed by the report of a gun, and it was believed by many that they had approached close to some ship which had fired upon the liner. None of the officers could substantiate this, as they were on the bridge, but several of them believed that the report was true.

For several hours after the Mauretania's arrival here, before it was decided definitely that the passengers were to be landed in Halifax, there was considerable agitation aboard the liner. The purser's office was besieged by passengers for information. It was a long time before anything definite could be learned, as both New York and Ottawa had to be advised of the ship's arrival, and instruction had to be sought both from the company and the Canadian Government. Boats continually were passing between the shore and the ship bearing official messages and letters and telegrams for the passengers.

The representatives of the Immigration Department boarded the liner as soon as she came to anchor in the harbor opposite the city slip, and remained until instructions were received from Ottawa late in the afternoon. About 5 o'clock a tug put out from the ship's side bearing to the shore the officials of the Government, the Cunard representatives, Capt. Charles, commander of the ship, and several passengers, among whom was P. A. S. Franklin. They examined the facilities at the terminals for the handling of the passengers.

Neither the officers of the ship nor the officials of the company would say what would be done with the Mauretania, but it was thought by the ship's officers that she would be taken to New York under escort and from that port would be convoyed to Liverpool, where probably she would be converted into a transport cruiser for service within the lines. Such ships are called merchant cruisers. Their superstructure usually is removed, the decks are left clear, guns are mounted, and they are used in the transportation of men and supplies.

Many of the Mauretania's crew and officers are naval reserve men. When the ship was two days out from England they received instructions by wireless. Each man knows to what ship he has been assigned, and immediately upon arrival in England will proceed to that ship. If the Mauretania is converted into a merchant cruiser many of her men are likely to remain by the ship.

Representative Loft said that the first passengers all signed a resolution thanking Capt. Charles, the commander, and his assistants, for the manner in which they had carried them through safely, under the trying circumstances surrounding them.

The Mauretania had on board 1,670 passengers, made up of 475 saloon, 428 second cabin, and 767 third-class passengers. In addition to these there is a crew of 843 all told.

**Essex Escorts Cedric.**

The water front was crowded tonight as the Cedric steamed up the harbor closely followed by the dark gray cruiser Essex stripped for battle. There were repeated cheers from the crowd as the Cedric dropped anchor, and the Essex proceeded to the dockyard to take on coal. The Cedric's decks were thronged with passengers, all happy at having reached port safely. It was 5:44 P. M., Halifax time, when the Cedric dropped anchor. She had been out six days ten hours and fifty-two minutes.

The Captain's statement was brief: "I have nothing to say except that a message was received from H. M. S. Essex, Wednesday night, ordering the Cedric to proceed to the port of Halifax," he said. "We did not sight any German cruisers. Possibly the fog of that night aided us to escape. I am awaiting instructions as to my future action. I do not know how long I shall remain here, or whether the passengers will be landed in Halifax."

W. M. Lowe of the White Star offices in New York said:

"We had a very uneventful trip across, save for some fog on Wednesday night. It was on Wednesday night that we received orders from the Essex to proceed to Halifax. We steamed along into this port at a very smooth rate. The first news we had of the declaration of war by England on Germany was shortly after 12 o'clock Wednesday morning. The passengers received the news very quietly, exhibiting only curiosity."

**Exciting, Says Dr. Murphy.**

As the Mauretania's passengers came ashore tonight they beamed with happiness. All agreed that their experience had been nerve-racking.

"It has been the most exciting passage of my experience and I am more than glad to be on land again," said Dr. J. B. Murphy, the retiring head of the North American Surgery Congress, returning from its sessions. "All the way across we have been seeing German cruisers every fifteen minutes, to judge by the reports in circulation. Absolutely no information was given by the ship's officers, and for the last two nights everything about the ship had been shrouded in darkness. Blankets were stretched over the port holes in all the cabins and canvas tarpaulins hung over the sides, hiding the promenade decks.

"About 11 o'clock we knew the ship's course was changed. We had been running with the moon on our starboard side. All at once we felt the ship heel over. She had swung around at an angle of 50 degrees and then began to roll heavily from side to side in the trough of the seas. Some of the passengers got on deck and reported that we were going due north. We ran for a little while, then stopped. When we started up again I should think that every record for passenger ships was broken, from the rate we made. We could feel the ship trembling with the vibration as she raced toward Halifax.

"The clinical congress, despite the war, was a big success. We could not have held it a week later, however. Everything went all right until last Wednesday when Prof. von Hisselberg of Vienna, who was to read an important paper, was hurriedly summoned home. Then Prof. Tuffier, the French surgeon, was ordered back to Paris. About then everybody started to hurry away.

"When the sailing of the Imperator was canceled there was a terrific scramble for accommodations. I had booked by the Mauretania, but the majority of the other fifteen doctors from this side were returning by various German boats.

**Announces Tuberculosis Discovery.**

"In these days of war I suppose there is little interest in the triumphs of peace, but this congress has been a tremendous success. One of the chief features was the absolute demonstration of the powers of legislation against typhoid fever. It was demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt that since 1876, when public health officers began actively to combat typhoid, the mortality has been heavily reduced. The other feature of the convention was the demonstration that bovine tuberculosis is the chief cause of bone tuberculosis in the human, and this bovine tuberculosis can be completely eradicated by boiling milk."

Dr. Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minnesota, who was elected President of the congress this year, and also arrived on the Mauretania, said there was tremendous excitement all through the voyage. The Mauretania was escorted out of Queenstown by a British cruiser, he said.

Commissioner Lamb, head of the Salvation Army Immigration Service, another passenger, said that when the liner headed around last night and started racing for Halifax the vibration of the ship convinced those on board that something unusual was taking place.

"When she suddenly swung around and headed into the trough of the sea," he said, "we all knew instantly that her course was changed and I at once guessed we were running for the protecting guns of Halifax."

"A week ago today I was in Freiburg investigating the painless obstetric method of Professors Kronig and Gauss," said Dr. A. F. Holding, of New York, another Mauretania passenger. "When the fever of military preparation against Russia started in Germany I decided it was time to get out and hurried over to Paris. I barely arrived there when France began to arm and then I started for London, to land in the middle of war preparations there. I am more than glad to be back on the Western Hemisphere."

**Just Loafed, Says Chief Engineer.**

Nearly exhausted from three days spent continuously on duty in the engine room, Chief Engineer James Carruthers of the Mauretania told of the trip across and said that the Mauretania could have done several knots better than she did last night, had there been any real urgency.

"Why, we just loafed along for hours," he said. "For a time we were running about fifteen, then we cracked on a bit and hit her up to nineteen knots. When we got the full speed telegraph, we struck twenty-five knots, but had there been any Germans directly astern of us, the engine room staff had a few tricks up their sleeves. I don't believe there is a protected cruiser afloat that can catch the Mauretania when we really get going."

**Cedric Awaits Instructions.**

A. E. Jones of A. E. Jones & Co., agents of the White Star Line for Halifax, said late tonight that he had no instructions as to how long the Cedric would remain in port or whether she would disembark her passengers at Halifax.

"There was not the slightest sign of alarm when the news was spread throughout the ship that we were to come into Halifax instead of going on to New York," said A. S. Osborne of London, one of the passengers.

"There was no panic, such as might be excusable under such circumstances especially among the women and children. We knew that one of our country's ships was near us, and did not feel in the least afraid of anything from any of the enemy's vessels."

### SURPRISED AGENTS HERE.

#### Mauretania and Cedric Changed Course Without Wireless Warning.

No wireless reports of their change of course were sent by the Mauretania and Cedric on account of the warning given to the Captains by the agents to be cautious and look out for strange vessels and to steer a course according to their own judgment. The instructions sent to the Mauretania and the Cedric by the Essex were laconic but unmistakable. They were, "Go to Halifax." That was all, and they went.

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, sent a message from Halifax to the White Star office yesterday afternoon in which he said:

> Mauretania arrived, Cedric following close behind. Both ships ordered into port for safety by cruiser Essex.

Halifax is one of the oldest of the British naval stations on the Atlantic and is the strategic base of the North Atlantic Squadron. There is one of the best drydocks there on the American Continent and every facility for making repairs or fitting out naval ships.

When the news reached here that the Mauretania had gone into Halifax it was the opinion in shipping circles that the British Admiralty ultimately would take her over. It was pointed out that Capt. J. T. W. Charles is a commander on the active list of the Royal Naval Reserven. Both the Lusitania and Mauretania were constructed under the Admiralty supervision and have fittings to carry a six-inch gun forward on the forecastle deck, and another gun of the same size aft, and three-pounder quick-firing guns on the boat deck under the bridge.

The British Government pays a subsidy annually to each of the Cunarders in order to have the right to call them into service as auxiliary cruisers or transports.

One of the officials of the Cunard Line said last night that he did not believe the Mauretania or the Lusitania would be fitted with guns. It was much more likely that they would become transports.

"All we know," he said, "is that the ship is in Halifax, and that Capt. Charles is expecting to get orders within the next twelve hours as to what he is to do."

Officials of the Cunard Line said yesterday that they knew nothing about the report that 20,000 Canadian volunteers were to be taken to England on the Mauretania and Cedric.

### STORIES OF PASSENGERS.

#### Cedric Fled Silent Through Fog, Says Cornelius Fellowes.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 6.—We left Liverpool July 30 at 5 P. M., up to which hour no declaration of war had been made. At midnight Tuesday Marconi reported that England had declared war against Germany and that our vessel was under orders of the British Admiralty. This announcement caused great consternation on board the Cedric, which was intensified by the information that no further Marconi messages could be received or sent by passengers, as we were being followed by German warships, and that all lights must be out and the ship in utter darkness all night.

Windows were painted black to obscure all necessary lights, and we proceeded through a dense fog both Tuesday and Wednesday nights in this manner with no foghorn sounding.

At midday Wednesday we got into communication with the British cruiser Essex, with orders from her to give her our exact location, which was refused, as our Captain feared the message might be picked up by Germans.

At 4 A. M. Thursday we received orders from the Essex to alter our course and make all speed for Halifax, as Germans were endeavoring to head us off. All passengers were up all night. At 7 o'clock Thursday morning we narrowly missed running down a fishing smack in the dense fog.

We picked up the Essex at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, nearly causing a panic among the third class passengers who believed it to be a German boat.

The Essex convoyed us into port. We now are at anchor in the harbor with no news and no information as to where or when we are going.

A large number of well-known professional people on board including William West, Mlle. Daisie, Victor Morley, Alan Mudie, Claude Flemming, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, and Mme. Elizabeth Campbell.

CORNELIUS FELLOWES.

#### Much Dodging by Mauretania.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 6.—The Mauretania left Liverpool on Aug. 1 at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, many passengers who had intended coming on the Imperator changing to the English liner shortly before it left. Four hundred and fifty miles was made on the first day's run. No news came on Sunday. The first war news arrived on Monday when we made a day's run of 601 miles. On Tuesday morning we learned of the war between Germany and Russia. That day our run was 592 miles.

On Wednesday we received news of the crisis involving France, Belgium and England, which produced an undercurrent of excitement. That day our run was 586 miles, during which there were six hours of fog. There was great speculation on board as to the position taken by England, but the news developments were withheld from us. That night, however, we ran with no lights and under forced draught. There was great excitement on board. Rumors were floating that German warships were close by.

Some time after our lights were out searchlights played at a distance and we learned that we were steering our course by searchlight signaling from British cruisers. Several times we changed our course. There was much manoeuvring. Once, when we were reported close to Germans ahead of us, we turned completely round and fled.

Our escort to Halifax was the British cruiser Essex, which left us when we were nearing port to escort the Cedric, which arrived tonight. There was great cheering, as the Essex and Cedric entered port tonight, and the warship passed off the bow of the steamer and went to its anchorage. We are leaving by special for New York in the morning.

NORMAN GAYNOR.

Mr. Fellowes is a New York business man, and Mr. Gaynor is a son of the late Mayor W. J. Gaynor.

### SOME OF THE VOYAGERS.

#### Passengers Who Reached Halifax on Mauretania and Cedric.

A partial list of the first cabin passengers on the Mauretania follows:

Ames, H., and wife,
Bardsley, J., and wife,
Barnum, Mrs.,
Baron, L., and wife,
Beaver, Ralph,
Bechtol, Charles O.,
Blodgett, Dr. J. W.,
Bowen, Miss Agnes,
Brodie, H. W.,
Bronson, Dr. W. T., and wife,
Brooks, L. M., and wife,
Campbell, Agnes,
Campa, M. R.,
Chandler, Dr. A. W.,
Chatfield, A. H., and wife,
Chatfield, Mrs. F. H.,
Christopherson, M. H., and wife,
Clark, Dr. S. M. D., and wife,
Clarke, R. A.,
Cliver, Dr. Paul, and wife,
Oliver, Master Paul,
Cochrane, Vice Admiral, and wife,
Cochrane, Miss,
Coe, David C.,
Cohen, Nathaniel,
Cohen, Henry,
Cohen, Miss F.,
Cohen, Miss S.,
Cooper, C. F., & wife,
Corson, Miss Mildred,
Courtney, Bishop F.,
Courtney, Miss,
Craven, F., & wife,
Darling, E. C.,
Davis, J. W., & wife,
Dickinson, E. E., and wife,
Dickinson, E. E., Jr.,
Dicks, George H.,
Dorman, W. S.,
Duveen, Ben,
Eames, G. H.,
Eames, Miss,
Eaton, Mrs. C. H.,
Elliott, R. W. B., and wife,
Fackenthal, B. F., & wife,
Flagg, S. G., & wife,
Franklin, P. A. S.,
Gilbert, Mrs. M. C.,
Gilbert, Miss N.,
Gilchrist, R. J.,
Gilman, H. H., and wife,
Goodman, Solomon,
Haggard, Dr. U. D.,
Hardy, F. O.,
Harrigan, John,
Harris, J. H.,
Hodge, George E.,
Holden, A. E.,
Hudson, G. K.,
Insull, Mrs. Samuel,
Insull, Master Samuel, Jr.,
Jack, Dr. E. E.,
Jacques, Miss Lillian,
Johnson, Aymar,
Johnson, R. H.,
Keating, F. A., and wife,
Kirk, Mrs. A.,
Leggett, W. F.,
Leggett, Miss Louise,
Lloyd, Edward W.,
Lloyd, Rev. E. J.,
Lowe, Morris L.,
Lowenberg, Eugene,
Lund, Dr. F. B.,
Lund, Charles P.,
Lynde, Charles R.,
MacArthur, Mrs. A. F.,
Mandeville, H. C.,
Mandeville, W. H.,
Mann, Louis,
Martin, R., and wife,
Mayo, Dr. Charles H., and wife,
McBride, M. A., and wife,
Metzenberg, L.,
Meurer, Joseph P.,
Morris, A.,
Murphy, Dr. J. B.,
Murray, Dr. W. R.,
O'Brien, Daniel,
Onderdonk, A. J.,
O'Neil, Rev. J. H.,
O'Neil, E. F.,
Page, W. B.,
Pattern, B., and wife,
Perry, B. J.,
Pierce, Wallace L.,
Pierce, Vassar,
Pierce, Miss Virginia,
Pierce, Miss A. M.,
Pierce, Miss Alice,
Pierce, Curtis M.,
Platt, Mrs. I. H.,
Platt, Miss M. E.,
Pollock, Miss L.,
Poor, Frederic H.,
Porter, G.,
Potter, Joseph,
Potter, Joseph J.,
Potts, Hedley,
Prindeville, Miss A.,
Rabey, E. de P.,
Rawson, Miss Martha,
Rawson, Miss M.,
Reeside, Miss E.,
Rice, Jerome, & wife,
Ritch, A. J.,
Russell, Miss H. B.,
Rutter, F. W. Pascoe,
Sachs, S., and wife,
Sachs, Miss Ella,
Scherick, William,
Schlotman, J. B., and wife,
Shaw, C. J.,
Smith, Harold B.,
Spillard, Miss M.,
Strassburger, G. S., & wife,
Strong, C. A.,
Strong, Miss M.,
Sturgess, Arthur T.,
Synge, Miss Violet,
Taylor, Fred,
Teresa, Mrs. N. D.,
Thatcher, Miss C. M.,
Tucker, A., and wife,
Vaas, Joseph F.,
Wadham, F. E.,
Wagoner, P. D., and wife,
Waters, J. W., and wife,
White, Mrs. George,
Whitney, G., and wife,
Wiborg, Mrs. Frank,
Wiborg, Miss Sara,
Wiborg, Miss M. H.,
Wiborg, Miss Olga,
Wilcox, A. M., & wife,
Williams, E. F., and wife,
Wing, Miss A. F.,
Woegerer, C. V.,
Wolbarst, Dr. A. L.,
Wortley, Ralph M. S.,
Wright, H. S.

A partial list of first cabin passengers on the Cedric follows:

Abercrombie, C. W.,
Adams, Rev. George,
Adams, W. C.,
Adams, J. F.,
Baker, Miss W. M.,
Barnard, Mrs. E. J.,
Bates, Miss M. H.,
Bennet, H. L., & wife,
Benton, Miss Mabel,
Berry, T.,
Bevan, Miss,
Bishop, Miss N. W.,
Boyd, W., and wife,
Boyd, Miss,
Boyd, Mrs. Thomas,
Brennan, Mrs. W. A.,
Brennan, Miss D.,
Brett, H. J.,
Briggs, George E.,
Brogan, T. J. R.,
Brogan, Mrs.,
Brommer, Miss,
Campbell, C. P., and wife,
Chisholm, Miss M. J.,
Cleminson, W.,
Clifford, Miss K. M.,
Corner, Capt. E. A.,
Curran, Mrs. H. B.,
Desmond, J. D., and wife,
Dight, H. J., & wife,
Ely, A. C.,
Faber, E. L.,
Fellowes, C., & wife,
Finlay, Frank,
Fitzgerald, Dr.,
Fuller, Miss B. D.,
Fyans, Miss M. A.,
Gardner, Mrs. L. H.,
Gardner, Miss,
Gilpin, Miss Alice,
Hagan, Rev. John,
Hagan, Miss Alice,
Harper, Mrs. G. A.,
Harper, Miss W.,
Harris, Capt. Floyd,
Haslam, A.,
Haslam, Mrs.,
Haslam, Miss H.,
Haslam, Miss E.,
Haslam, Master J.,
Higgins, H. A.,
Higgins, Mrs.,
Higgins, Miss M.,
Hill, Miss Harriet,
Hoppin, F. S.,
Hoppin, Miss Frances,
Hughes, L.,
Huntley, Miss H.,
John, Dr. D., & wife,
John, Master A.,
John, Griffith, & wife,
John, Miss,
John, Miss,
Kelleper, Mrs.,
Kelsey, Mrs. W. W.,
Kendrick, C.,
Kennedy, R. J.,
Kennedy, Mrs. J.,
Kimball, R. B.,
Knox, Mrs. W. K.,
Knox, Miss Isobel,
Larned, J. F. B., and wife,
Lee, T.,
Lee, Robert E.,
Leeson, Miss A.,
Lines, W. L., & wife,
Lythgoe, A. M., and wife,
Lythgoe, Joseph,
Maher, Miss Anna,
Mason, Dr. Perley H.,
Matheson, R. A.,
McKeag, H. S.,
McLoughlin, Miss J. I.,
McMahon, W. J., and wife,
McRobb, Miss Grace,
Mell, Miss E.,
Montgomery, C. H.,
More, Miss Ellen,
More, Miss Ida,
Morley, Victor,
Mudge, Frank H.,
Mullen, Rev. J. J.,
Mullen, John P.,
Munson, Miss H. S.,
Neil, Miss Edna M.,
Pennell, Dr. W. W.,
Perry, H. G., & wife,
Perry, Miss E.,
Perry, Miss D.,
Place, Ira R., & wife,
Place, Herman,
Place, Willard,
Pulling, T. J.,
Quinn, Miss D.,
Quinn, Miss E.,
Rae, A. H.,
Rankin, J., wife, and infant,
Rankin, Master E.,
Rankin, Master V.,
Robinson, Miss Lois,
Russell, Rowley,
Savage, Miss M.,
Shuman, Mrs. A. F.,
Skryhitzive, O. T.,
Smith, William,
Smith, Miss E. T.,
Stanwood, D. C.,
Taylor, Miss,
Taylor, Albert,
Thornhill, Miss M. E.,
Tod, W. J., and wife,
Towne, A. P., & wife,
Towne, Mrs. Isabelle,
Urquhart, M.,
West, Will,
Whiffen, Mrs. T.,
Whiteside, N. E.,
Wilson, J. L., & wife,
Wood, T. A.

### ARABIC REACHES BOSTON.

#### Escorted Part of the Way by British Cruiser Essex.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The White Star liner Arabic reached here from Liverpool today.

The Arabic was in communication by wireless with the British cruiser Essex, which acted as a convoy for several days until she was near port. After that the warship went to locate the Cedric and convoy her to Halifax.

Some of the passengers were highly apprehensive when they were told that a German warship was in the vicinity and that messages from her had been picked up by the Arabic's operator, but their fears were allayed somewhat when Capt. Finch assured them that the Essex was within striking distance and would furnish ample protection.

### AMERICANS' "BANK" BUSY.

#### 2,000 Call to Get Cash—Advance of $300,000 Obtained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—More than 2,000 Americans called today at the little ballroom in the Savoy, which, furnished with chairs and tables, has been turned over to the American committee. The run on the embassy for emergency passports has grown to such proportions that the cramped quarters in Victoria Street are totally inadequate. None was issued there today, for the additional reason that the supply of blanks is exhausted and new blanks are being printed.

To cope with the tremendous demand, a "branch embassy" will be opened at the American committee's headquarters at the Savoy tomorrow morning, in charge of Third Secretary Green, for the sole purpose of issuing emergency passports. The State Department has authorized their issue to any American who applies.

Today's callers at the committee's improvised banking room included Prof. Livingston Schuyler of Columbia University, the historian, who was trying to raise $100, so as to get to Glasgow, whence he expects to sail next week with his family. He got it. Mr. Schuyler said: "Gosh! The Statue of Liberty will look good to me!"

G. D. Smith, in addition to working hard for the Transportation Committee, has his eyes on several choice libraries. He says now is the time to get some rare books at a bargain, and added: "The English bankers owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Kent, and Mr. Hetzler, as a result of whose initiative and untiring effort millions in gold are coming on the Tennessee. This relieved the entire banking situation here."

Joseph P. Day, Chairman of the Transportation Committee, said:

"The situation continues to brighten. One of the principal troubles now is the fact that many refugees have German steamship tickets and no money. Today we sent off cables to the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd offices in New York saying it was imperative to have American and English lines honor their tickets, that the committee had been unable to get an answer from Hamburg or Bremen and urging immediate action in New York.

"Our committee is now actively taking up the tough problem of getting Americans from the Continent. At present we cannot move any one from Germany or Switzerland, owing to the mobilization, but within a few days the committee hopes to get lines open through Brussels and France so that Americans can come out under proper escort.

"The Cunard Line today agreed to accept letters of credit and travelers' checks, and all the big steamship companies are now in line. Mr. Page today came to the Transportation Committee to discuss the subject of transports. We advised him to ask for ships to transport 200,000.

"Mr. Kent has arranged with London bankers for the advance of $300,000 on the Tennessee's gold, which thus becomes immediately available."

Everywhere there are evidences of splendid spirit. London has not allowed its American visitors to suffer owing to cash shortage. For example, besides Harrod's department store, which advertised they would allow purchases to be paid for by letters of credit or travelers' checks, the Junior Army and Navy Stores has announced that in view of the fact that many Americans had lost luggage, it would supply clothes and requisites, accepting checks in payment. Sandwich men display placards announcing that Americans may buy tickets for "Potash and Perlmutter," which is playing at the Queen's Theatre, for paper. Theatrical booking has fallen to a minimum.

## UNTERMYER CABLES BRYAN FOR TOURISTS

### Asks Secretary to Send a Special Envoy to Aid Americans Who Can't Reach Ports.

### BEAT SOLDIERS BY 5 HOURS

### Cornelius Vanderbilt Returns to Seek Children—Adventures of Americans Reaching London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Samuel Untermyer has obtained passage on the Baltic for himself and family and until sailing he will take an active part in relief work. He has opened a little branch relief office of his own at the Hotel Cecil, where he is stopping. Mr. Untermyer was trying hard all day to get the Nieuw Amsterdam, sailing from Rotterdam tomorrow night or Saturday morning, to touch at some English port, probably Liverpool, as most of the passengers booked by her are in London and would be exposed to intense hardships to get to Rotterdam in time to catch her, if they could arrive at all.

Mr. Untermyer today saw Bonar Law, a personal friend of his, who promised to use his good offices with Reginald McKenna in an effort to get the Naval Board to let her pick up passengers at Liverpool. Bonar Law also promised to aid in trying to get Lord Pirrie to provide a tender to take the people from shore to the ship.

Mr. Untermyer had a strenuous time getting from Carlsbad to London. He started on Saturday night.

"Our worst experience was at the German-Belgian border," he said. "We passed through only five hours before the German soldiers came. We were put into a train for Ostend, but after twenty minutes the officials came along and said: 'We've changed our minds. This train is going to Paris.' We had to get out and walk three miles, carrying our sixteen pieces of handbaggage. One of our maids was critically ill, and we had literally to carry her, half dead, for twenty-four hours. We put her in a hospital as soon as we arrived in London.

"We had to change cars five or six times in the night. We got twelve trunks through and lost only two, which we hope to get back.

**Refused 40 Per Cent. Discount.**

"They offered me sixty cents on the dollar for American paper money in Frankfort. I said it was an insult to my country, and refused.

"Last night I sent a long cable to Secretary Bryan and urged him to have a special envoy appointed to visit the different countries of the Continent to help get Americans out. The resident Ambassadors are overwhelmed with work and can't leave the capitals to travel around the country. There are thousands of Americans marooned who must be got to the coast."

Many Americans here are anxious about friends and relatives on the Continent not yet heard from. Among the anxious inquirers at the embassy were Mrs. Harry C. Whitaker, for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Glass of Wheeling, W. Va., who were at Bad Nauheim, and Philip J. Scudder, asking the whereabouts of the Misses Annie and Cora Williams, also at Bad Nauheim. Notices asking if any traveler had seen or heard about them was posted at the embassy today.

C. Mitchell Depew called at the embassy today to get an emergency passport and started for France tonight. He has a house near Versailles and wanted to get back to protect his household goods. Allison Armour, a refugee from the Continent, also called.

**C. Vanderbilt Seeks Children.**

Cornelius Vanderbilt obtained an emergency passport at the embassy today and starts for Switzerland tomorrow. He hopes to get through for the purpose of finding his children, about whom he is greatly worried. When he last heard they were at St. Moritz.

One of the most pathetic stories is that of a middle-aged American woman, whose name is withheld for fear of alarming her family. She left Düsseldorf with friends for London. On the way the party saw several Russian spies arrested by Germans. The dramatic incident coupled with the privations of the journey and fear affected her mind. She imagined she was a Russian spy. Her friends got her safely to London, but yesterday she disappeared from her lodgings. They came to the embassy and gave a description which was communicated to Scotland Yard, and late last night she was found wandering about Ludgate Circus in an irresponsible condition by a policeman, who took her to the police station, where she was identified by the description. She is now in an infirmary and it is thought she may recover.

Bertram Griswold, a Baltimore banker, was forced to abandon his automobile at Aix-la-Chappelle as well as all his baggage, except what he could carry.

Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., left Carlsbad a week ago, but was forced to abandon her motor car and chauffeur at one place and her baggage at another. She reached London with only the clothes she stood in. Mrs. Logan said that abandoned baggage was piled mountain high at Marienbad, Cologne, and other stations.

Among the latest arrivals from the Continent are Prof. and Mrs. William R. Shepherd of Columbia University and Prof. Lindsey, Professor of Sociology at Columbia.

Richard Aldrich and family obtained accommodations on the Mongolian, probably sailing on Saturday from Glasgow.

**Gen. Meany Praises French Spirit.**

Gen. E. P. Meany of Morristown, N. J., with his wife and Shannon L. Meany, arrived at Claridge's yesterday from Paris. Gen. Meany said:

"We left Aix-les-Bains on Saturday morning. A number of well-known Americans are still staying there, including Col. Colt and ex-President Newman of the New York Central. Americans were not nervous, because the French showed no nervousness. They were engaged calmly and resolutely in mobilizing. There were no signs of famine or panic or anything extraordinary, except that the people all wore a serious aspect.

"En route to Paris we passed through Eastern France, where mobilization is proceeding magnificently. Our large trainload, mostly Americans and English, was treated with the utmost consideration and courtesy by the French. No bluster, noise, or silly harangues were observed on the entire route. The effect on one was that a great people were arising in their might to protect their country.

"On reaching Paris I was amazed at the quiet and seriousness of feeling dominant while the great crisis was at hand. The people presented the appearance of being able and willing to cope with it. I observed an attempt of some ruffians to stone stores occupied by Germans on the Boulevard Montmartre. The police handled them most effectively. I have never seen a mob so quickly and thoroughly cowed. The American element in Paris is far from stampeded or panic stricken. The last week I passed in France created in me the highest possible admiration and respect for this great people."

The steamer Duke of Cornwall has arrived at Hull, bringing refugees from Zee-Brugge, who stated that the Belgian seaside resorts, like Blankenberg, were now deserted.

**Rescued Mrs. Lodge and Children.**

Congressman Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts arrived today from France, where he went to rescue Senator Lodge's grandchildren and daughter-in-law, who were at Dieppe. He said:

"I left London on Monday night for Southampton, Havre, and thence to Dieppe. If any one wants to travel around France now they must do as I did. All petrol outside the cities has been commandeered by the Government, so I hired two taxicabs at $30 a day each, and I loaded one with cans of petrol.

"Right here I want to say that Messrs. Osborn and Beecher, our Consul and Vice Consul at Havre, are two of the most efficient men I ever met. There's yards of red tape in traveling now. You must first get a permit from the Chief of Police to be there at all. Then if you want to get out of town you must get photographed and get a permit to be allowed to pass out. This, with the photograph, must be approved by the Mayor of the city. Then you need another permit from the General commanding the Department to allow your chauffeur to circulate outside the town. I got one set in Havre, but was forced to get an entire second set at Dieppe for the return trip."

"I found Mrs. George Cabot Lodge, Jr., and her children, Henry Cabot, 2d, John, and Helena, quite safe at Villa Muette, near Dieppe. We were all photographed separately at 5f. a head. We were developed in an hour and a half, thanks to a small gratuity in addition. In addition to all these documents, you also need a passport to get out of France.

"As our boat left the wharf at Havre some 600 French soldiers in the barracks alongside sang 'God Save the King' in English. It was very touching, and they evidently had rehearsed it carefully in advance. The passengers on the bow replied by singing the 'Marseillaise.'

"It would have been very unpleasant for English-speaking people in France if England had not declared war. Everybody asked me anxiously if England was going to fight, and many feared England was going to 'crawl.' I think what probably most of us do—that the Kaiser is running amuck.

"When I left Dieppe Mrs. J. S. Taylor, wife of the surgeon on the battleship Illinois, was provisioning her house outside Dieppe and planning to stay."

Mr. Gardner started right in today to help the overworked Embassy staff. He added that Senator Lodge, who is in town, was still ill, though somewhat better.

William Bayard Hale is also helping out at the Embassy.

The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham and wife of Boston have arrived from the Peace Congress which should have opened at Berne. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Louis Frothingham of Massachusetts is in Germany.

John P. Reynolds, Jr., of Boston is in London. A. J. Prager of New York is at the Carlton.

### CHILD BORN ON FLEEING SHIP.

#### Bavaria Puts In at Havana After Escaping French Cruisers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—Capt. Hamburger of the Bavaria, arriving late last night, reports a narrow escape from capture by two French cruisers, the Condé and Descartes, convoying the French oil-tanker Garonne. The Captain of the Bavaria, owing to acquaintance with the cruisers in Mexican waters, immediately recognized them and supposed the Garonne a German prize. He instantly changed his course and rushed for Florida's three-mile limit, putting out his lights and not using his wireless for fear of revealing his position.

During the excitement, a daughter was born to Mrs. Fernandez, a Cuban passenger. The child was named Marina Bavaria.

Passengers have disembarked, and the ship is held pending orders from Hamburg.

Americans giving up Foreign Tours can find Ideal Conditions in the Mountains of Western North Carolina at

**Grove Park Inn**

The Finest Resort Hotel in the World.

High altitude. Delightful in the Fall. Cool, restful sleep. Finest golf links in the South adjoining hotel. No mosquitoes. Full information at offices of the Southern Railway or direct by wire from us.

**GROVE PARK INN**
Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.

**ANENT THE WAR!**

We are daily advised of advancing prices on medicinal and toilet preparations made in Germany, France and England.

It is possible that many of these items will be unobtainable at any price in the near future. We refer particularly to such articles as imported tablets, powders, chemicals, salts, trade-marked pharmaceuticals, etc., all of which we have withdrawn from sale in our wholesale departments and shall hold for the benefit of our retail store customers.

In our judgment the situation demands that we advise all people to whom these articles are a necessity to secure a supply sufficient for their needs for some time.

This advice does not apply to such goods as Brushes, Leather Goods, Novelties, etc., only to **necessities.**

**RIKER-HEGEMAN**
RELIABLE DRUG STORE SERVICE

# ARMORED CRUISER SAILS WITH GOLD FOR STRANDED AMERICANS

## AMERICANS LESS PANICKY IN PARIS

### Between 5,000 and 6,000 Have Obtained Certificates of Citizenship There.

### SPECULATORS ARE CHECKED

### Herrick Takes Action at Hotel Where They Are Doing Business in Transportation to Coast.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Between 5,000 and 6,000 Americans have obtained certificates of American citizenship at the United States Embassy and Consulate here in the last three days.

The French Government has granted another day for foreigners to obtain cards permitting them to stay in Paris.

The Americans here appear to have lost all their panicky feeling since they have been assured that there will be no difficulty in geting sufficient funds.

The Bank of France has suspended the publication of its weekly statement. This suspension is regarded as justified by the necessity of withholding from the public the exceptional changes in the accounts.

The French Line steamer La Savoie, which landed passengers yesterday, will not return to New York. She has been taken for military purposes.

The French liner Chicago, it is expected, will sail from Havre on Saturday.

The same line's ship, La France, is due to sail to-day, but it is announced that no more French liners will sail until further notice.

American Ambassador Herrick, in order to prevent stranded Americans from being exploited by speculators, today went to a hotel where one was doing business and posted a notice saying that the American Embassy had nothing to do with the enterprise, which was charging $50 for transportation by river steamer from Paris to Rouen, and $100 for the voyage to an English port.

Many more offers from foreigners to enlist in the French forces have been received by the authorities here. Among them are a number of Americans.

The appeal of American residents for the formation of an American Legion suggests that such an organization should adopt "the martial costume worn by their bold brothers in arms of Gen. Lafayette, when, in the sacred name of liberty, they landed in the United States to place their swords at the disposal of immortal Washington."

Some French families are strongly represented in the army. That of Prof. and Mme. Destaing has fourteen members with the colors, consisting of seven sons and seven brothers of Mme. Destaing, the youngest 19 years old.

Food remains plentiful in Paris, and prices have only very slightly increased since the outbreak of war.

Meat and vegetables are the principal commodities affected, as retailers find difficulty in bringing them from the central depots, owing to all delivery wagons having been requisitioned for military purposees.

In the great central markets there were large quantities of vegetables today, and pushcart dealers reaped a rich harvest, as they had the advantage over storekeepers, whose vehicles had been taken by the military.

The wholesale prices today for sacks containing 220 pounds were: Potatoes and string beans, $6; dried beans, $4; spinach, $8; onions, $4.

Fruit and poultry sold at less than the usual prices. Butter was abundant, but the price had increased, as the public, fearing a shortage, had begun buying quantities of twenty pounds. The authorities today forbade retailers to sell more than one pound to each customer and fixed the maximum price at 44 cents a pound.

Eggs also must be sold according to an official tariff, new-laid eggs costing 4 cents each and fresh French eggs 3 cents each, while other eggs are marked at 32 cents a dozen.

The problem of getting in the harvest has given much cause for thought to the Ministry of Agriculture, which is considering a scheme for replacing the men who have joined the army by training all children from 10 to 16 years of age in field work, under the guidance of the old people.

## FEARS FOR FRENCHMEN.

### Those in Germany Not Heard from—Famous Men Volunteer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—There is much anxiety regarding French residents in Germany, from whom nothing has been heard for ten days past. A Frenchman who reached home on Monday says that, after being robbed and beaten, he was driven over the frontier.

Among the army volunteers are Edmond Rostand and Pierre Loti.

## THORNTON PRAISES ENGLISH.

### Gives Them Credit in Railway's Aid of Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Manager H. W. Thornton, in a letter to the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in reference to the Great Eastern Railway's arrangements to relieve Americans, says he thinks it only fair that the American people should know that the arrangements were not made by him as an American, because he had to have the authority of his Directors, all of whom are Englishmen. The enthusiastic indorsement of the idea by Englishmen is an indication of the sympathetic feeling existing on the part of Englishmen for Americans.

"It is a fine thing to know that Englishmen in the crisis which confronts them have time to turn to an action to assist Americans in distress," he says.

Mr. Thornton adds that Sir Albert Stanley, manager of the Underground Railway, is sending to all the principal hotels £500 to be used in cashing checks of American tourists. "This," he says, "is another indication of the splendid spirit animating every Englishman today."

**Consul General Overwhelmed.**

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Consul General Skinner is overwhelmed with personal letters and dispatches inquiring for Americans whose whereabouts are unknown. He says it is impossible for him to try to locate people or to answer letters and telegrams. Extra clerks have been employed at the Consulate General, but even with this help all the demands cannot be met. Mr. Skinner added: "It is simply a matter of organization and I hope all Americans will soon be entered on a card index and looked after."

Among the callers at the Consulate General was Mrs. James T. Macey of Denver, Col., who was ordered out of her sickbed in a hospital at Antwerp on Monday with only two hours notice. She was told the hospital was needed for the wounded. Mrs. Macey left her mother and child in Germany.

Many Americans today asked for help to obtain food and lodging. There were numerous pathetic cases of people with gold certificates in their pockets walking the streets all night hungry. Some of these were relieved by small unsecured loans from H. C. Hoover of California, who spent most of the day working to obtain a reasonable rate of exchange for American bills.

## McCORMICK MAY GET YACHT.

### Reported He Will Try to Leave Here to Rescue Family Abroad.

Harold F. McCormick of Chicago, Vice President and Treasurer of the International Harvester Company, arrived at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday.

It was reported on good authority that Mr. McCormick came to New York to try to procure a powerful seagoing yacht on which he could go to the rescue of his wife. Mrs. Edith McCormick, John D. Rockefeller's daughter.

Mrs. McCormick and her daughters are stranded in St. Moritz, Switzerland, which is several hours from the Austrian border. Mr. McCormick was accompanied by his son, Fowler.

## CROWDED SHIP LEAVES GENOA.

### Many Americans in Milan Unable to Raise Money.

MILAN, Italy, Aug. 6.—The Italian liner leaving Genoa today for New York is crowded to its utmost capacity.

Many Americans here are awaiting the opportunity to find means of transportation to New York. In the meantime they are unable to cash their letters of credit.

## OFFICIAL INQUIRIES ASKED.

### Names of Persons Sought For by the State Department.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The State Department has received telegrams from persons in this country inquiring the whereabouts and as to the safety of the following Americans in Europe, all those whose home addresses are not otherwise specified being residents of Manhattan:

Edith Bobe, at Paris.
Misses Emily Bruning, Minna Hube, and Ita Vanhallo, at Bremerverde, Hanover, Germany.
Family of Talbert W. Sprague, in Italy.
Lewis F. Mott, at London, Paris, Berne, Berlin, or Mainz.
Family of Milton M. Dryfoos, at Lucerne.
Mrs. Lambert Guenther and son, at Frankfort-on-Main or Weisel, Germany.
Mrs. Harriet T. Matheson, at Carlsbad.
Ex-Senator William A. Clark, at Victor Hugo, Paris, or Esry, Petit Bourg, France.
Max J. Bernheim, at Munich.
Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lewenthal, at St. Moritz or Tarasp, Switzerland.
Aaron Michael, at Geneva, Interlaken, or Bernett.
Mrs. J. F. Cullman, at Carlsbad.
Mrs. F. and Miss Minnie Gottlieb, at Carlsbad.
Miss Susan W. Kelly, at London.
Mrs. John T. Baker, Miss Frances W. Corwin, and Miss Margaret Cranswick at Warsaw.
Mr. and Mrs. Percy Sperling, at Carlsbad or Vienna.
Isack S. Steindler and wife, at Carlsbad.
Jacob Landsberg, wife, and child, at Paris or Berlin.
Max Horzig, wife, two children, and maid, at Pilsen, Austria.
Mrs. Barbara Cook, at Carlsbad.
J. Harvey Connell, at Berlin.
Jessie Barker, at Lucerne.
Miss Lilly Towne Spooner, Bridgeport, at Baden Baden, Germany.
Prof. Arthur W. McMahone, New Jersey, at Maurenburg or Dresden.
Helen E. Gindele, Providence, at Hessen, Nassau, Germany.
Mrs. A. C. Howard, Brooklyn, at Lucerne or Interlaken.
Mrs. A. Spindler and daughter, Jersey City, at Mainz, Germany.

Inquiries were made in regard to the following whose American addresses were not given:

Howard Pardee, at Lucerne.
Mrs. Mary H. Lill and daughter, at Belfast, Ireland.
Mrs. John Treacy and son, at Londonderry, Ireland.
Mrs. Ottilie Hassensall, at Sevit, Pisek, Bohemia.
Mrs. Boyd, at Brussels.
Miss Nancy Johnson, at Venice.
L. H. Guldman, at Bremen or Noerdlinger, Bavaria.
Miss Ethel Watkins, Miss Catherine Paine, Miss Helen Jones, and Miss Dorothy Jones, at Munich.
Elizabeth Wylie, Royal Miller, and Ernst Von Briesen, at Venice.
Mrs. W. A. Heilprin, at Lucerne.
Mrs. H. Klienberger, at Paris.
Douglas Hawley, Frederick Wheeler, David Jones, and Henry Kingman, at Berne.
Aaron Buchsbaum and family, at Frankfort, Germany.
Sadie Goldsmith, at Lucerne.
Mrs. Ira Bennett, at Blois, France.
Mrs. Otto Cohn and son and James L. Gras, wife, and daughter, at Bad Nauheim, Germany.
Mr. and Mrs. Springarn, in Tyrol.
Mrs. H. S. P. Davies, in Wales.
Mr. and Mrs. Leopold, at Carlsbad.
Fannie Gottdank and children, at Jata, Galatia, Austria.
Mrs. Elanor B. Lestrade, at London.
Mrs. M. D. Lohrfeld, at Wojnicse, Austria.
Tomasso Soracco, at Genoa, Italy.
Mrs. Bebe Ralston Morrison and Miss Alice McEvoy, at Carlsbad.
Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Dykeman and daughter, at Munich.
Mrs. L. M. Naudecker and daughter, at Interlaken, Lucerne.
Clara and Rose Ludvigh, at Paris or Vichy.
Mrs. Sarah N. Foster, Hamburg.
Miss May B. Wilkie, at Nantes.
Christian Steger, at Berlin.
William E. Davenport, at Marburg, Germany.
Mrs. George Boles, at Lucerne.
Miss Margaret Buckley, at Paris.
Mrs. John Dalet, Jr., and party, at Sonnenberg, Switzerland.
Mrs. T. F. Wyckham and child, at London.
Miss Mary McGowin, Miss Clare McGowin, and Miss J. Lillian Mahon, at Paris.
Miss March and Miss McMahon, at Naples.
Arthur G. Laird and Harold Laird, at Paris.
Mrs. W. W. Young, at Nuremburg.
Miss Cleophila Burr and Miss Pauline A. Burr, at Brussels.
Virginia Reece Withers, at Paris.
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Goldberg, at Lucerne.
Miss Theresa Wilson, at Bad Gastern, Austria.
J. M. Wilson, at Tarasp, Switzerland.
Mrs. Louis Stern and daughters, at Antwerp.
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Adams, at Antwerp.
Mrs. P. W. Brown and sons, at Geneva.
Miss Frank E. Tressin, at Zurich.
Robert E. Park and wife, at Paris.
Miss Anna Brown, at London.
James C. Ames and wife, at London.
Mrs. David Weinstein, at Lausanne, Switzerland.
Prof. Richard Whorisky, at Frankfort, Munich, or Antwerp.
Miss Mary T. Ridgely and Miss Edith Trapier, in Brittany.
Mrs. Bertha F. Armitage and two children, at Weisbaden, Germany.
Mrs. Gertrude Roller, at Sopron, Austria.
Miss Mildred Fuss, Jean Morris Lillie, Amy Southworth, and Lillie and Arrena Miller, at Rothenberg or Heidelberg.
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wycliffe Fules, at Oberhof, Thuringia, Germany.
John W. Blodgett, at Zurich or Paris.
G. F. Gray and children, at Milan.
Mrs. William P. Churchman, at Carlsbad.
Mrs. T. M. McDaniel and daughter Lucy, at Paris or in England.
Dorothy Kearney and Marie Therese de Smet, at Brussels.
Ethel A. Roberts, at Dresden or Berlin.
Charles D. Fehr and party, at Dresden.
Family of Sam M. Adler, at Le Touquet, Belgium.
Mrs. Thomas Ellis and Miss Isabel Curry, at Nuremburg.
Miss Viola Bain, at Paris.

## TENNESSEE OFF WITH $5,867,000

### Armored Cruiser Departs with Gold Treasure to Relieve Americans Abroad.

### INSURANCE HELD UP SAILING

### Long Delay in Getting Metal on Board—Bankers' $3,117,000 All for London.

The armored cruiser Tennessee, Capt. Benton Clark Decker in command, with $5,867,000 in gold on board for the relief of the American tourists stranded in Europe, left the naval anchorage at Tompkinsville, S. I., at about 10:15 o'clock last night and passed Quarantine at 10:40. All afternoon a big crowd had been massed along the shore watching for the loading of the gold cargo. The last keg of the precious metal was taken on board at 6:30 P. M., after which the cruiser waited some time for orders. At 8:30 an orderly was sent ashore with a telegram of condolence to President Wilson from Assistant Secretary of War Henry S. Breckenridge.

The armored cruiser North Carolina, Capt. Joseph Wallace Oman commanding, will leave the Boston Navy Yard some time this evening and will meet the Tennessee somewhere off Cape Cod. They will make the trip together. The exact itinerary has not been announced, as it is still being arranged through diplomatic and Consular officers, but it is understood that the first stop will probably be at Falmouth, England. The Tennessee will then go to the North Sea after touching at London and French ports, while the North Carolina will steam through the Straits of Gibraltar to the relief of Americans along the shores of the Mediterranean.

Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, who sailed with the expedition as direct representative of the Government, will not only have charge of the delivery of the gold, but will act as representative in Europe of Secretary Garrison in obtaining information concerning the collection of Americans in various ports from which they will be brought back to this country on chartered Government steamers.

Other passengers included Joseph E. Willard, American Ambassador to Spain, who is returning from his interrupted vacation; eight Consuls, who are going to their posts in Europe; H. Percival Dodge, ex-Minister to Panama and recently secretary of the American delegation at the Niagara mediation conference, who goes to Europe as Mr. Breckenridge's assistant; Sumner H. Curtis, Edward G. Lowry, and Harry Walker, fiscal agents; Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, military aid to Secretary Breckenridge; Commander R. R. Belknap, his naval aid; Lieut. John H. Towers, Constructor Lewis E. McBride, and several other naval officers, as well as the army officers whose sailing was announced Wednesday.

John W. Garrett, American Minister to Argentina, is to take passage on the North Carolina.

**Delay in Moving the Gold.**

The sailing of the Tennessee had originally been set for 10:30 A. M., but it was after 5 P. M. when the first keg of the gold supplied by New York banking institutions left the vaults of the Bankers' Trust Company.

It was apparent yesterday afternoon that the patience of the financiers behind the movement to get gold carried on a warship was strained almost to the breaking point by the vexations which had arisen in various quarters. Representatives of the several banks interested in the shipment were called together frequently to discuss new phases of the matter, and it was not until the gold was finally loaded that it was certain that the money would be sent at all.

As it was, the $5,117,000 originally provided for London and Paris was cut down yesterday to $3,117,000, all of which is destined for London. The change was made when J. P. Morgan & Co., who were sending $500,000 on the Tennessee, succeeded in getting $6,000,000 from the Bank of France. They at once offered to supply the other members of the group with such sums as they need in Paris out of the $6,000,000.

By this arrangement the group of banking houses is put in possession of funds to make good their travelers' checks and letters of credit at once instead of making the holders wait for the arrival of the cruiser. It was accordingly decided to withhold $2,000,000 of the gold taken from the Sub-Treasury and to send the balance to London.

As time passed the necessity for getting funds into the foreign branch houses lessened. Not only was the situation at Paris practically cleared up by the funds obtained by J. P. Morgan & Co. through their Paris firm, but at London as well the embargo on checks was partially lifted. Bankers who were sending gold received cables yesterday saying that all the money needed there by Americans with letters of credit was being supplied on request. The Guaranty Trust Company was informed that the big hotels housing American tourists were accepting travelers' checks and supplying small amounts of cash as needed.

It is fully expected that today arrangements will be completed for obtaining $3,000,000 in London for immediate use in anticipation of the arrival of that sum on the Tennessee. Bankers would not make that announcement, but said that they expected to be able to do so today. In that event all occasion for hurry on the part of the cruiser will be obviated.

**Hard to Get Insurance.**

Yesterday's hitch in getting the gold off was due to trouble in getting it insured. So heavily are the underwriters involved in gold risks which are not yet removed that they were loath to insure another $5,000,000. Further trouble was caused by a ruling from Washington forbidding the warship to carry representatives of the bankers to handle the gold on the other side. It was understood that the difficulty in getting insurance was heightened by this order, which in effect took the gold out of the hands of the men selected to look after it. Washington finally agreed to let the foreign exchange men go on the cruiser.

The Government's $2,750,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury early in the day and taken to the Quartermaster's dock at the foot of Wall Street where it was loaded on a cutter to be taken to the Tennessee lying off Tompkinsville. On their return from that trip the horse-drawn trucks were lined up in front of the Bankers Trust Building to get the $5,000,000 expected to be taken from there.

A smooth trough was run from the first floor of the Trust Company's offices to the street, with cushions at the bottom to take up the impact as the kegs arrived at the end of their slide. Policemen and detectives lined up outside, and all was in readiness. From that time until 5 o'clock a changing crowd blocked the street. Then the horse trucks were dismissed, and half a dozen American Express Company auto trucks took their place. Meanwhile the bankers were trying to clear up the insurance muddle so that the gold might be loaded.

**Statement From Committee.**

A committee of three bankers, Benjamin Strong, Jr., of the Bankers Trust Company; James Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., and George C. Taylor of the American Express Company, members of the committee which arranged for the shipment of gold, met last night in the Metropolitan Club and prepared a formal statement as to purposes of the shipment. The statement said:

"Three million dollars in United States gold was delivered for shipment to England in the United States cruiser Tennessee. This gold was delivered by the following committee of ten: J. P. Morgan of J. P. Morgan & Co., James Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., W. L. Benedict of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Benjamin Strong, Jr., of the Bankers Trust Company; A. J. Hemphill of the Guarantee Trust Company, John E. Gardin of the National City Bank, James S. Alexander of the National Bank of Commerce, Charles D. Norton of the First National Bank, George C. Taylor of the American Express Company, and C. D. Agnew of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

"Arrangements for distribution of the gold were made in conjunction with the United States officials and a committee in London representing the New York bankers.

"The impression has gotten abroad that this shipment is being made for account of the above New York institutions and firms, to take care of their customers to the exclusion of holders of other credits and checks. This is incorrect. The New York Committee is acting for a large number of American issuers of travelers' checks and letters of credit who have contributed to the fund, and all holders of American travelers' checks and letters of credit issued by responsible concerns will be recognized, irrespective of whether the issuers are contributors to the fund or not.

"The sole object of this shipment is to provide for all who are in need and to give them the means of securing the funds necessary to maintain them in London and to furnish them with money for their return to the United States at the earliest possible moment.

"The immediate delivery of this large shipment of gold into the custody of the Government for transmission to Europe in this emergency has been made possible by the active co-operation of a committee officers of the Government in Washington, including a number of the Cabinet who have been in constant touch with the committee in New York in order to put this plan into effect.

"Since the announcement was originally made that a fund was being raised for the above purpose and that it was intended for the benefit of all American holders of credits issued by responsible concerns, a large number of firms and institutions throughout the country with which the committee was unable in the first instance to communicate have voluntarily sent contributions to the committee through the Bankers' Trust Company, and the committee is prepared to accept similar contributions to the fund by any responsible issuers of such credits who wish to become participants in the plan.

"A list of all participants in the fund will be announced as soon as possible."

## TO AID NEW YORK REFUGEES.

### Local Citizens' Committee Meets and Makes Plans.

The Citizens' Committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel on Wednesday to assist New Yorkers and other American citizens stranded abroad met in the Council Chamber at the City Hall yesterday, and after listening to talks by the Mayor and Collector Malone, announced that its purpose was to take steps to learn the whereabouts of any Americans abroad, to aid all returning Americans arriving in this city without funds, and to arrange for communication with Americans in Europe who need help.

After explaining that he had communicated with President Wilson and informed him of his purpose in naming the committee, the Mayor said:

"At the present time the thing which is most obvious is that lists of New York citizens abroad should be compiled, so that the extent of their cases and others can be brought through the committee more forcibly to the attention of the State Department than they would be if merely called to the attention of the department by the relatives or friends of those who are abroad. Then, it also seemed to me when the New Yorkers who are in Europe come back there will be in all probability numerous cases of destitution, or practical destitution.

"Of course, all the New Yorkers in Europe are not well to do by any means. There are a great many people there in employment of one kind or another, who may lose everything that they have and come back here in a state of complete destitution. There ought to be a broad field for usefulness there for the committee. In order that the working committee may be launched at once, without any embarrasment so far as funds to defray clerical expenses are concerned, I have provided five clerks drawn from various departments of the city, to constitute the staff for the committee, and these men are available now and can be assigned to duty this afternoon."

Seth Low, Chairman of the committee, sent a telegram to Secretary of State Bryan offering the committee's services for any work the Government might want to use it for. The committee's headquarters will be in the Chamber of Commerce Building. The date of the next meeting has not been decided upon.

## TO AID AMERICANS IN SPAIN.

### Gold Sent on Liner Buenos Aires for Stranded Travelers.

Several hundred dollars in gold for the relief of Americans who are stranded in Spain without funds was sent abroad yesterday on the steamer Buenos Aires, which sailed from Pier 8, East River, for Cadiz and Barcelona. She was the only transatlantic passenger steamrship which left New York for Europe, but as Spain is a neutral nation the agents of the line, the Compañia Transatlantica, anticipated no difficulty in the ocean passage.

The steamer arrived here early in the week from Mexican ports and was scheduled to sail for Cadiz yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, but it was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon before she got away.

The Spanish Consul said that several inquiries had been made at his office regarding the possibility of getting financial relief to Americans who have fled to Spain from the south of France. He had referred all inquiries to the Spanish banking firm of Lionello Perera & Co., 69 Wall Street. Mr. Perera said that since the outbreak of the war he had ceased sending any drafts to the bank at Madrid to be drawn against by his agencies.

The difficulty on getting money in Spain was shown yesterday by the experience of Alexander M. Welch, an architect of 11 East Forty-second Street, who said he had been trying for three days to send money to his sister, Miss Alberta M. Welch, who has been traveling in the south of France with Miss Caroline P. Swett of this city. When the war broke out they were supposed to be either at Tours or Carcassone. Repeated cabling failed to find them, but on Tuesday a cable was received from Miss Welch saying she was in Barcelona, unable to get funds. She had a supply of travelers' express company checks, but they were useless.

When Mr. Welch learned that the Spanish steamer was sailing yesterday for Barcelona he went to the dock and gave the purser about $200 in gold, asking him to give it to the American Consul in Barcelona for his sister. A few others who have friends in Spain did the same thing. The stranded voyagers have been notified by cable that money is coming on the Spanish ship, and in case no other opportunity offers of sending money the American refugees in Barcelona will have to wait twelve days until the real cash reaches them. The next sailing from Spain by the Spanish line will be Aug. 30, from Barcelona, and unless the American tourists can get home any sooner they will sail from that port for home.

## ARTIST HELD AS A SPY.

### Henry A. Mathes an American Arrested by British Police.

SUNDERLAND, England, Aug. 6.—Henry Aaron Mathes, who is said to be an American artist and to have been sketching for newspapers, was arrested here today on suspicion that he was attempting to obtain information concerning the movements of British troops. He was remanded for a week to enable the authorities to make inquiries concerning him.

The police said Mathes had been making sketches of the docks and the drill house where the soldiers were stationed.

## GARRISON RESENTS BOOSTED CHARTERS

### Will Use Transports Rather Than Pay Exorbitant Prices for Ships to Rescue Americans.

### BOARD OF RELIEF NAMED

### With McAdoo as Chairman, It Will Supervise Distribution of Funds Appropriated by Congress.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Secretary of War Garrison was provoked today when he received intimations that certain owners of American coastwise vessels, flying the American flag and regarded as the only steamers of American registry suitable and available for charter by the Government for bringing stranded Americans home from Europe, might boost the charter price of these vessels to the Government.

When the matter of chartering these vessels was taken up by Secretary Garrison a few days ago persons who spoke for steamship companies informed Mr. Garrison that the companies probably would be satisfied with a charter rate of from 16 to 20 cents a day per gross ton for the vessels. This range in price would result from the different types of vessels, their capacity and qualities. These are approximately the rates that the Government is now paying for the fleet of chartered transports that the Government has at Galveston. The cost runs from $550 to $600 daily for each vessel.

Hence, Secretary Garrison was both provoked and surprised today when he received intimations that conditions had changed during the past week and that the vessels, or some of them, for which the Government had been negotiating had "enhanced in value." None of the steamship companies has yet made to Secretary Garrison a direct proposition to raise the price, but the Secretary ascertained through indirect channels today that the matter of increased charter rates was under consideration.

The information that came to Mr. Garrison led him to believe that an attempt was about to be made to get double or nearly double prices from the Government. The Secretary sent word that he would not tolerate any such scheme and that rather than submit to it he would use every transport available at Galveston or charter ships flying the flags of neutral powers. Mr. Garrison has asked for a list of all vessels flying neutral flags, other than those of the United States, with the location, suitability and availability of such vessels. The Secretary told callers today that the steamship companies were entitled to a fair and legitimate return, but to nothing more.

**Not a Get-Rich-Quick Game.**

"I do not intend to let any one get suddenly rich out of this business," he said. "The steamship companies will find that they cannot use this occasion to siphon money out of the United States Treasury."

Mr. Garrison has made inquiry if he has authority to commandeer commercial vessels for the emergency. He is hopeful that the Government can seize ships and afterward arrange for a fair compensation for their use.

Gen. Aleshire, Quartermaster General of the Army, has prepared for Secretary Garrison a list of vessels of American registry suitable and available for bringing Americans home from Europe. The aggregate passenger-carrying capacity of the vessels is 13,978. Four of the vessels belong to the American Line and two to the Red Star Line, and, being engaged already in transatlantic passenger traffic, would not be chartered. The passenger capacity of these six steamers is 7,947, which, when deducted, leaves 6,031 as the total passenger-carrying capacity of the vessels suitable for charter.

**American Ships Available.**

Following is the list prepared by Gen. Aleshire:

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE, (AMERICAN LINE.)

St. Paul, 11,629 tons, accommodations for 1,202; leaves New York Aug. 7 for Southampton.
St. Louis, 11,629 tons, accommodates 1,284; leaves Southampton Aug. 28 for New York.
New York, 10,798 tons, accommodates 1,200; left Southampton for New York Aug. 1.
Philadelphia, 10,786 tons, accommodates 1,200; leaves Southampton for New York, Aug. 5.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE, (RED STAR LINE.)

Kroonland, 12,760 tons, accommodates 1,530; left Antwerp Aug. 1 for New York.
Finland, 12,760 tons, accommodates 1,530; sails from Antwerp for New York Aug. 8.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Antilles, 6,878 tons, accommodates 470; leaves New York Aug. 8 for New Orleans.
Comus, 4,828 tons, accommodates 208; left New York for New Orleans Aug. 1.
Creole, 6,754 tons, accommodates 472; at New York, due to sail for New Orleans Aug. 5.
Momus, 6,878 tons, accommodates 472; left New Orleans for New York Aug. 1.
Proteus, 4,486 tons, accommodates 203; at New Orleans, due to sail for New York Aug. 5.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Alamo, 3,200 tons; accommodates 111; at New York, leaves for Galveston Aug. 19.
Brazos, 6,399 tons; accommodates 204; at sea, due at San Juan Aug. 5.
Comal, 3,200 tons; accommodates, 68; left New York for Galveston Aug. 1.
Concho, 4,000 tons; accommodates 72; at New York, leaves for Galveston Aug. 8.
Lampasas, 3,200 tons; accommodates 97; at New York, leaves for Galveston Aug. 5.
Nueces, 3,700 tons; accommodates 98; at New York, leaves for Key West Aug. 15.
Rio Grande, 2,700 tons; accommodates 70; not scheduled.
Sabine, 3,700 tons; accommodates 91; left New York for Key West Aug. 1.
San Jacinto, 6,067 tons; accommodates 136; leaves New York for Galveston Aug. 22.

N. Y. & CUBA MAIL CO., (WARD LINE.)

Esperanza, 4,072 tons, accommodates 200; due to leave New York for Havana Aug. 6.
Vigilancia, 4,115 tons, accommodates 124; leaves Havana for New York Aug. 19.
Havana, 6,391 tons, accommodates 286; due to leave New York for Havana Aug. 5.
Mexico, 6,207 tons, accommodates 265; due to leave Havana for New York Aug. 4.
Morro Castle, 6,004 tons, accommodates 235; not scheduled.
Monterey, 4,702 tons, accommodates 196; leaves New York for Havana Aug. 20.
Saratoga, 6,391 tons, accommodates 266; due to leave New York for Havana Aug. 2.
Seguranca, 4,033 tons, accommodates 186; due to leave New York for Havana Aug. 13.

PANAMA RAILROAD STEAMSHIP CO.

Advance, 2,604 tons, accommodates 92; left New York July 28 for Cristobal, due there Aug. 4.
Alliança, 3,905 tons, accommodates 171; left New York for Cristobal Aug. 1.
Ancon, 9,606 tons, accommodates 163; at New York, sails fortnightly for Canal Zone.
Colon, 5,667 tons, accommodates 211; left Cristobal Aug. 3 for New York, due Aug. 9.
Cristobal, 9,606 tons, accommodates 182; fortnightly sailings from New York for Canal Zone.
Panama, 5,667 tons, accommodates 196; due to sail from New York Aug. 4 for Cristobal.

NEW YORK AND PACIFIC S. S. CO.

Carolina, 5,017 tons, accommodates 244; leaves New York Aug. 8 for San Juan.
Coamo, 4,384 tons, accommodates 236; sailed from New York Aug. 1 for San Juan.
San Juan, 3,503 tons, accommodates 86; not scheduled.

Secretary Garrison said that while various plans were being considered for obtaining ships, all American Diplomatic and Consular officers in Europe had been instructed to submit statements with a view to showing the number of Americans in Europe, their location, how quickly they could be transported to certain ports, and whether the foreign Governments would permit Americans to leave their soil through certain ports on particular dates.

Various propositions, alternative to the Government chartering of ships, were submitted to Secretary Garrison today. One was that available vessels flying the American flag together establish a transatlantic ferry service, which would bring passengers from Europe to the United States at a price to be fixed by the Government, the Government to make up the difference to the companies between the operating cost and the return thus received and also allow the companies a reasonable profit.

Another man notified the Secretary that he had an option on a certain ship, but that he was willing to allow the Government to buy the option.

**Board of Relief Named.**

Aside from the shipping plans, rapid progress was made today toward the relief of the Americans in Europe. President Wilson issued an executive order constituting a Board of Relief, to consist of the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, and the Navy, and to have general charge of the measures to be taken to distribute the $2,500,000 authorized by Congress. Secretary McAdoo, Chairman, will establish fiscal agencies in England and on the Continent, and will provide means for making available funds sent to Americans by their friends at home. Thousands of dollars were deposited at the Treasury today to be sent abroad. Arrangements will be made to turn these sums over to the proper persons when the Government gold ships reach Europe. Further deposits will be handled through cable messages.

The State Department tonight announced that it had no information to lead it to believe that Americans in Europe were in any danger. Telegraphic reports, it was stated, indicated that Americans were safe.

"It is assured," said the department statement, "that in the majority of countries arrangements already have been made whereby the temporary financial embarrassment that may have arisen can be relieved."

Hundreds of telegrams and letters were received at the department today from anxious friends. The department will use every means in its power to communicate with those about whom inquiry has been made and report to the inquirers here.

Secretary Bryan was encouraged by word that the Bank of England would not suspend gold payments. He received this message from Secretary Barclay, Chargé of the British Embassy here:

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer thinks it is not necessary for the Bank of England to suspend payments in gold. There is no failure of credit. Bankers consider themselves able to resume the ordinary course of business tomorrow."

This is taken to mean that Americans in England who hold travelers' checks, letters of credit, or other properly certified means of credit will find relief tomorrow.

Mr. Bryan received word from St. Petersburg that only about 200 Americans were in that city. Americans throughout the Russian Empire will be brought to the capital and sent to some neighboring neutral nation, probably Sweden.

**Conditions Some Better in Paris.**

Ambassador Herrick, at Paris, informed the department that sufficient funds were now on hand there to care for the local necessities of Americans. He recommended that the gold on board the Tennessee be diverted to cities in greater need. E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, who is Chairman of the Relief Committee in Paris, reported that at least 30,000 Americans were in need of transportation, and that, with the present accommodations, it would take six months to move them.

From Vienna, Ambassador Penfield telegraphed under date of Aug. 3 that he was making every effort to get Americans out of Austria before yesterday at midnight, when all transportation was to be stopped for some weeks. The Austrian Government has been running special trains for tourists from Carlsbad and Marienbad to the capital. The plan was to transport the foreigners from Vienna to Triest, and thence to Venice, where they can embark on Italian vessels. The Cunarder Carpathia already has left Fiume, Austria-Hungary, for Malta with a number aboard.

Oscar S. Straus and F. I. Kent, representatives of the Bankers Trust Company and members of the Relief Committee in London, reported that their work was fully organized and that a complete list of all Americans in England would be issued. Needs of transports capable of carrying at least 20,000 people was urged. The lack of gold, it was added, had made it impossible for many to secure even food, to say nothing of lodging.

Similar conditions exist in Milan, according to Consul Stewart, who reported several hundred Americans desirous of leaving. Consul Baehr reported Switzerland filled with Americans unable to obtain credit.

From Bergen, Norway, a dispatch signed by the Arctic explorer Rassmussen reported that a party of Americans bound for a Polar expedition, who were on board the Prins Friedrich Wilhelm on their way to Bremen, had disembarked and had asked for assistance.

Red Cross headquarters announced tonight that prompt responses had been received from Governors, Mayors, and Presidents of commercial organizations to the appeal for European war relief funds. Officials expessed the hope that a sum sufficient to charter a big ship and send hospital units to the countries involved would be raised within a short time.

The Red Cross received a telegram today from the Minneapolis Associated Charities complaining that the call for European reservists and the departure of many married men without their families had resulted in leaving numerous charges on the American public.

**McAdoo Announces Plans.**

Secretary McAdoo authorized the following statement tonight to reassure people in the United States who are concerned over their friends abroad:

The people of this country should understand that they may at any time while this relief work is in progress make deposits with the Treasury at Washington or any of the Sub-Treasuries throughout the country, and the amounts deposited will be made available to the refugees for whom intended just as soon as the relief ship arrives and the parties can be located and reached.

The Secretary of War is authorized by the President to detail officers for the purpose of organizing and conducting the relief work among, and the transportation of, the refugees. He will attend to the chartering of ships, arranging for transportation, payment therefor by those able to pay, and the proper handling of the destitute.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to dispatch such ships to such ports as may be determined upon by this committee for the purpose of transporting those detailed from the various departments for relief work, together with supplies and money.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by the Executive Order to make arrangements for handling the funds appropriated by Congress, determining how much shall be shipped abroad and how the sums which will be required to be expended by the other departments shall be drawn against and accounted for. He will make arrangements for fiscal agencies at such points in England and on the Continent as may be practicable, and he will provide means for making available for American citizens in Europe and England monies furnished by their friends and relatives, and by banking and express companies in this country.

## SAW A STUDENT SHOT.

### Americans Arriving at Amsterdam Tell of Scenes in Germany.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.—Americans arriving here say there is a great anti-Russian mania in Germany.

An eye-witness relates that a Russian student at Gottingen University found near Gottenberg Railway Bridge, was arested and shot the next morning. All the other Russian students at the university have been detained and examined.

The Franco-German frontier is patrolled by rival aeroplanes often flying in parallel lines in sight of one another. Anti-aeroplane artillery is posted at both sides.

## NOTES OF TOURISTS TRAPPED IN EUROPE

### Many Prepared to Face Trials Cheerfully if They Can Once Get on Shipboard.

### WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE 'LOST'

### R. A. C. Smith's Party in Italy Trying to Charter a Ship—Cardinal Farley Not Heard From.

Reports from the Americans who have reached the capitals of Europe indicate that most of them are for the moment comparatively comfortable. Money has been distributed to meet the immediate needs of nearly all, while the sailing of a few steamers has decreased the congestion and given new courage to those who are left behind.

Col. A. W. Swalm, who fought in the civil war and is now Consul at Southampton, was one of the passengers on the Philadelphia, which left Queenstown yesterday. Before the boat sailed from Southampton he made a speech to the voyagers complimenting the officers of the boat and the officials of the American Line, and begging the passengers to put up with such privations as were unavoidable. "If you find any pikers on board," he added, "throw them into the sea."

Mrs. Stephen H. Fowle of Newburyport, Mass., who is seventy-six years old, was another passenger, but a most unwilling one. She said she wanted to see the war.

W. E. Webb of Rochester, N. Y., said that his car was confiscated while he was traveling from Metz to Cologne. When he protested the soldiers who had taken it threatened to shoot him.

W. D. Hortsman was a passenger in the Philadelphia's steerage. "I'd ride on the anchor," he said, "if I couldn't get home any other way."

It is said that three wealthy Pittsburghers in London offered $30,000 to charter a steam yacht to get home. The vessel's owners wanted $60,000.

Brandon Tynan, the actor-author, is sailing on the Celtic and is sharing his cabin with six others, among them being John McCormack and his manager and G. E. Kiscadden, a cousin of Maude Adams.

It is reported that Reginald Vanderbilt has said that he would go home as a stoker if he couldn't get there any other way.

Delegates for the Church Peace Union Conference in Switzerland, who have returned to London, say that at Besançon they were turned out of their passenger train and compelled to change in a heavy rainstorm, and to ride the rest of the way in stock cars.

Mrs. Thomas Harold Tucker, who has arrived in London, reports that a party of 130 Americans who had left Vienna in a special train which they had chartered, were dispossessed by soldiers a few miles outside of that city and are still stranded.

**French Chauffeurs Prospered.**

A small number of chauffeurs have for the last few days had a practical monopoly of the business of taking refugees from Paris to the coast towns. As the rush increased they raised their charges to 500, and eventually to 1,000 francs a person. They have been checked now by the fact that the Government has seized practically all the gasoline, and it is expected that before long the numerous taxicabs which were taken to the front to aid in the mobilisation can be returned to Paris and break up the taxi trust.

Henry Einstein is one of those who are marooned at Paris by the impossibility of getting a car to the coast.

Felix Isman had just taken over a Paris theatre with the intention of making it a moving-picture house. He will now transform it into a hospital.

John H. Gregory and B. E. Anthony, bankers of Rochester, N. Y., distributed 700 sovereigns in London on Wednesday to destitute fellow-countrymen, taking no security except I O U's written on calling cards.

James Speyer left Paris for London on Wednesday.

Joseph Gatins, Jr., is in Paris, and expects to solemnize his marriage with the Comtesse Desomb-Reuil in spite of the war.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig has arrived in Paris after an automobile trip in the south of France.

Ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana says he is going to stay in Paris. "I speak French like a native," he averred, "and shall have no trouble."

Judge Walter B. Vincent of Providence, R. I., has arrived in London from a motor trip in Scotland. He had intended to go on to Paris, but decided that New York would be a more healthy spot.

Mrs. Laurence E. Sands and Mrs. A. Singleton Paul of Pittsburgh have arrived in London from Paris.

Mrs. G. E. Mann and E. de Reicker of Erie, Penn., came into London from Paris on Wednesday. They started with a car and a large amount of baggage, but finished the trip by rail and without their hand luggage. Their trunks were saved with difficulty.

Stanwood Mencken came in from Paris to London with two cars. The trip cost him 1,600 francs.

**Latin Quarter Disorganized.**

Miss Louie H. Smith of Atlanta and Miss Emma C. Bonfoly of Essex, Conn., American artists living in Paris, have come over to London. They report that the American colony in the Latin Quarter has been greatly disorganized by the war.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Harman and two daughters, who sailed on the Philadelphia on Wednesday, had come through from Berlin, and had had no food in thirty-six hours when they reached England.

Howard Wells, an American music teacher of Berlin, said that there were at least 3,000 American girl students left in the German capital, with almost no money. He said, however, that they were all cheerful and anxious to see something of the excitement.

E. J. Shulties of Detroit, with a party of five, came from Berlin to London through Belgium just before the Germans invaded that country, and reported that he saw no signs of trouble.

The mother and brother of Edward Bell, second secretary of the American Embassy in London, are among the numerous Americans stranded in Carlsbad.

Mrs. James T. Harahan and niece, Miss Martha Harris, of Memphis, who were in St. Petersburg when the war broke out, have arrived in London by way of Denmark and the Hook of Holland. Their baggage, which came through Germany, was lost.

Miss Maud Hayward of Savannah and Misses Clara and Laura Gault of Baltimore, who came through from Dresden to London, reported that the Saxon capital was quiet when they left. They said, however, that there was intense military activity at Cologne and other towns in Western Germany.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish and leader of the Commission on Church Unity, received a cablegram on Wednesday from Robert Gardiner of Gardiner, Me., the secretary of the commission, who was on the committee delegated to see the Pope, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, and the German Emperor in the interests of church unity. Mr. Gardiner reported that it seemed unlikely that the commission could secure audiences with these dignitaries at this time.

A meeting of Americans stranded in Rome was held on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Prof. Nicholson of Wesleyan College. A request for help sent to the State Department was signed by a number of notables, among them Bishops Hennessy of Wichita and Nats of Denver, and Auxiliary Bishop Hann of San Francisco.

**Made Use of German Order.**

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, with Mrs. Smith and their daughter Margaret, Mrs. J. Francis Day of Utica and Miss A. Williams, have come through safely from Austria to Italy. The Commissioner was well provided with funds, and possessed a great advantage in his decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle from the German Emperor, which smoothed his way with the Austrian officials. He was able to assist a number of Americans who were less fortunately off, and is now trying to charter a ship to move some of the refugees in Italy to ports from which they can more conveniently reach home.

Seymour B. Conger, the Associated Press correspondent in Berlin, who was ordered to St. Petersburg at the beginning of hostilities, and with several other Americans was arrested by German soldiers at the frontier, has returned to Berlin.

Louis J. Horowitz, President of the Thompson-Starrett Construction Company, was in Berlin when the war broke out and has not been heard from since. L. J. Fisher, his assistant, is with him. He is a native of Russia, but a naturalized American citizen; but as he left only for a short trip, he carried no passport.

Congressman A. C. Hart of Hackensack, N. J., telegraphed from Washington to his home town yesterday that he would devote all of his time for the present to locating residents of Bergen County who are stranded in Europe.

Robert S. Hudspeth, Prosecutor of the Court of Pleas of Hudson County, N. J., cabled yesterday to his law partner, William B. Rysdyk of Jersey City, saying that he and his wife were safe in London. They left Brussels when Belgium entered the war.

J. Merritt Lane of Jersey City yesterday received a cablegram from his wife, who was in Moscow at the beginning of the war, saying that she had arrived safely in St. Petersburg and hoped to sail before long from Rotterdam. He advised her that funds would be sent to her on the Tennessee, and advised her to stay where she was.

Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle announced last night that Cardinal Farley was last heard from in Paris on July 26. At that time he was expecting to go on to Switzerland, and the Catholic clergy of the New York archdiocese are much worried over his whereabouts.

Dr. Max Rosenow, General Superintendent of the Bidier March Clay Products Manufacturing Company of Metuchen, N. J., is near Munich with his wife and child. As he has never become naturalized and is within the army age limit, his friends fear that he will be drafted for service.

Joseph M. Stricker, Assistant Prosecutor of Middlesex County, N. J., is in Hamburg. Letters received by his friends report that he expected to go to Berlin upon the outbreak of hostilities.

George Sloan, New York representative of R. H. Stearns & Co. of Boston, is trying to find W. I. Wood of that firm, who, with his wife and son, Gordon, was last heard from in Paris and expected to sail yesterday on the France.

Anxiety is felt at the St. Regis for the safety of R. M. Haan, the manager of that hotel, who left New York early in July to join his family at Carlsbad. The last definite information concerning Mr. Haan was when a draft came through last week which showed that on July 23 he was still at Carlsbad. With him at the "cure" resort were Mrs. Haan, their youngest daughter, Miss Hortense, and Mr. Haan's brother, Joseph, who went to Europe in the Spring for his health.

One of Mr. Haan's daughters, Olga, is the wife of Major Diosy of the Austro-Hungarian Army, and another, Helen, is married to Armand Shultz, who is an officer in the Austro-Hungarian reserves. It is believed by friends in New York that Mrs. Diosy and Mrs. Shultz are with their parents. It was said at the St. Regis yesterday that an application had been made to the State Department for information about Mr. Haan.

Two other mainstays of the St. Regis are missing because of the war. Chef Bailly went over to France for a vacation several weeks ago, and is believed to have been drafted into the army, and on Wednesday his son, who is his chief assistant, sailed away on the Lorraine to fight for his country.

**WATERED STOCK**

Watered stock is worthlessness expressed in ciphers.

And waste in a building operation, be it waste of money or waste of time and the loss which that entails, is just like so much watered stock, standing forever between the Owner and the prosperity of his investment.

There is no watered stock in Thompson-Starrett service—no waste of money, of time, nor of opportunity.

**THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY**
Building Construction

## AMERICAN CHURCH APPEALS.

### Needs Funds to Care for Refugees in Paris.

The Rev. Dr. H. L. Burleson of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday received a cablegram from Dr. Samuel Watson, rector of the American Church in Paris, asking for contributions to help in the aid of the sick and poor for whom the church is caring.

First the appeal is for the penniless students, and then for the women and children. Dr. Watson reports that the church is now occupied by a great number of refugees of all denominations, and that immediate financial aid is needed. The Board of Missions asks that all contributions be sent to its Treasurer, George Gordon King, at 281 Fourth Avenue.

## WARRING ENVOYS AT THE RITZ

### Dumba and Bakhmeteff to Stop at the Same Hotel.

Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has been for two days at the Ritz-Carlton in this city, which he has made the headquarters of his Embassy. Temporarily, the Ritz-Carlton, which is, at least in part, a British enterprise, is to shelter on Saturday the Ambassadors of two warring nations, for Ambassador Bakhmeteff of Russia is expected to arrive at the hotel on Saturday, with all of the members of the staff of the Russian Embassy that are now in this country.

Mr. Bakhmeteff and his staff will attend the big service that is to be held on Sunday at the Russian Church for the success of the Russian army.

## STONED BY WINNIPEG MOB.

### German and Austrian Consulates and German Club Suffer.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 6.—Roused to a high pitch of enthusiasm by the parading of troops and the warlike speeches of street orators, a mob, composed principally of young men, tonight stoned the German and Austro-Hungarian Consulates and the German Club here, shattering windows and doing considerable damage to interiors.

Police guards were placed about the Austro-Hungarian Consulate. The German Consulate and the German Club were closed indefinitely.

**Denies Violation of Switzerland.**

BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London, Aug. 6.—There is no truth in the reported violation of the neutrality of Switzerland. It has not occurred nor is it contemplated. The Swiss Government has received, according to a Government announcement, an official assurance to this effect.

# DEALS FOR FOREIGN CREDITS HERE TOTAL $9,000,000

## FOREIGN CREDITS HERE $9,000,000

### J. P. Morgan & Co. Complete Deal with French and Negotiate with English.

### FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

### Transfer to Paris Branch of New York Bankers Sets a Precedent in Finance.

### PROVIDES FOR FOODSTUFFS

### Arrangement to Enable Belligerents to Buy in United States if the Sea Is Cleared.

For the first time in history a foreign Government has established a banking account in the United States on which to draw for bills incurred here. What one of the members of the firm described as "a very pretty transaction" was completed yesterday by the transfer to Morgan, Harjes & Co. in Paris of $6,000,000.

J. P. Morgan & Co., of which the Paris house is a branch, simultaneously credited to the French Ambassador at Washington $6,000,000 in New York, subject to call. A considerable part of the money thus made immediately available for the relief of stranded Americans in the French capital has been paid over in gold, and the balance in French currency.

A somewhat similar arrangement may be perfected today between J. P. Morgan & Co. and the United Kingdom. This unique arrangement has been hit upon in lieu of the usual accommodations available through the foreign exchange market. Negotiations are pending for the delivery either by the British Government, or by bankers in London of $3,000,000 or more for the use of Morgan, Grenfell & Co. This money may be repaid by the delivery to the banks advancing it of the $3,000,000 going out on the Tennessee, or by the creation of a checking account in New York.

Members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. were highly pleased with the successful outcome of negotiations, which were made difficult by the money stringency abroad, and by the interruption of cable service.

**"Significant and Encouraging."**

J. P. Morgan said of the Paris transaction:

The French Government has deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co., through their Paris house, Messrs. Morgan, Harjes & Co., 30,000,000 francs, which has been placed to the credit of the French Government to be drawn by the French Ambassador in Washington for the current needs of his Government. This is considered a significant and encouraging sign as evidencing a movement on the part of foreign Governments to establish credits in the United States.

Morgan, Harjes & Co. have arranged that a large portion of this fund shall be payable in gold in order to provide for the wants of travelers in Paris. This will be carried out in connection with the same group of bankers which is forwarding gold to London by the Tennessee for the same purpose.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., President of the Bankers' Trust Company, said yesterday that it was hoped it would be possible to arrange from London for the establishment of a fund in Berlin, although he did not entertain high hopes of this being accomplished now that the two countries were at war. The financial district was interested greatly in the establishment of these credits by cable as possibly opening a way out of the crisis in foreign exchange. New York bankers are in great need of big sums abroad to meet exchange which they have sold, and if the transaction concummated with the French Government can be repeated for commercial dealings the Gordian knot will be cut.

**Sees Mutual Advantage.**

A member of J. P. Morgan & Co. explained the agreement made with France i these terms:

"It amounts to a trade to mutual advantage. The French deliver to our Paris house $6,000,000, and we hold for their order here a like sum. It saves the time and expense of our getting gold across and gives the French Government funds for use in this market which they are certain to need. The arrangement has been made by them to provide for consular and other expenses."

The "other expenses" are expected to be incurred principally in the purchase of foodstuffs. Grain and cotton are conditional contraband of war, which means that they can be purchased here and loaded on merchant vessels subject to seizure by German warships if known to be intended for the enemy. It is believed that the French and English expect to be able to blockade or otherwise dispose of the German ships, and so open the steamship lanes to commerce. In that event France and England at once would become buyers of large quantities of American grain, beef, and cotton, and it would be necessary for them to have funds here with which to pay for their supplies, since shippers would not be able to finance their sales through bills of lading as in time of peace.

Every ship that has put back into an American port after starting for Europe has increased the difficulties of bankers doing a foreign exchange business. Foreign exchange men in New York have advanced a large sum to exporters on their bills and sold exchange on the cities to which the commodities have been consigned. Some of these shipments were not started, others were taken back when war began, and a considerable amount is at sea at the risk of capture. With the interruption of the German cables it is not even known to what extent the bankers have sold exchange short.

If the bankers can arrange for the delivery to their representatives abroad of sums to meet their bills of exchange by putting corresponding sums to the credit of the foreign bankers here, the dilemma in which they now find themselves will be removed. Furthermore, it will open a way to the restoration of a large part of this country's commerce, now deadlocked by the danger to shipping. The embargo on export freight then can be lifted and the railroads enabled to resume the movement of grain and other commodities to this port.

**Forms for Gold Transfer.**

To facilitate the transfer of funds to Americans now abroad the Treasury Department is supplying printed forms on which applications for the transfer of gold may be made. The forms ask for the following data: Name and address of the sender, name and address of receiver, with a description of the person to whom payment is to be made, by age, height, weight, and other distinguishing characteristics. The form states:

"This money is received at depositor's risk. Every effort will be made to find beneficiary, if found and identified, the United States Government will advance to beneficiary such amount not in excess of this deposit as will in its judgment be sufficient. Any unexpended balance will be returned to depositor upon surrender of the receipt to the Treasurer of the United States."

A large number of persons have called at the Sub-Treasury to deposit money to be forwarded. Small amounts yesterday totaled nearly $100,000.

**PLAN TO GET GERMAN TRADE.**

**A. Barton Hepburn Urges Congress to Move with That End in View.**

Vigorous efforts are being made to find an outlet for the cotton which formerly went to Manchester and Liverpool. Conferences were held yesterday to devise ways of keeping the mills in this country speeded up to capacity by opening new trade channels for cloth. A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, yesterday sent the following telegram to Oscar W. Underwood at Washington:

"The South is unnecessarily alarmed over the prospective reduction in and demand for and price of cotton. If view of the general European war, European manufacturers may not require the usual amount of cotton, but if American manufacturers will require it all. It is inevitable that all over-sea trade of Germany will be at the mercy of any nation who first seeks it and can best serve the former patrons of Germany.

"Of all nations, the United States is in best position to take and hold this trade. Merchants, manufacturers, bankers and statesmen should work together for that purpose. First liberalize our shipping laws. Germany supplied the coarse and cheaper cotton trade of Mexico, Central and South America, Africa, Asia, and the Orient generally. There will be no embargo on the commerce of the Pacific. Our cotton should go abroad, not as raw material, but as finished product, and when the war in Europe is over, we should hold largely the trade that is now waiting to fall into our hands."

**MUST HAVE OUR WHEAT.**

**Up to Europe to Provide Ships to Move It, Says Redfield.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce said today after a conference with Secretary Bryan:

"The last thing we need worry about is getting our crops abroad. Europe must have our wheat or starve. Will she starve or will she provide means of transportation? It's up to the other fellow to provide ships. Grain may be tied up for a few weeks, but not permanently. Just as soon as the question of supremacy on the seas is settled commerce will be resumed.

"Have your noticed the policy of Great Britain as reflected in her naval orders? It is to clear the control of the seas at once. If England sweeps the seas all English merchant ships will resume their transportation of our crops. If Germany is successful, her ships will carry the grain. England, of course, is our biggest customer. She is already insuring merchant ships up to 80 per cent. of their value.

"Another thing that will help will be the bill now before Congress amending our shipping laws. The United Fruit Company and the United States Steel Corporation have been considering for some time changing their register so as to fly the American flag. Technical restrictions which prevented will now be removed. But even if there are not enough American ships, European nations will certainly send others. It's their worry, not ours."

Mr. Redfield said every effort would be made by his department to assist in relieving crop congestion. He said that while there might be a tie-up for a few weeks, it would be relieved as soon as foreign warships began convoying their merchant ships.

**OUR CHANCE FOR TRADE.**

**South America Wants Our Goods and Must Have Them Soon.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—South America not only wants American goods, but must have them at once. This was the gist of a cablegram received today by the Association of Commerce from its Buenos Ayres representative, F. C. Enright. The cable read as follows:

"Send samples with lowest prices and quote particularly for corsets, straw hats, snap fasteners, all kinds dry goods, notions, silk goods. This is our opportunity. Owing to the war shipments cannot be renewed for some time from Europe. Market is cleared of all stock. Do not lose any time. Advise by telegraph."

As a result of this cable a meeting of the foreign trade division of the association will be called by Chairman John J. Arnold immediately upon the return from Washington of the special merchant marine committee.

The necessary vessels will be ready for consignments within a short time, it is believed, through proposed Congressional legislation, permitting registry under the American flag of foreign built ships.

**WAR CLOSING COPPER MINES**

**Arizona and California Properties Hit by Unsettled Conditions.**

RAY, Ariz., Aug. 6.—As a result of the unsettled conditions caused by the European war, copper mines in the Ray district today reduced their working forces to half time. Two thousand men are affected.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Aug. 6.—A reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of 2,000 men employed by the Copper Queen and Calumet and Arizona Smelters was put into effect today. Five hundred men were laid off. Similar reductions in the Bisbee mines of the two companies were made.

REDDING, Cal., Aug. 6.—The Mountain Copper Company today closed the Iron Mountain Mine, which in eighteen years had produced ore valued at $27,000,000. Three hundred and fifty men were laid off and the company's output reduced 80 per cent. The smelter at Martinez will be closed.

**WILL REASSURE THE SOUTH.**

**Cotton Situation Promises Improvement, Says Congress Committee.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Members of the Congressional Committee investigating the situation of the cotton crop of the South as afefcted by the war in Europe, will tomorrow issue an address to Southern cotton growers declaring that prospective conditions are not as alarming as had been anticipated.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Chairman of the comittee, said the statement would assure the cotton growers ample transportation for their crop when ready, indicate that British and Oriental markets would be little affected and show that many of the Continental mills still were operating.


**32 Ounces Make One Quart of Chiris Olive Oil**

Most olive oils are sold in 24 to 28 ounce bottles—designated as quarts. Antoine Chiris is just as particular about giving full measure as in giving best quality. Discriminating users of olive oil know these facts—therefore insist upon getting the genuine

**CHIRIS**
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**OLIVE OIL**

—a product of the first pressing of selected olives from the world-famous Chiris Olive Groves of Grasse, France. "The Oil of the Riviera."

Most dealers in pure food products recommend and sell Chiris. If your dealer will not supply you—it's an indication that he wants to substitute, probably, an inferior brand, at greater profit to himself. In such cases we will deliver direct to your home or through some other nearby merchant.

Trial bottle with history of Chiris and booklet containing 75 popular salad recipes, mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or coin.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY,
Dept. T., New York City.


## BATTLESHIP FLORIDA POLICES THE HARBOR

### Outgoing Liners Must Report to Her at Tompkinsville to Enforce Neutrality.

### FULL MANIFESTS ORDERED

### Collector Malone Doubles Customs Officers at Piers—Flying Squad of 30 Inspectors.

One of the most powerful dreadnoughts in the navy, the battleship Florida, was stationed at the naval anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday to back up strict enforcement of the neutrality regulations in regard to vessels leaving New York Harbor. All outward-bound vessels have been ordered to stop at Tompkinsville, where their cargo manifest will receive a final inspection before they are allowed to go to sea.

Meanwhile the masters of ships must file full manifests of all cargo on board, in place of the old skeleton manifests, and must be prepared to answer any questions from the Collector relative to cargo or destination.

The regulations to prevent the departure of any ship with a contraband cargo are the most stringent ever put in effect in New York. Among the precautions adopted are the doubling of the regular force of customs officers on the piers and ships, and the formation of a flying squad of inspectors to co-operate with the Federal authorities.

More than twenty steamships flying the flags of belligerents are at this port. The vessels of the Hamburg-American Line now at Hoboken or South Brooklyn are the Vaterland, Hamburg, Pennsylvania, President Grant, President Lincoln, Koenig Wilhelm II, Prinz Joachim, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Nassovia, Pisa, Allemania and Graecia. Besides these vessels, the Amerika is laid up in Boston and the Cincinnati is expected to reach that port today.

The North German Lloyd has six liners in New York harbor—the Kaiser Wilhelm II, George Washington, Barbarossa, Grosser Kurfuerst, Prinzess Irene and Friedrich der Grosse. The Kronprinzessin Cecilie is at Bar Harbor, the Rhein at Baltimore and the Neckar at Havana.

Other liners in the Adriatic of the White Star, Saxonia of the Cunard, Czar of the Russian-American Line, the Uranium and the Principello of the Uranium Line and Vandyck of the Lamport & Holt Line. Four German oil tank steamers are at Tompkinsville and Bayonne, N. J.

**Malone Confers With Consuls.**

Collector of the Port Malone was in charge of the supervision of the foreign vessels. After receiving orders yesterday from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce he called into conference the best men of the Surveyor's and Law Departments, and formulated the plans for strict supervision of the European ships in port.

Mr. Malone also had a conference with the Consul Generals of Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, and the Consul of Servia. He informed them of the steps he had taken and asked them to inform him of any violation, or attempted violation, of the regulations. They promised to give him every assistance in their power. The text of the orders he received from Washington was:

"Permit no clearance of vessels until you receive further instructions, which will go to you shortly. Notify all steamship companies and masters immediately that no vessels will be permitted to clear from New York until they have filed their full manifests, and also that all outgoing foreign vessels will be subject to inspection of their persons and cargoes by United States authorities within the territorial waters of the United States."

"In pursuance of my telegram of this day you are hereby instructed as follows: You will permit foreign vessels to clear only after they have filed with you their full manifests, and you will at the same time notify the master of each vessel that all outgoing foreign vessels will be subject to inspection of their papers and cargo by United States authorities within the territorial waters of the United States."

Collector Malone explained how he intended to carry out his orders.

"The old skeleton manifest is dispensed with and a complete manifest of the cargo on board must be presented at the Custom House for inspection before being sworn to by the master," the Collector said, "and he must personally see the Collector to answer any question as to the cargo, or the ship's destination. The customs guards and inspectors will be doubled on all piers at which vessels are loading and from which they may depart, and there will be customs guards at all hatchways to inspect the character of cargo taken on board.

**Inspection of Cargoes.**

"If there is any well-founded suspicion about any part of the cargo, the cases will be opened and the contents inspected. The Inspectors will be on duty day and night and if any officer in the Federal service of the port notices any suspicious circumstances about the cargo about to be loaded on any of the vessels or any attempt to take any vessel out of the port without compliance with the regulations he will communicate, day or night, immediately with the Collector.

"The Collector will at once notify the commander of the battleship Florida, lying at anchor off Tompkinsville, who will prevent the departure of any ship except in the regular and proper way. I have armed a picked squad of thirty men, young, active Inspectors, who will be under the charge of George Lamb of the Law Division of the Custom House, and who is particularly well versed in what constitutes a breach of neutrality. In the event of a complaint being received by the Collector the squad will proceed to the vessel named and examine the ship and her cargo.

"Any violation will be reported by me at once to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will be the final court to determine future action. Beginning today a customs officer in uniform will accompany every outgoing ship as far as Tompkinsville, where the ship will stop. There a naval officer from the Florida will go aboard, and after a conference with the customs officer in charge, the two will decide if it is proper for her to proceed. Not until that order is given will the vessel and her cargo be freed from a constant supervision by the customs officers."

Mr. Malone passed on to Washington the question of allowing ships carrying reservists to leave port, and expected a ruling on that point today.

It seemed from their own statements that officials of the two great German lines would give no difficulty to the officers charged with the enforcement of the neutrality regulations. The agents of the Hamburg-American Line seemed to feel some anxiety over the fate of the Bohemia, which left New York for Hamburg on July 31 and might have been captured by British or French cruisers. At the offices of the North German Lloyd it was said that two of that line's steamers were at sea and liable to capture by the enemy. They were the Main, which left Bremen on July 27 for Baltimore, and the Wittekind, which left Bremen for Boston on July 29. Both vessels carry a large number of immigrants and considerable freight.

**Say Steamships Will Remain.**

The North German Lloyd officials, like those of the Hamburg-American Line, said that all their steamers would remain at their piers and would not try to go to sea while the present conditions existed. The Barbarossa, which two or three times has been reported as on the verge of departure, is still at her pier with no further indications that she is about to go.

The effect of the war on the Hamburg-American Line is shown by the fact that 100 clerks and other employes yesterday received a week's salary and discharged on account of the suspension of business in the passenger department. It was said also that the stewards on the liners at Hoboken were put on half pay.

**NAVAL PATROLS GUARD COAST.**

**Every Great Port to Enforce Neutrality Regulations.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The battleship Florida was ordered from the New York Navy Yard to Tompkinsville today to prevent violations of American neutrality by vessels bound from New York. Similar naval patrol will be maintained opposite the entrance to every great port.

Secretary Daniels said the naval yacht Mayflower had been stationed in Hampton Roads on a similar patrol with respect to Baltimore and Norfolk; naval destroyers had been stationed at Lewes, Delaware, to patrol shipping leaving Philadelphia, and the destroyers on the Maine and Massachusetts Coast would act in a similar capacity with respect to Boston and other New England ports. Shipping out of New Orleans and other Southern ports also is to be observed closely. Revenue cutters, which normally guard against violations of the navigation and customs laws, will supplement the naval patrol vessels along the coast.

One of the main purposes of the stationing of vessels like the Florida and Mayflower is to prevent the departure, surreptitiously or otherwise, of vessels from American ports without clearance papers. Vessels regularly cleared from New York or any other American seaport will not be interfered with by the naval or revenue cutter patrol. The port officers will notify the naval commanders when vessels get clearance papers, and these steamers will not be stopped. Any steamer that attempts to fit out in an American port as a belligerent vessel also will be halted.

BREMERTON, Wash., Aug. 6.—The cruiser Milwaukee left the Puget Sound Navy Yard today. It was reported that she was bound for British Columbia waters. Officers at the navy yard would give no information concerning the Milwaukee's orders, but it was understood the cruiser was to protect American interests and to enforce American neutrality in the waters adjacent to the boundary. The Commandant of the navy yard today issued an order to newspaper correspondents forbidding them to mention movements of naval vessels.

**WATCHING THE VATERLAND.**

**Government, as Well as Owners, Said to Maintain Guard.**

The battleship Florida, off Tompkinsville, S. I., was reported yesterday to have special orders to watch the Vaterland until it was ascertained whether the liner was to leave the harbor with reservists or munitions of war. It is rumored also that United States Secret Service men and Burns detectives were on duty at the piers of the German steamship companies in Hoboken to see that no contraband of war was taken on board.

Meanwhile the officials of the Hamburg-American Line declared that there was no chance whatever of the big liner sailing as long as the war lasted. It was announced at the offices of the line at 45 Broadway that the Directors in Hamburg had sent instructions that none of the liners now at Hoboken should leave her pier before the end of the war. It was not stated how this message had been received, now that the cable was cut, but it was possible that the Telefunken Company had it by wireless.

An additional protection for the Vaterland was provided by a big net which was stretched across the stern to prevent any small boats from slipping in and attaching bombs to her.

Stewards of ships at the various piers at Hoboken gathered in River Street at night, and, summoning musicians from the liners' bands, sang German patriotic songs. The stewards had asked for a permit to parade, but Chief of Police Patrick Hayes thought it would be unwise to grant it, as riots might have been precipitated. Between 500 and 600 stewards and dock employes took part in the singing and speechmaking, and there was no sign of disorder.

The special guard around the piers was maintained. The Vaterland's searchlight was kept sweeping the water.

**DELAY SHIP REGISTRY BILL.**

**Senate Ready to Vote When It Learns of Mrs. Wilson's Death.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Long, informal debate delayed the Ship Registration bill in the Senate this afternoon. Late in the day, when a vote was about to be taken, the Senate learned of the death of Mrs. Wilson and adjourned as a mark of respect to the President's wife.

The debate indicated that the bill, after having been amended, would pass, although the regular Republicans looked with extreme disfavor upon the proposed modification of the navigation laws, even in the present emergency. While the bill expressly prohibited the use in the coastwise trade of the foreign-built ships that it would admit to American registry, Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, the minority leader in the Senate, admitted that he feared the measure would prove an opening wedge for the destruction of the monopoly now accorded American-built vessels in the coastwise traffic. Mr. Smoot of Utah thought that the bill should require that 90 per cent. of the stock of the American corporations that would own the ships to be admitted to registry should be held by American citizens.

Mr. O'Gorman of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, in charge of the measure, accepted a few amendments that were proposed. One, from Mr. Jones of Washington, would extend the bill at the President's discretion to apply to ships for use in the coast-to-coast trade and in the trade across the Pacific Ocean. Another amendment that Mr. O'Gorman accepted was offered by Mr. Burton of Ohio, permitting the American Red Cross to fit out a ship for the present troubled time and gain American registry for her, regardless of her place of building.

**LINER TURNS BACK.**

**Sicilian Takes Fright and Abandons Voyage to London.**

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—The Allan Line steamship Sicilian, which sailed from here for London on Sunday morning, has abandoned the attempt, and is returning to Quebec. Somewhere in the region of Cape Race she changed her course and turned back in the Gulf. Evidently she feared capture by hostile warships.

Five others sailed from Montreal the day before the Sicilian left. Nothing has been heard of them since. The Megantic is on the way to Liverpool, the Grompien and the Athenia to Glasgow, the Manchester Corporation to Manchester, and the Lake Manitoba to Liverpool.

**EVADES FRENCH WARSHIPS.**

**German Vessel Encounters Two Off the Florida Coast.**

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—The Captain of the German steamship Bavaria, which arrived here today, reports that on Tuesday night off the Florida coast he sighted the French warships Conde and Descartes and the transport Garonne, which recently left Havana for Toulon.

When the Bavaria signaled the French warships the Captain ordered all lights extinguished to avoid capture.

**OIL SHIP RUNS FOR IT.**

**Standard Vessel Under German Flag Seeks Safety at Key West.**

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 6.—The Standard Oil steamship Sioux, flying the German flag, which left Tampico on July 30 with a cargo of oil for European ports, arrived here today.

Her Captain said he had made a forced run of several hours to escape a British warship patrolling the Gulf of Mexico.

**Philadelphia Leaves Queenstown.**

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The American Line steamship Philadelphia sailed from Queenstown at 3:39 o'clock this afternoon for New York.

## BRITAIN ANNOUNCES CONTRABAND OF WAR

### Military Supplies for Any Nation Prohibited--Conditional Clause Applies to Other Goods.

### CAN GO TO PEACE PORTS

### But Not to Foes of England—Foodstuffs, Forage, Clothing, Bullion Among the Conditional Classes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Great Britain's contraband-of-war proclamation was cabled to the State Department today by Ambassador Page. It placed arms, ammunition, and all distinctly military supplies on the list of "absolute" contraband, and designated food, grain, money, horses, and general supplies as "conditional" contraband. Everything under the latter head becomes subject to seizure as contraband when intended for the use of a power with which Great Britain is at war.

The proclamation follows the usual lines, and those issued by other powers involved in war probably will be virtually identical. It names the following as absolute contraband:

1—Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctively component parts.
2—Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts.
3—Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4—Gun mountings, limber boxes, timbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts.
5—Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
6—All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
7—Saddle, draught and pack animals suitable for use in war.
8—Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
9—Armor plates.
10—Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
11—Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable for use in connection with balloons and air craft.
12—Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material for use on land or sea.

The following will be treated as conditional contraband:

1—Foodstuffs.
2—Forage and grain suitable for feeding animals.
3—Clothing, fabrics for clothing and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4—Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5—Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war and their component parts.
6—Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks and their component parts.
7—Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.
8—Fuel lubricants.
9—Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10—Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
11—Horse shoes and shoeing materials.
12—Harness and saddlery.
13—Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.


IF you notched yo' pipe ev'ry time it killed a grouch, pretty soon it'd be all notches an' no pipe

It takes a mighty deep grouch to long withstand the cheering influence of VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. VELVET is Kentucky *Burley de Luxe* with an aged-in-the-wood mellowness. Full weight 2 oz. tins, 10c.


## THE KAISER ALWAYS A REAL WAR LORD

### He Is an Officer in Nearly Every Army and Navy in Europe.

### ADMIRAL IN ENEMIES' NAVIES

### Other Monarchs Hold Many Commissions, but President Poincare Is Just a Plain Captain.

Not without reason is the Kaiser called the War Lord of Europe. Owing to the complimentary custom obtaining in European armies in the last hundred years, nearly every ruler holds any number of commissions—usually modified by the adjective "honorary"—in any number of armies besides his own, and William is an officer in nearly every power's army and navy. Usually the Honorary Colonel of a guard regiment sees his troops once every two or three years, when he drills them at a formal review; but from time to time he has his photograph taken in the uniforms of his foreign regiments for distribution on post cards in the country to which the regiment belongs. It is interesting to reflect on the possible consequences if the military principle of absolute obedience to orders were insisted on in the present war and some of the crack guard regiments of every power were compelled to obey the commands of the rulers of the nations against which they were fighting.

The Kaiser heads his list of military honors with the titles of General in Chief of the German Army and Admiral in Chief of the German Fleet. He is Colonel of eight Prussian regiments, one from Mecklenburg, two from Saxony, two from Württemberg, one from Baden, one from Hesse, and two from Bavaria. He is a Field Marshal in the Austrian Guard. Moreover, he is Colonel of a regiment in the Czar's Life Guards and of three other regiments in the Russian Army.

**Kaiser a British Admiral.**

Also this Caesar of the Germans is Admiral in the British and Russian Fleets. If he could exercise his commands at this time, he would no doubt find a way to settle the difficulties in the North Sea in short order, but it is to be feared that Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, though inferior in rank, would hardly yield place to the German Emperor should that monarch appear suddenly in a Zeppelin and demand that he receive command. What else he might do if he only could may be indicated by the fact that the Kaiser is an Admiral in the navies of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Greece; Field Marshal of the British Army; General in the Swedish Army; Colonel of British dragoons, and Captain General of the army of Spain.

The German Crown Prince is Colonel of seven Prussian, two Saxon, two Bavarian, one Württemberg, two Russian, one Austrian, and one British regiment, and a Major in the Spanish Army. The German Empress commands two regiments of the Prussian and one of the Russian Guard.

Francis Joseph is a Field Marshal in the Prussian and British armies, General in that of Sweden, Honorary General in Denmark, and Captain General in the army of Spain. Besides this he is Colonel of eight Austrian, three Prussian, one Bavarian two Württemberg, one Saxon, two Russian, and two British regiments.

The Czar of Rusia is Colonel of thirty-two regiments in his own army, and an honorary staff officer in twelve others. He commands three regiments in the Prussian Guards, and one each in the armies of Hesse, Bavaria, Great Britain, and Spain. Besides this he is an Admiral in the navies of Great Britain, Denmark, and Sweden.

The Czarina is Colonel of four regiments in her husband's army, and of one in the Prussian Guard.

**King George's Many Commands.**

George V., besides being a Field Marshal and Admiral in the British forces, is Colonel of twenty-two British regiments and honorary commander of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of London. He also commands three regiments in the Indian Army. He is a Field Marshal in the Prussian Army and Colonel of two regiments of the Guard, an Admiral in the navies of Russia and Denmark, and Colonel of Russian and Spanish regiments.

King Albert of Belgium is a General in the army which is now invading his country and also a Colonel in the Prussian and Austrian dragoons. The King of Saxony holds commands in the Russian, Austrian, and Spanish Armies, besides in those of a number of German States. The King of Bavaria is a Colonel of a number of German regiments and one in Spain. The King of Württemberg is a Colonel in the Russian and Austrian Armies.

King Gustaf of Sweden is an Admiral in the British, German, and Russian Navies and a Colonel in the armies of Austria and Prussia.

Raymond Poincaré, President of France, holds only one commission—that of Captain in the French reserves.

Prince Albert of Monaco is one of the least military sovereigns of Europe. His army consists of four officers and eighty-four men, and his only naval ship is the magnificent private yacht which he employs in the scientific cruises which have made him famous among the oceanographers of the world. Nevertheless, he is a Rear Admiral in the Spanish Navy.


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NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS. Today $15 each.

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White flannel or serge; plain white or with stripes.

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Pure linen, buttoning to neck, exceptionally large sweep at bottom. Fourth Floor.



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*Rubberless - Rainproof. Owned and controlled entirely by us in the United States. Exclusive, smartly tailored models in navy, tan and black.*

*Suitable for storm and dust protection. Motor, traveling and other occasions, requiring a smart, lightweight coat.*

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TAN GABARDINE RAINCOATS—Extra rubberized silk yoke and sleeves for severe weather; also advance Fall styles with convertible collar; satin yoke piece and lined sleeves.

NAVY GABARDINE RAINCOATS—Smart long coats with convertible collar and slit pockets.

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DARK MIXED TWEED COATS—Knee length top coats suitable for rain or general wear.

**12.75** *Regularly $18.00 to $21.00*

**Handkerchiefs**
*For Women and Children.*

Women's Pure Linen, ¼ inch hem. *Regularly $1.75 dozen* 1.50
Women's Initial Linen, embroidered in pastel shades. *Specially priced.* Box of 6 50c
Women's Shamrock Lawn, dainty colored borders; embroidered corners. *Regularly 18c each* 12c
Children's "Kewpie Hankies." Make very pleasing gifts. Box of 3 25c; Four boxes for 85c

**Women's and Misses' Fashionable Gloves**
*Superior Grades for Summer Wear at Prices Much Under Regular Values*

GLACE—16-button length, in white. *Regularly $3.00* 1.95c
DOE SKIN—1 clasp and 1 button; white only.
CHAMOIS LISLE—16 button and 2 clasp, in grey, ponge and white.
PURE SILK—"La Sylphe" quality; 16 button length; black and white only. *Regularly $1.25 pair* 85c

**Summer Underwear**
*Women's and Misses' Fine Knit Undergarments at Considerably Reduced Prices.*

UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed gauze; regular and extra sizes. *Regularly $1.00 and $1.25* 68c (6 for $3.90)
UNION SUITS—Ribbed gauze; beaded or band top; regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 50c and 60c* 33c (6 for $1.90)
VESTS—Extra fine Swiss ribbed with regular or V neck. *Regularly 50c* (6 for $1.90) 33c
VESTS—Extra fine Swiss ribbed gauze; regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 35c* (6 for $1.30) 23c

**Fine Silk Umbrellas**
*For Men and Women.*

Black twilled silk of superior quality, in a choice assortment of high grade handles, including sterling silver mounted and imported novelties. *Regularly $3.95* 2.75

**Summer Hosiery**
*Women's and Misses' Silk and Lisle Stockings of Superior Quality at Interesting Prices.*

MERCERIZED LISLE in black, white and tan. *Regularly 35c pair* 23c
SILK LISLE in black, white and tan. *Regularly 50c pair* 33c
PURE THREAD SILK with lisle garter tops, soles, heels and toes. Black, white and tan. *Regularly $1.25 pair* 68c
PURE THREAD INGRAIN SILK—Double soles, heels and toes. Black only. *Regularly $1.50 pair* 95c

**Three New Blouses**
*With These the Smart Woman is Equipped for the Week-End Trip.*

BLACK JAPANESE SILK with crisp organdie collar; ideal for traveling. *Regularly $6.00* 4.50
FINE VOILE—Hand embroidered and combined with Venise lace; cool and pretty for general wear.
CREPE DE CHINE with lace trimmed vestee and organdie collar and cuffs. Charming for dressy occasions. *Regularly $6.00* 4.75

Broadway & 19th Street

# MILITARY EXPERTS DISCUSS PLAN OF CAMPAIGN—RESERVES STAY HERE

## GERMAN CAMPAIGN PLAN IS REVEALED

### French Frontier Defenses Make an Advance Through Belgium Virtually Necessary.

### EIGHT CORPS IN MOVEMENT

### Aim to Turn French Line While Twelve Other Corps Attack from the East.

The moment that Germany attempted to make her attack on French territory through the neutral countries of Luxemburg and Belgium her plan of campaign became evident to military experts. The French frontier bordering on Germany is fortified in three lines between Verdun and Toul, Toul and Luneville and between Epinal and Belfort. Between these lines gaps have been left by their engineer, Gen. de Rivière, practically inviting invasion, but so arranged that they could be defended by a quarter of the men required to enter France by that way.

For a long time the German General Staff has been aware of the virtual impossibility of forcing these positions from the front, and, according to information that leaked out in 1911 at the time of the Agadir crisis, their plan of campaign consisted in reaching France through the Franco-Belgian frontier. It is believed now that Germany's promise not to take over Belgian territory was regarded in Berlin as sufficient guarantee to obtain a free passage of German troops through Belgium and at the same time prevent England from joining forces with France.

The following scheme of campaign is based upon what has already taken place in Luxemburg and Belgium, which plainly reveals to military experts that German strategy consists in skirmishing on the middle frontier until the line of the French can be turned by an army, entering the country across the neutral frontiers. What the French defenses are for such a campaign and what have been the German preparations for it are also revealed.

For strategic purposes Luxemburg may now be looked upon as German territory, jutting out as it does like a bastion into Germany. On the same logic may be applied to Belgium, although the German advance has met with stubborn resistance.

#### Line of Natural Advance.

From the Meuse near Liège to the southeastern salient of Luxemburg is about eighty miles. Several routes and railways cross the German-Belgian and German-Luxemburg frontiers, leading west to south toward the Franco-Belgian frontier; it is obvious, however, that the further south they quit German territory the shorter distance they have to traverse to reach French territory, and the less do German armies, following them, present their flank to Belgian forces on the further side of the Meuse.

There is, moreover, a belt of particularly rugged country stretching roughly along the line Malmedy-Givet across the triangle, and the tract between this belt and the Meuse is close to Liège and Namur. The consequence is that the natural plan of advance for German armies that are striking at France through Belgium and Luxemburg will be to attempt to direct their lines of march toward the Franco-Belgian frontier between Longwy and Givet.

Germany can dispose twenty-five army corps in the first line, but it is safe to assume that at least three have been left on the Russian frontier, where they will be expanded by second and third call reservists. That leaves twenty-two for disposal. It seems likely that two of these have been specially detailed to make head against the Belgian army, that they were based between Aix-la-Chapelle and Malmedy, and that part of them advanced westward to the Meuse, while the remainder are now investing Liège and Namur, thereby covering the flank of the forces which are being pushed through the Ardennes country and Luxemburg toward the opening between Longwy and Givet, which are in France.

How the remaining twenty army corps available for the invasion of France are disposed it is hard to say. But it is likely that not less than five are detailed to traverse the neutral territory, co-operating with three advancing from the line between Metz and Thionville, into the gap north of Verdun, while the remaining twelve are employed, partly trying to break through the Toul-Epinal gap and partly against the French defensive lines Belfort-Epinal and Toul.

In other words, eight corps are employed to turn the French left north of Verdun, while twelve are acting either less in a containing capacity against the French front.

#### Railway Lines Prepared.

In the last few months the development of railway communication between the Rhine and the Belgian and Luxemburg frontiers has been actively perfected, so that at the present day the German military authorities have at their disposition for bringing troops from the Rhine a double line from Cologne via Stolberg to Weiwertz, a double line from Cologne via Junkerath and Weiwertz to St. Vith, and a double line from Remagen via Hillesheim and Prüm to Pronsfeld—three double lines leading to the frontier between Weiwertz and Pronsfeld and to points within a short day's march of that frontier.

Although the French forts of Longwy and Montmédy are somewhat antiquated, further west are the well-placed forts at Mezières watching the passages of the Meuse. A little northward is the modern fort of Givet. Further west in the vicinity of Hirson are three more modern fortifications, guarding the railway junction. And finally, on the Sambre and close to the frontier, is the entrenched camp of Maubeuge, to which a good deal of expert attention has lately been paid. The entrenched camp of Lille lies further to the west again, but the French have long been in doubt as to its availability.

The portion of Belgium which lies southeast of the line formed by the Meuse and by its affluent, the Sambre, creates, together with the Duchy of Luxemburg, a well-defined triangle which interposes itself more or less between Germany and France. Speaking generally, this region is not particularly favorable for the movement of a great army. It is somewhat broken, is largely clothed in forests, and is lacking in railway and road communications. On the other hand, Belgium on the left bank of the Meuse and Sambre is almost an ideal country for the conduct of military operations on the largest scale. It is open, rolling, and highly cultivated and intersected by a network of chaussées and railways.

It is obvious that the German Armies to reach the French frontier have much further to go if they move along the left bank of the river than if they traverse the Ardennes. Then, too, there is only a very narrow gap between Liège and the tongue of Dutch territory, which stretches down south to Maestricht, so that it is seemingly impracticable for German Armies to advance into Belgium on a broad front north of Liège unless they violate Dutch neutrality. But that is apparently what they have done, and the original plan, mapped out in 1911, to avoid Liège and reach French territory as soon as possible has evidently been changed.

#### The French Defenses.

Experience in recent campaigns has indicated that fortifications, even although not very formidable, may sufficiently obstruct an invading army so as vitally to disrupt or to divert its strategy. That was proved at Port Arthur and Adrianople as well as at Jalina and Tchataldja. For many years the French have been fortifying their lines between Verdun and Toul and between Epinal and Belfort.

Verdun, Toul, Epinal, and Belfort are now the forts they were prior to 1870, but formidable entrenched camps with outworks, extending for miles in the form of lunettes toward the German frontier. The routes through the Northern gap lead in the first instance into the somewhat rugged and tough country of Argonne. Here the approaches from the German side are narrow—quite too narrow for the deployment or even a single corps. The gap between Toul and Epinal, on the other hand, serves as a gateway into the upper basins of the Meuse, the Marne, and the Seine, a broad undulating country eminently fitted for military operations, conducted by great masses of men.

If the German forces succeed in forcing this gap, it is here, as planned long ago by Gen. de Rivière, that the deciding battle should be fought, for here great lines of railway converge from both Germany and France. But having provided an inviting field for the Germans, Gen. de Rivière did not leave it unprotected. He expanded the works on the Toul side, extending the fortified line, with secret lunettes, known only to the engineers who built them, almost as far as Luneville. No German, it is said, knows the width of this gap. Evidently it is less than forty miles.

Owing to the character of the ground, the line between Epinal and Belfort is held to be secure, and Belfort is so close to the Swiss frontier that there is for practical purposes no gap at this end unless Swiss neutrality be violated. But the section between Verdun and Toul is not regarded by the French General Staff as equally satisfactory. Along the greater part of the way there is a well-defined plateau, three to eight miles wide, immediately on the right bank of the Meuse. The forts are constructed on this high ground, but for the most part they overlook the river valley and do not bear eastward over approaches from German territory on the plateau.

An enemy coming from Metz can, in fact, easily get on to the plateau without coming under fire of the works, and some of the works are, moreover, commanded at close range from higher portions of the plateau. It is believed, however, that the plateau has been left vacant as a lure for the Germans, for from the east, south, and west it could be raked by field guns from hastily constructed earthworks on high ground. Any army that passed the plateau would still have to reckon with the entrenched camps of Langres and Rheims in the second line of defense.

To sum up: The policy of the Germans, supposing they turn the French lines of defense via Belgium or Switzerland, may be expressed in one phrase: To get on or to get out. The latter contingency has not been ignored by the German General Staff.

Within the last three years fortifications have girdled Strassburg, and the old defenses of Metz have been modernized by facing the stone with cement and turf. Detached works covering a large area have been constructed from Metz in the direction of Thionville and now fill up most of the space between Metz and the Luxemburg frontier.

### WHY GERMANY IS CONFIDENT.

#### Holds the Strategic Keys of Northern Europe, Prof. Usher Thinks.

The confidence of Germany that its territory is invulnerable, that it holds the strategic keys which will enable it to conquer France and Russia, that its position makes it immune from attack by Great Britain, that it is vastly superior to its enemies in military strength and preparedness, that it is economically self-supporting and independent and that both the Government and the population are better prepared financially for a costly war than the other nations of Europe—all the reasons that made Germany enter the war with strong faith that it would be successful in the end, are set forth by Prof. Roland G. Usher, professor of History in Washington University, St. Louis, in the volume entitled "Pan-Germanism," published by Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston.

Germany's central position, he believes, would be weak for a nation compelled to defend itself, but possesses enormous advantages for a power which purposes to take the aggressive. He says:

"She can attack either France or Russia with equal ease. Her army is equally ready to defend her against both at the same time, thus affording her the maximum opportunity for utilizing her men to advantage.

"She holds the great strategic points of Northern Europe—Alsace-Lorraine, the door to France; the Kiel Canal, giving her access to the Baltic without exposing herself to the necessity of utilizing the Sund. Her allies hold the Swiss passes and the vital points affording passage into Russia and the Balkans.

"Everything vital to Germany—indeed, everything she owns—forms a compact territorial unit, which can be defended with the minimum force and the maximum ease. She has no long chain of forts or islands to guard, no great stretches of land in Africa or Asia to protect, no subject races to pacify like the Hindus or Moroccans."

Prof. Usher says that Britain's fleet could not attack Germany, and that, while it could stop German shipping, it could not thus cripple the nation.

"Germany," he says, "looks with greatest pride on her economic strength. She feels that she occupies in the economic world a truly extraordinary position, as one of the few nations who are still literally self-sufficient, who can still feed and clothe themselves.

"Agriculture has reached a state of high perfection in Germany; manufactures have undoubtedly made great progress. Indeed her great economic efficiency is clear from her success in competition with other nations in every field of industry; she has been on them in their own markets.

"Germany's economic efficiency rests on its possession within its own borders of a fairly adequate supply of most raw materials and especially most of those materials most necessary for an army and a fleet, not excepting the most essential of all—food and iron.

According to Prof. Usher, the German people bear the cost of armament much more easily than do the French and British. The German revenue per capita, he says, is $10, while England's is $15 and France's $20, proving that the Germans have borne with ease the cost of unparalleled naval and military expansion.

"It is, however, when Germany looks at her public debt," he continues, "and compares it with that of her rivals, that she feels most confident of the outcome of war. Her public debt per capita is something over $18, while England owes $80 per individual and France carries the enormous burden of $150 per person. Germany, therefore, not only has more people and more acres, but has been able to accomplish vastly more with the imposition of much smaller burdens upon her population."

After a comparison of the standing army of Germany with those of France and England in a forecast of war, in which Prof. Usher has not included Russia as an enemy of Germany, he says:

"When Germany adds her reserve army, nearly equal in size and efficiency to her standing army, she wonders how England and France can seriously consider opposing her wishes, and looks upon the outcome of any possible conflict with supremest confidence."

The scientific civil organization of the German State from its local to its national Government, he says, provides Germany with a machine for accomplishing results without the waste of a single man. "Because Germans feel that they are organized to use the whole of their strength," he continues, "they are certain that they are stronger than England under any circumstances; they are sure that their resources are considerable enough to cope with France and Russia combined, and they believe that they are stronger than all three nations in the amount of force which they are capable of actually exerting."

The German Army, Prof. Usher argues, is better trained and equipped than any other, and that it is not to be successfully resisted by armies less highly trained. He says:

"A gun crew that is called upon in time of danger to hit a moving mark at a distance of several miles, a mark invariably out of sight, must have had considerable practice in time of peace to hit anything in the excitement of battle.

"The expense of firing a twelve-inch rifle is in the neighborhood of $1,000, and gun crews are usually instructed to see how many times they can fire the gun in so many minutes. Preparedness for war means that the nation must pay for it gradually, which means in turn that the money must be spent over a long series of years.

"The Germans are certain that no other nation in Europe has spent the same amount of money or exercised the same amount of forethought and possessed the same degree of belief in the necessity for preparation that they have.

"Why, then, doubt success? In fact, preparedness for war bears to-day so inevitable and obvious a relation to the result of a combat that actual fighting is likely to occur only between forces that are apparently equal in size and efficiency."

Germany's greatest strength, Prof. Usher thinks, lies in the co-operation and enthusiastic support of the German people. Even the Socialists, he says, have pledged themselves to play their part.

### MUST NOT DISCUSS WAR.

#### President Bars Public Comment by Army and Navy Officers.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—President Wilson today issued an order to the Secretaries of War and the Navy forbidding all officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps from commenting on the military or political situation in Europe. Even revenue cutter officers have been warned. The order is sweeping enough to bar all officers, whether on the active or the retired list, from writing articles for publication dealing with the war in Europe.

President Wilson took this action in accordance with recognized precedent. His order came in time to prevent a number of officers, mostly on the retired list, from accepting commissions from newspapers and magazines to comment on the progress of the war. Such arrangements had been made in a number of instances, and these were all broken by the action taken by the President.

The order of the President was at once communicated to the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps by orders issued by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels. This is the President's letter as sent to the Navy Department:

The White House,
Washington, Aug. 6, 1914.

I write to suggest that you request and advise all officers of the service, whether active or retired, to refrain from public comment of any kind upon the military or political situation on the other side of the water. I would be obliged if you would let them know that the request and advice comes from me. It seems to me highly unwise and improper that officers of the navy and army of the United States should make any public utterance to which any color of political or military criticism can be given where other nations are involved.

Cordially and faithfully yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

### CANADA'S VOLUNTEERS CALLED

#### Expeditionary Force Being Raised —Fortifying Sydney.

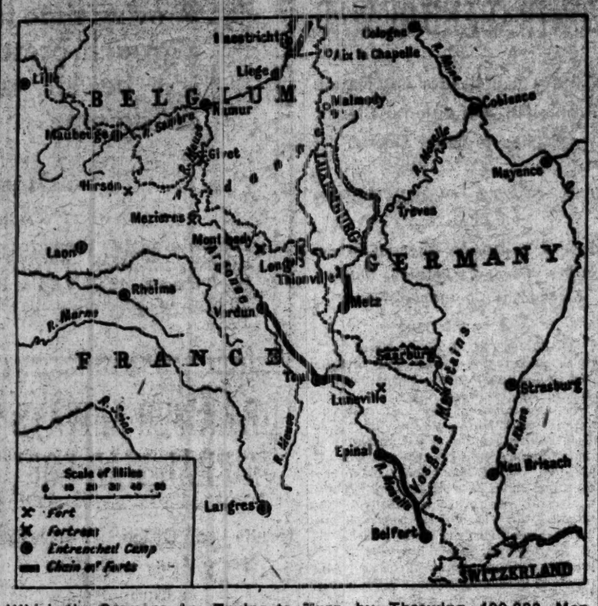
OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 6.—England tonight accepted Canada's offer to raise an expeditionary force. Today orders were issued to commanders of militia regiments all over Canada to call for volunteers. A division of 21,000 men will be raised. At every regimental headquarters a recruiting office will be opened tomorrow with a recruiting officer and a medical examiner in attendance. Military spirit seems high in Canada, and it is expected that more than the required number of men will be examined and enrolled in ten days.

It was announced tonight that the Government had decided to take action should any attempt be made unjustly to advance price of commodities in Canada during the war.

Every effort is being made to provide strong defenses for Sydney, N. S. Sydney is a centre of great coal mines, the terminus of Atlantic cables, and the site of a powerful wireless station. Powerful guns have been mounted there within the last two weeks. A heavy force of militia has been sent there, and fortifications are being thrown up.

The Governor General today received the following telegram from the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick:

"The Government of New Brunswick, now in session, desires me to assure you that this province may be relied upon to assist to the full extent of its ability in maintaining the integrity of the empire and upholding the strength of her arms."




Which the Germans Are Trying to Turn by Throwing 400,000 Men Across Belgium and Luxemburg.

## GIVE UP ATTEMPT TO SHIP RESERVES

### Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians Here Told to Return to Their Homes.

### FRENCH AND ENGLISH TO GO

### Belgians Also Enthused by Army's Gallantry, Clamor to be Sent Abroad Soon.

Few reservists of the armies of Austria-Hungary and of Germany called at the Consulate Generals of those countries in this city yesterday to register. For the first time since the order for a general mobilization was issued by Emperor Franz Josef there was no crowd of enthusiastic subjects of the Dual Monarchy in front of the Austro-Hungarian offices in State Street, and the German reservists, who have marched, cheered, and sung anthems in Bowling Green for several days, did not appear.

Dr. Horst Falcke, the German Consul General, admitted that it did not look as if it would be possible to get any of the reservists back to Germany soon, and he said it was true that he was preparing to send some of the reservists who lived out of town back to their homes. He asserted that he had telegraphed to German Consular Agents throughout the country not to send any more reservists to New York unless he asked for them.

Dr. Constantin Theodre Dumba, the Austria-Hungarian Ambassador to this country, arrived in New York yesterday and engaged rooms at the Ritz-Carlton. He called at the Consulate General in State Street and had a long conference with Dr. Charles Winter, the acting Consul General. It was said that as all means of communicating directly with Austria-Hungary were destroyed when the German cable to this country was cut, Dr. Dumba would have to take the responsibility of deciding questions referred usually to Vienna.

Dr. Fischerauer, the Vice Consul General of Austria-Hungary, said that the officials of the Consulate General had about given up hope of being able to transport any of the several thousand Austrian and Hungarian reservists who have registered here and those now in New York are expected to return to their homes in the next few days.

At the French Consulate General in Bridge Street it was said that reservists were still registering and that within a few days 1,000 more men would be ready to start for France. At the British Consulate General in State Street an official said that the naval reservists called out last Sunday by King George had responded practically to a man and that they were ready to sail for England whenever their services were needed.

There was great enthusiasm at the Belgian Consulate yesterday. The news of the gallant defense of Liège by King Albert's soldiers fired the patriotism of all who called and reservists clamored for an opportunity to join the defenders of the Kingdom. A full regiment of Belgians is expected to sail on the Red Star liner Vaderland tomorrow.

### MAY HOLD RESERVISTS.

#### Many Foreigners, Rushing to War, Leave Families Destitute.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A delicate question has arisen in connection with the efforts of reservists to return home for military service. Complaints have been received for several days from several cities that many foreigners were leaving their families without support and destitute. In Minneapolis several such families were already charges on the Charity Board. The matter has been taken up by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner of Immigration, has gone to New York to see whether men who are trying to leave the country can be detained if they are abandoning families. The question is complicated by the possible affront that might arise if this Government should refuse to allow reservists to sail. The danger in this connection comes now from the detention of thousands of Americans in Germany because of the general mobilization of troops. The attitude of this Government has been that Germany has the right to do this in time of war and no representations have been made not in harmony with that view. It would be different, however, if this Government should interfere with the return of German subjects or the subjects of any powers involved in the present war. There is no law, it is said, which gives the United States power to detain reservists, and if there is any authority to prevent their departure it would probably be under State laws compelling the head of a family to support his wife and children.

### IMMIGRATION CUT BY WAR.

#### Few Foreigners Expected to Arrive Next Week—7,000 in Past Week.

The immigration service here and elsewhere is beginning to feel the effect of the war. It was said at the station on Ellis Island yesterday that during the last seven days only 7,000 aliens had been landed there. This is far below the average. Next week there will be but few foreigners arriving and the force at the island expect to have time to "catch up" on routine work.

There are now in the detention room on the island about 200 persons for whom war is likely to prove all that General Sherman said it was. These are undesirable aliens who are awaiting deportation in the vessels of the various lines which brought them across the Atlantic. As there are no ships leaving upon which they can be deported and as a Board of Inquiry has found them unworthy to land here, it is probable that for weeks to come they will remain in the custody of the Government.

The agent of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society went to Washington yesterday to see the Secretary of Commerce on behalf of the 110 Jews detained on Ellis Island. The society desires to have those detained admitted under bond and to resubmit their cases when conditions improve.

### DENIES ALARM IN CHINA.

#### She Expects Powers to Respect Her Rights, Says Agent Here.

In accordance with a request by telegram from Kai Fu Shah, Chinese Minister at Washington, Patrick Gallagher of The Far Eastern Bureau, with offices at 13 Astor Place in this city, denied last night that China had appealed to the United States to intercede with the warring Powers for the purpose of assuring the maintenance of peace in the Far East.

"I make this denial," said Mr. Gallagher, "on the authority of the Chinese Minister at Washington. So far as I know, China does not anticipate any assault upon her integrity as a result of the present calamitous upheaval in Europe. China is at peace with the belligerents as she is with all the world. To the very best of my knowledge the very few naval and military forces of [illegible] belonging to the belligerent powers [illegible] or ceded territory, or stations along the Chinese coast have caused no uneasiness at Peking."

### HOLLAND TO KEEP OUT.

#### Official Gazette Proclaims Strictest Neutrality in the War.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Aug. 6.—An official gazette today proclaims the strictest Dutch neutrality in the Anglo-German and Belgo-German wars.

### BIG PLANT ON HALF TIME.

#### Interruption of Foreign Shipping Affects Thousands of Employes.

The interruption of transatlantic shipping because of the war has compelled the Alexander Smith & Sons Company to put its big plant at Yonkers on half time. The 7,000 employes have been notified that the plant will run until further notice only on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Most of the dyes used came from Germany. The plant also lacks a sufficient supply of foreign wool, which it has difficulty in importing.

The Empire Steel and Iron Company, at Mount Hope, N. J., which marketed most of its products in Europe, has laid off its night shift of 100 men. Most of these are foreigners who are seeking to return to Europe as reservists.

The Kleinert Dress Shield Company, at Hempstead, L. I., which sold much of its product in Germany, has closed its factory until export can safely be resumed. Ninety operatives are thrown out of employment, many of whom had been trained to do only one kind of work.

The Orford Copper Works at Bayonne, N. J., laid off nearly 1,000 employes, for the reason, it is said, that its product cannot be shipped. At Constable Hook, N. J., five meat markets and three groceries closed because so many customers, mostly foreigners, have been thrown out of work. Many employes of the Tidewater Oil Company have been laid off.

### INVOKE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

#### Acceptance of Aid from The Hague —To Dispatch Hospital Units.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—From The Hague has come the first acceptance of aid from the American Red Cross. A message has been returned saying hospital units would be dispatched as soon as transportation could be found.

The hospital unit consists of three Red Cross physicians and twelve nurses, with a full equipment.

### GERMAN PROTEST MEETING.

#### New York Turn Verein Seeks to End Alleged Prejudice.

In an effort to counteract what they term as "prejudice against Germany and Austria-Hungary" on the part of Americans, the New York Turn Verein, with headquarters at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, has called a meeting of all New Yorkers of German blood, for Saturday, Aug. 15.

The notice of the protest meeting ends with the statement that within two weeks of Abraham Lincoln's call for volunteers the New York Turn Verein had 1,000 men ready for him and that the names of the men of German blood who fell in battle for this country at that time are now engraved on a tablet in the Turn Hall.

### GERMANS HELD PRINCE AAGE.

#### Son of Waldomar Detained as Spy, but Is Finally Released.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 6.—Prince Aage of Denmark, son of Prince Waldomar, whose marriage last January to Countess Calvi Bergolo at Turin caused his partial estrangement from the King, was arrested a day or two ago in Germany as a spy.

He was released and is now on his way to England.

### CHINA TO BE NEUTRAL.

#### Germans Busy Fortifying Tsing-Tau—Run on Foreign Banks.

PEKING, China, Aug. 6.—China today proclaimed her neutrality in connection with the European conflict.

The work of fortifying the German possession of Tsing-tau continued today and the authorities there added to their accumulation of provisions.

Foreign enterprise in China being paralyzed, many Chinese have been affected already and are withdrawing their money from the banks controlled by financiers representing Russia, France, England, Germany, and Japan, which hitherto had commanded every confidence.

### HOPE FOR MEDIATION.

#### Administration Believes Its Good Offices Will Be Accepted Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Although no response had been received tonight to the formal tender of good offices made by the United States to the warring powers in Europe, the Administration thought that, if not immediately, within a short time the American Government probably would be called on to play the rôle of mediator.

By placing itself on record, the United States now, caring incidentally for the diplomatic interests of the most of the nations at war, will have a first opportunity to compose the situation if a ray of hope for peace arises on the clouded horizon.


**B. Altman & Co.**

**Men's Outing Garments for Mid-Summer Wear**

will be on Special Sale this day (Friday), at the following exceptionally low prices:

Men's Outing Coats of fine quality blue serge, Norfolk style, with patch pockets, at $10.50

Men's Outing Trousers, of white striped flannel or striped serge . . at $3.75
Men's Gray Flannel Trousers . at 3.25
Men's Motor Dusters . . at 4.00

**Men's Madras Underwear**

at special prices,

will also be on sale at the same time, as follows:

Men's Coat Shirts and Knee-length Drawers, of plaid madras . . per garment 30c.
Men's Union Suits, sleeveless and knee-length, of plaid madras . per suit 65c.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.


## MAYOR BARS ALL BUT STARS AND STRIPES

### Asks That Only the American Flag Be Displayed and Stops War Parades.

### NOON SERVICES FOR PEACE

### Trinity to Offer Prayers Daily for Those in the Field—Plan to Aid Russian Jews.

Mayor Mitchel issued a proclamation yesterday calling upon all persons in the city to refrain from marching through the streets for the purpose of showing their sympathy with any of the European nations now at war. Such demonstrations in a cosmopolitan city like New York are likely to breed disorder, the Mayor said. The Mayor asked also that only American flags should be displayed while the other nations were fighting. Here is the proclamation:

Office of the Mayor, Aug. 6, 1914.

During the past two or three days the enthusiasm of some of our French and German-American fellow-citizens has caused them to march about the streets in procession in demonstration of their sympathy with their respective native countries. This enthusiasm is perfectly natural and easily understood under the circumstances, but the United States is a neutral nation and has been so proclaimed by President Wilson. The population of this city is cosmopolitan. In it we have people of German, of French, of English, of Italian, of Austrian, and of Russian blood. Public demonstrations of sympathy by people of a particular race, while natural from their point of view, are calculated to breed ill feeling upon the part of their fellow-citizens of other blood and sympathies, and should not take place in this cosmopolitan and entirely neutral city. Furthermore, such demonstrations are calculated to breed disorder, and it is the duty of all of us, particularly at this time, to conserve the peace and order of this community.

I, therefore, request all persons to refrain from marching in the public streets for the purpose of demonstrating their sympathy with any one of the European nations at present unfortunately at war, and from all other public demonstrations of like character.

I further request that flags other than the American flag be not displayed within the city during the continuation of the hostilities between the European nations.

The wisdom and necessity of this course will, I feel sure, appeal to the natural good sense of our citizens, whom I ask to remember that they are all of American citizens first and sympathizers with their respective fatherlands second.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

That the police have received stringent orders to enforce the Mayor's wishes in regard to demonstrations was shown by the haste with which a patrolman intervened in the lower part of Fulton Street in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon when a man with a street piano began to play the German national anthem. Many foreigners live in this part of the city and a crowd gathered as soon as the music started. The policeman warned the piano player and he changed to a rag-time air at once.

In All Saints' Chapel of Trinity Church and in St. Paul's Chapel at Fulton Street and Broadway noon services of intercession for nations now at war and for divine guidance for all in the present crisis were begun yesterday. Dr. Manning, rector of Trinity and his vicar, the Rev. Dr. John Mockridge, led in the intercessions, which were in the form of bidding prayers, an ancient form used much in the Church of England. This intercession was made for the American people:

That we may feel the shame which we share with all Christians that, in spite of our Lord's own power and presence in this world, such strife is still possible;

That our hearts may be touched with sympathy for all who suffer and with a desire to render them our aid;

That we may feel due thankfulness for the blessings which we enjoy as citizens of this Republic.

The services will be said daily at noon in both churches until further notice.

Rabbi G. Wolf Margolis of Adath-Israel Synagogue, at 208 East Broadway, said last night that he might name a day of fasting and prayer for peace soon. Rabbis plan to call a meeting to devise some method of sending funds to Russian Jews who will suffer on account of the war.

### HUNGARIANS DENOUNCE WAR.

#### Revolutionists Here Uphold President Wilson's Efforts to Stop It.

A meeting of Hungarians to protest against the war was held yesterday at Seventy-ninth Street and Avenue A. Resolutions were passed denouncing the struggle and upholding President Wilson's efforts to stop it. Louis Tarcai, who represents the Hungarian revolutionists in this country, said last evening:

"There was never any assimilation between Hungary and Austria. The Hungarians here as well as in Hungary are opposed strongly to giving up their identity as a nation."

### SPOOK FLEET OFF THE HOOK.

#### Rumor Mongers Fight Battles and Sink Ships Almost in the Harbor.

The phantom fleet is off our coast again.

The last time it was reported lurking near Sandy Hook it flew the Spanish flag. That was during our war with Spain.

Now the fleet flag is either French, German, or British, according to the observer.

The first report of the fleet came from the steamship Uranium, in two days ago from Rotterdam. According to that report Capt. Agassiz, her commander, intercepted a wireless message telling of two German cruisers chasing the Lusitania. Another report told of the sinking of the cruisers, or at least one. Both these reports were denied by the Captain and by the managers of the Uranium Line. There was still another story that the Lusitania had been sunk by a German.

Herman Winter of the Cunard Line promptly denied these reports. He pointed out that his line would have been the first to receive word of an accident to the Lusitania. Her skipper, he said, had not sent a wireless message since he passed Sandy Hook. It had not been his intention, Mr. Winter said, to fill the air with news of his ship's position.

The only authentic news of the Lusitania since she passed Sandy Hook on Tuesday was brought yesterday by Capt. Capper of the Cunard liner Pannonia. He said he sighted the Lusitania at daybreak on Wednesday going eastward at terrific speed and apparently not accompanied or chased.

There were reports of a battle from down the Jersey Coast last night which proved to be target practice by American warships. Rumors of a merchant ship set afire by a German warship off the coast grew out of some fireworks burned at Atlantic Highlands and seen by a rumor monger in the hinterland.

The agents of the Booth Steamship Company, the Royal Mail Line, and other British lines here got word from their home offices yesterday not to let their vessels sail from New York before Aug. 7. This order, it is said, came from the British Admiralty. Lloyd B. Sanderson of the Royal Mail Line said that from the warning it would seem that the Government believed that before the 7th there would be a decisive fight in the North Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Announcement was made by the Admiralty tonight that it had received no confirmation of the report said to have been made by the Captain of the steamer Uranium that two German cruisers had been sunk in the North Atlantic in a fight with two British cruisers.


Now Is the Time to Buy

**GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES**

Safest Form of Investment
Not Affected by This War

**Pay 5%**

No investor in OUR Guaranteed Mortgages has ever lost a dollar. You may invest in denominations of $100 and upwards.

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Capital and Surplus, - $2,500,000

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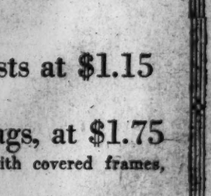
LESSON VII



The Seventh of a series of Practical Talks on the nature and care of the teeth.

[Ivorbury & Brown Manchester, Eng.

*Question*—How can the vitality of the Mouth Tissues be maintained?

*Answer*—By avoiding the use of chemicals and strongly odorous preparations.

Manufacturers of

**Oriental Tooth Powder**

The daily use of which leaves the mouth with an agreeable freshness uncontaminated by chemical flavors.

Send a *five-cent* stamp for a *five weeks'* trial miniature sprinkler container and booklet on "The care of the teeth and how to arrest decay."

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**Stern Brothers**

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

**To-day, on the Special Main Floor Counters**

At Decisive Reductions from Regular Prices

**Women's Mousquetaire Silk Gloves**

16-button length; in black and white; Paris Point embroidery,

at 50c a pair

Regular Value $1.00

**$2.25 Night Gowns and Petticoats,**

Of sheer nainsook, trimmed with embroidery or lace, or combination of both,

at $1.50

**Women's $1.50 Combination Suits**

Swiss ribbed lisle thread with lace trimmed pants,

at 75c

**Women's $1.75 Silk Vests at $1.15**

In white, pink and sky blue.

**Women's $3.50 Hand Bags, at $1.75**

Of black pin seal or moire silk with covered frames, fitted with purse and mirror.

**95c Organdie Guimpes at 75c**

Of tucked organdie with rolling Gladstone collar and net body.

**Women's $7.50 Sweaters at $4.75**

Of fine zephyr wool and Angora finish, various colorings.

**$2.50 Silver Frames at $1.25**

Oval cabinet size, with broad band; plain and engraved.

**$1.15 Salt and Pepper Shakers,**

Of heavy sterling silver, in several patterns,

at 69c each

On the Third Floor, the Continuation of

**The Final Clean-up Sale of Women's and Misses' Summer Apparel**

COMPRISING our entire Third Floor stocks of Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses, Linen Suits and Tub Skirts, at the following extraordinary reductions:

**Dresses at $1.50 each**
Originally $3.50 to 7.50

**Dresses at $3.50 each**
Originally $6.50 to 11.50

**Dresses at $5.95 each**
Originally $9.75 to 15.00

**Afternoon Dresses at $8.50 and 12.75**
Originally $19.75 to 39.50
Made of cotton crepes, voiles and imported novelty fabrics.

**Tub Skirts, at $1.00 and 2.95**
Formerly $2.75 to 7.50

**Tailored Suits, at $5.00 and 10.00**
Of Summer fabrics; formerly $10.50 to 39.50

# WASHINGTON PUTS CENSORSHIP ON WIRELESS HERE

## NAVAL CENSORS ON OUR WIRELESS

### Ensigns with Skilled Operators Take Charge of Telefunken and Marconi Stations.

### CODE MESSAGES BARRED

### Operators Will "Listen In" and Stop Transmission of Unneutral Matter.

### CAN'T GUIDE WARSHIPS

### Censorship Prevents Agents of Warring Powers from Helping Cruisers to Harass Commerce.

### *Orders Establishing Wireless Censorship*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Orders were issued today to six naval officers to proceed to the six leading wireless stations on the Atlantic Coast and station themselves there as naval radio censors. The stations include those at Sayville, L. I.; Tuckerton, N. J.; Cape Cod, and Portland, Me. The orders to the censors were to take charge of the stations as soon as they could do so.

Ensign H. B. Graw, U. S. N., of the dreadnought Utah, accompanied by two expert naval wireless operators from the same ship, walked into the wireless station of the German Telefunken Wireless Company, at Sayville, L. I., at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and assumed charge of the station in so far as the receipt and sending of messages was concerned. An hour later, Ensign Comfort B. Platt, U. S. N., of the torpedo boat destroyer Benham arrived at the great Marconi station on Hickory Island, near Tuckerton, N. J., and took charge of that plant. At about the same time other naval officers assumed charge at the Marconi stations on Cape Cod and at Portland, Me.

Of the two naval operators who accompanied each of these officers, one will be on duty constantly and will "listen in," as the operators call it, to every message that is sent or received at the station. Messages that are filed will be censored first by the American officer in charge and when they are sent, a naval operator will "listen in" to see to it that they are sent in the censored form.

**Secretary Daniels's Order.**

These instructions for the officers charged with enforcing the President's order were issued by Secretary Daniels:

No ciper or code messages are permitted to be transmitted to, or received from, radio ship or shore stations of belligerent nations by any Government or commercial radio station situated in the United States or its possessions, or in territory under the jurisdiction of the United States, except cipher to or from United States officials.

No cipher or code radio messages will be permitted to be sent from any radio stations in the United States via foreign stations if destined to a belligerent.

Radio messages containing information relating to operations, material or personal, of armed forces of any belligerent nation will be considered as unneutral in character and will not be handled by radio stations under the jurisdiction of the United States.

In general, the censoring official will assure himself beyond doubt that no message of an unneutral character is allowed to be handled.

In order to insure that the censors may in all cases be informed thoroughly and correctly as to the contents of radio messages coming under their censorship, they will demand, when necessary, that such messages be presented for their ruling in a language that is understandable to them.

In case of doubt as to the character of a message, it should be stopped and its contents, with full explanation of details, be forwarded to the Department (Operation) by telegraph for instructions as to the proper procedure to follow.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

The two Governments that are affected most seriously by the censorship are Austria-Hungary and Germany, because at present, owing to the fact that England cut the German cables to this country, wireless offers the only means representatives of those nations here have of communicating directly with their Governments or with ships flying their flags.

The Telefunken station, at Sayville, L. I., which uses the best known of the German wireless systems, has been depended upon by the German diplomatic and Consular representatives in this country to communicate with the cruisers Dresden and Karlsruhe since their appearance off the North Atlantic coast. All the messages sent to the commanders of the cruisers have been in code and have guided the naval vessels, it is asserted, in their efforts to capture liners belonging to countries with which they are at war.

By wireless the Consular officials, it was said, were able to transmit to the commanders of the cruisers the exact time of the departure of the Cunarder Lusitania, the French liner Lorraine, and other ships, as well as information concerning westbound British, French, Russian, and Belgian vessels. On Wednesday night, it was said yesterday, the Telefunken station at Sayville was kept busy all night sending messages in code for the representatives of Germany and Austria-Hungary in this country. It was rumored that three messages in code were sent from the same station to the French armored cruiser Conde off this coast, though why this was done was not explained, and that code messages were sent yesterday for German and Austro-Hungarian officials right up to the time that Ensign Grow took charge.

**Plan Marconi Service to Germany.**

Ensign Platt, who is in charge of the Marconi station at Tuckerton, said last night that some time today he expected that the Marconi Company would try to establish communication with Germany. The Marconi station in Germany is in the control of the German Government, and if communication is established personal business and other properly censored messages of a neutral nature may be transmitted and received.

The Navy Department in Washington, which has been intrusted with the enforcement of the President's wireless regulations, notified the foreign Governments now at war yesterday of the action taken by the Washington authorities. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has personal charge of the enforcement of the regulations. The assignment of the naval censors followed a conference between Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., the officer in charge of the wireless service of the United States Navy. Ensign Grow, Platt, and the other officers were selected because of their knowledge of wireless telegraphy and of the naval system of censorship.

## CROWDS AT THE BULLETINS.

### Thousands Stop to Read News of the War.

Thousands stopped yesterday in Times Square to read the latest news from the scene of the great European war.

Just how many thousand there were in the constantly shifting crowd that all but blocked Broadway and Seventh Avenue from early morning until long past midnight would be hard to estimate.

It was for the most part a crowd spurred by curiosity, but now and then when some patriotic native of a warring land overflowed with patriotism there was excitement. It was especially interesting to watch when the bulletin was posted announcing that a battle was on in the North Sea and that the British fleet was driving the German ships toward the Dutch coast. When the bulletin went up there was a great cheer and then the crowd divided into many groups, each discussing the news. The crowds were greatest in the late afternoon, when thousands of homebound workers stopped to read and discuss, and in the evening when the theatres and places of amusement gave up their patrons. In the late afternoon there were many foreigners, and time and again it took the diplomatic "move on" of the policeman stationed at the Times Building to prevent local declarations of war.

Just after the announcement was posted that the Germans had demolished two forts in the environs of Liege, a truck edged in near the curb and came to a stop. The driver, evidently a German, stood up to read the news. It was to his satisfaction, for he voiced his opinion loudly. The crowd cheered goodnaturedly. The driver, pleased by the cheers, started a speech. At this the crowd cheered again, and one man in a loud voice advised: "Give it to 'em, old man."

"Old Man" proceeded to do so, and he was soon in the midst of a burst of oratory. He was handling Germany's wrongs manfully when a tall man with a gray imperial and a walking stick edged near the truck. He interrupted with a shout for the glory of France, and then attempted to climb up to emphasize his opinion of the truck driver.

"I knew we would get them," shouted the driver, pointing in triumph to the bulletin announcing German success at Leige.

"Bah," shouted the tall man. "It took enough of you to do it."

At this the crowd cheered impartially, and the argument was waxing warm when the policeman wanted to know what right the driver of the truck had to block Broadway. The German did not stop to argue. He whipped up his horse and drove off. Then the crowd cheered again.

In the evening marching crowds of men went along Broadway from bulletin board to bulletin board shouting and singing. For the most part, the marchers were good-natured, and though quick to resent slurs, they confined their enthusiasm to marching and singing.

Shortly after midnight several men with a small French flag appeared in Times Square. Instantly there was a rush to the colors. The crowd noticed the movement and hundreds went tagging across Broadway to see what the trouble was. Their haste attracted others, and soon the Frenchmen were the centre of a crowd that overflowed the streets. Men and women came from all directions. No one seemed to know what it was all about, and each feared to lose some exciting incident.

The Frenchmen and their flag moved forward as best they could, but at Forty-third Street forward progress became impossible and only the timely arrival of a policeman scattered the crowd and stopped the excitement.

Interest of the night centred around the bulletin that a great naval engagement was on in the North Sea and the warmest arguments followed its posting.

## LUSITANIA SEEKS NEWS.

### Wary Liner Circles About Pannonia, Afraid to Use Wireless.

The Cunarder Pannonia arrived yesterday from Trieste and Mediterranean ports after a hurried voyage to make New York and escape capture by German cruisers. On Wednesday morning about 9:30 o'clock the Lusitania came along at a twenty-five knot clip and passed under the Pannonia's stern so close that the passengers could hear the four big propellers churning up the water in her wake. Capt. Capper stopped the Pannonia, and then for an hour and a half the Lusitania slowly circled around her while Capt. Daniel Dow sent messages by semaphore, signalling as he did not wish to use the wireless apparatus for fear hostile warships might overhear.

After learning that the Pannonia had not sighted or heard of any suspicious looking craft, the two Cunarders dipped their ensigns and the Lusitania went on her way, leaving a big trail of smoke.

The Pannonia made her last call at Gibraltar on July 25, and first heard the war news on Tuesday afternoon. That night Capt. Capper ordered all the lights to be covered and steered into the coast with only the running lights burning. During the night he received a message warning him to look out for foreign warships, and telling him that the Pannonia was to go right on to New York. She would be protected, the message said.

On Wednesday afternoon the smoke of a steamship was seen to the northward of the Pannonia. There was a commotion among the passengers when one of them heard the second officer say that the smoke might be from one of the German cruisers. The Pannonia had 614 cabin passengers and 1,400 in her steerage.

## INSURANCE PROBLEM VEXES.

### Lamport & Holt Line Hopes for Early Resumption of Trade.

The agents of the Lamport & Holt Line to South America announced yesterday that their steamships would resume sailings in a few days and maintain the regular schedule to Brazil and Argentine ports. One of the officials said:

"The principal cause of suspending business is the almost prohibitive rates of marine insurance covering the uncertainty of war risks and the great difficulty shippers in negotiating with bankers for a market for their exchange against foreign contracts, especially as the big mediums in London and Hamburg are practically closed.

"These matters are now being earnestly considered by the insurance companies and the banks in consultation with the merchants, and a medium should be arrived at very shortly by which commerce can be resumed."

Lloyd B. Sanderson, General Agent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet and Pacific Steam Navigation Company, said yesterday that there had been no interruption thus far in the sailing of their steamships to the West Indies and Southampton and South American ports.

Vice President R. P. Schwerin of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company said: "Word received from San Francisco this morning indicates that the company's steamships would leave that port for China, Japan and Manila as scheduled, and as yet there has been no contemplated

## GERMANY MAKES A WIRELESS CHAIN

### Government Believed to be Using Warships to Keep Up Communication.

### A MESSAGE TO HONGKONG

### German Enterprise Is Thought to Have Circumvented Isolation Due to Lack of Cables.

While Germany and Austria, through their military organizations, had surrounded themselves with a wall through which no dispatches were allowed to pass unless the Governments wanted them to, these countries were keeping in touch with the outside world, it was learned yesterday, independent of the cable lines, by using wireless.

According to information which came to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night, the German Government has worked out a plan of radio communication more extensive than any ever used in a commercial way. The big German Navy has been pressed into service with its wireless apparatus, and if the Kaiser wishes to communicate with a German Government agency in the Far East, for instance, he can do so by using his warships. While his enemies are trying to shut him out by obstructing and cutting cables he can send his code messages wherever he pleases over the very heads of his enemies.

**Sends Message to Hong Kong.**

It was said that the German Government had sent an important message from Berlin to Hong Kong late yesterday afternoon. The message was relayed from Buenos Aires. How it passed from Germany to Argentina puzzled cable officials who were interviewed here last night. There are several cable lines from France and Spain to South America, but they all belong to companies hostile to Germany. The only guess that the cable company officials made was that the Kaiser's message had been relayed from the coast of Germany to Buenos Aires, more than 8,000 miles, through the wireless apparatus on German warships. This means that German warships are scattered from the North Sea and Mediterranean through the North Atlantic and South Atlantic Ocean.

The close censorship maintained by the German and Austrian Governments excluded all personal messages to friends in Germany and Austria yesterday. At the Western Union office in this city messages to these countries were refused. All messages going from London and addressed to countries at war with England, it was explained, would be turned back by English censors. On the other hand, all messages from Germany and Austria were likewise rejected by the German and Austrian censors.

Except for the official German code messages that floated out over the Atlantic through the German warships' wireless apparatuses, only a few other messages left Berlin, the last of which went to London and were addressed to the Associated Press. They contained news which the German Government was anxious to have printed. Telegraph officials here said last night that the ban on these dispatches was lifted by the German censors, and that without this privilege they could never have found their way to New York or London.

**Germany Isolated by War.**

Many inquiries were made at the cable companies' offices yesterday as to whether messages could not be sent out of Germany by indirect routes. All inquirers were told that while in ordinary times it would be possible to send messages indirectly, that possibility had been eliminated by the war.

The stranded Americans in Berlin desiring to communicate with friends here might in normal times select one of two routes to the north of Berlin, one route to the east, one to the south, all in addition to the regular service maintained by the German Government. The German Government's cable was cut on Tuesday, supposedly at or near the Azores. Advices received yesterday indicated that no attempt had been made to repair the cable.

One of the two northern cable routes out of Berlin is by way of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, which maintains a line directly from Berlin to London. This company is allied with the Eastern Telegraph Company, an English concern, and transmission by this route, of course, is out of the question now. The second route, very indirect, is by way of the Great Northern to St. Petersburg, thence over the Trans-Siberian Railroad telegraph lines to Vladivostock, and then by way of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company to San Francisco, and thence to New York overland. This route, like the former, is impossible because of Russian interference.

An eastern route out of Berlin in normal times would be by way of Constantinople, but there also the Eastern Telegraph Company is subject to censorship now.

The southern route from Berlin to Naples and thence to Gibraltar and Havre is also impossible because it is controlled by the French Government. There is also a Spanish company operating to southern ports, but this connects with the German Government cable lines at the Azores and cannot be used westward because of the cut cable.

**German Cable Cut Near Fayal.**

There was much speculation here yesterday as to just where the German Government cable was cut. It was considered most likely that it was cut west of Fayal, the cable terminal in the Azores, for that would cut Germany off from communication to all points west. One cable company official, however, expressed the view that the British men-of-war had cut the cable on both sides, so as to cut off communication also from the Azores to the Continent.

"There are three direct lines leading eastward and northward from Fayal," he said. "One goes to Valentia in Ireland, another to Emden, the line which is now cut, and a third directly to Lisbon. So if the cable is cut between Fayal and Emden, and also west of Fayal, Germany will be unable to use the indirect line from Lisbon to communicate with the world. I think that is what the Englishmen wanted to accomplish when they set out to cripple Germany."

When asked about the independent system of wireless communication which the German Government had set up to offset the damage done by the English, the same official said that such a coup might be expected of the Germans. It showed, he said, the vast resources of the German military system. He expressed the belief that the cutting of the cable would not harass official Germany in the least.

The French Telegraph Cable Company issued this notice yesterday:

The French Cable Company has received the following from the French Government:

Private messages from and to France or those passing through France, its colonies, or French Protectorates must be written in plain French or English and bear a signature. These telegrams are only accepted at sender's risk and no complaints can be entertained.

The French company issued another notice to the effect that deferred or half-rate messages would not be accepted. The Commercial Cable Company issued this notice yesterday:

The Eastern and Western Telegraph Companies have suspended deferred and week-end telegram services until further notice. This affects all of Africa, Asia, Australia, and South America, via the Atlantic cables.

Later the Commercial issued this notice:

British administration confirms that telegrams and radiotelegrams should be written in English or French and under the condition that they be accepted at risk of the sender and subject to censorship by the British authorities, to wit, that they may be stopped, delayed, or treated in any manner or shape at the will of those authorities and without advice to the senders. No reclamation concerning the reimbursement of the money paid for the transmission or other service will be considered by the British Government in any case. Furthermore, it is very important that these telegrams and radiotelegrams bear the name of the sender at the end of the text, otherwise they will be stopped until the name be advised by paid service message.

Deliveries in Europe are not guaranteed by any of the companies, and all messages are accepted subject to delay.

## DESTROYER WITH CECILIE.

### Warrington Accompanies Cutter as Guard of Refugee Gold Liner.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 6.—The torpedo boat destroyer Warrington arrived here late last night, having been dispatched here by wireless from the island of Monhegan, off the Maine Coast, where she had been taking part in a celebration and where about a third of her crew was ashore. The thirty men or so on leave were hurriedly picked up, and the Warrington, after joining the revenue cutter Androscoggin, came in here.

The two vessels with steam on lay all day alongside the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie. It was known that they had come to guard and possibly to take back to New York the $10,179,000 in gold that the refugee liner carries. As to that, however, the Captains of both vessels were uncommunicative.

Capt. Mannix of the Warrington and Capt. Hall of the Androscoggin held long conferences this morning with Capt. Polack of the Cecilie. No active move was made, however, toward transshipping the gold. The steerage passengers with what remained of the mail were sent west today by the Maine Central.

Capt. Hall of the Androscoggin, it is understood, had instructions to assist the liner in getting off her gold, but he would not admit that the cutter was to act as the carrier convoyed by the Warrington. The two Captains said they had instructions to protect the neutrality of the United States and to see that all vessels leaving here had proper clearance papers. All the officers of the two ships refused to discuss the status of the liner in neutral waters as a member of the German Naval Reserve. They admitted that they had asked for instructions from Washington on this point. Talk was heard that the Cecilie, as a member of the navy of a nation at war, would be forced to leave neutral waters within a period. Talk was heard also that the liner might be detained here until the end of the war.

## CECILIE MAIL ON ST. PAUL.

### American Liner to Sail Today with Host of Noted Folk.

The American liner St. Paul will sail at 10 A. M. today for Liverpool direct with more than 500 cabin passengers and 1,000 steerage passengers. About 900 bags of mail from the Kronprinzessin Cecilie will arrive from Bar Harbor at 4 A. M. and will be conveyed to the American Line pier in motor trucks. Altogether it is expected that the St. Paul will have between 6,400 and 7,500 sacks. The remaining 1,800 sacks on the Cecilie, which are consigned to Germany and Austria, will be sent on the Martha Washington, if she reports tomorrow according to schedule, for Naples and Austrian ports.

The St. Paul's list of cabin passengers includes as many notable names as it did twenty years ago, when the St. Paul was one of the crack liners of the North Atlantic fleet. Among those sailing are the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Grandard, Lord Mumburnholme, Sir Arthur Downs, Lady Downs, Sir Alan Johnstone, Mrs. Horace Lee Washington, wife of the American Consul at Liverpool; Kenneth Patton, American Consul at Cognac; J. H. Grant, American Consul at Odessa, Russia; O. L. Mills, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mills; Capt. W. E. K. Hamilton, U. S. A.; Col. Reber, U. S. A.; Sir Hartman W. Just, Capt. Niels Larson, Capt. Frank Garry, U. S. A.; Axel Preyer, Dutch Consul at Cairo; Capt. C. Wilkinson, and Col. C. Hayes. Horace E. Smith, the banker of Philadelphia, is going over to join his family at Lake Windermere.

## CANCEL THEIR VOYAGES.

### Caledonian, Minneapolis, and Cymric Will Not Sail.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Leyland Line steamship Caledonian, which was to sail for New York Saturday, today canceled her sailing.

The sailings of the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis on Saturday and the White Star Cymric Tuesday from London and Liverpool, respectively, have been canceled.

Americans booked by the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam must go to Holland to embark. The spreading of mines may curtail the passenger service to Holland and possibly suspend it entirely.

## FOUR TO HAVE CONVOY.

### British Cruiser Will Escort Freighters to an English Port.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—A British cruiser now in Gulf waters will convoy four British freighters to England next week, according to S. A. Leblanc, a steamship agent.

The Albanian of the Leyland Line, now in port, will be one, while the Antillian of the same line, now in New Orleans will be another. The other two vessels are loading at Pensacola.

### England May Put On Stricter Censorship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In the London newspaper offices there is a general expectation that the censorship will close down entirely on all war news save what is communicated through official channels.

### Freighter Seeks Port of Safety.

According to a dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., received here yesterday by the Hamburg-American Line, the steamship Nicaria, from ports in Brazil to New York, had put in at Southport, N. C., fearing capture by hostile war vessels. The Nicaria is a freight steamship of 4,000 tons register.

### Mobile Shipping at Standstill.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—Railroads entering Mobile have declared an embargo on all freight destined for Europe out of this port, according to announcement today. Shipping here already is virtually at a standstill, except for small coastwise vessels.

### Tourists in China in Difficulties.

PEKING, Aug. 6.—European and American tourists are experiencing great difficulties owing to the closing of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and the restriction of the steamship service for which some of them held tickets, while some of the banks refuse to recognize certain European letters of credit.

### 1,200 Coming on Danish Ship.

COPENHAGEN, Via London, Aug. 6.—Twelve hundred American tourists, who found it impossible to reach home by way of Hamburg, sailed from here today on the Danish-American liner United States, direct for New York.

### Foreign Shipping Crowds Lisbon.

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 6.—The port is crowded with vessels belonging to the various European nations now at war. The Government has taken measures to assure food and fuel supplies for the population as well as for the monetary circulation. The export of certain has been prohibited.

## WILL SEIZE BLOODED HORSES FOR MOUNTS

### Warring Countries Certain to Requisition Animals Owned by Americans.

### NEARLY $2,000,000 WORTH

### Alfred G. Vanderbilt Has Already Donated His Famous "All Gray" Team to British.

Americans with stables of horses in England, France and to a lesser extent in Germany, Austria and Russia, having a "sporting" value approaching $2,000,000, have been or will be deprived of their highly prized animals to help to the mobilization in progress in those countries. While the number of American-owned horses that have been requisitioned by the authorities of the warring European States is not very great, as army requirements go, the quality of the animals taken is of the best. Those in England and France are mostly thoroughbred racers, while Russia and Austria have a number of trotters sent over there to campaign. A few of both runners and trotters are in Austria and Germany, though the stables are small in each country.

Word was received here yesterday that Alfred G. Vanderbilt's coaching horses, including the famous "all gray" team with which he won several prizes at the horse shows and in the coaching Marathons, had been donated by him to the British authorities without waiting for the legal requisitioning which would certainly have come within a few days. Mr. Vanderbilt's horses, numbering between 60 to 100, most of them Vermont bred, and picked up in this country at very considerable cost and after years of search, are considered the finest string of coaching horses in the world. The famous team of grays was rated as a ten-thousand-dollar four, and the relief teams used on the run between London and Brighton every Spring had several in it that cost a thousand dollars each, while none was rated at less than $500.

Next to the Vanderbilt lot the most valuable string of horses owned in England by an American was probably that of Walter Winans of Baltimore, whose harness horses swept all the prizes in several classes at the recent International Horse Show at Olympia. Mr. Winans has some twenty-five high-class harness horses, many of them bred from the best trotting families in America, but some of them hackneys—bred either here or at his breeding farm in England. He also owned a number of saddle horses bred in Kentucky, and a remarkable string of roadsters, all American-bred and of the sort that would be most acceptable for cavalry remounts, as they were sound, well broken, and ranging from six to ten years of age.

August Belmont, Harry Payne Whitney, J. E. Widener of Philadelphia, Clarence H. Mackay, Frank Gould, William K. Vanderbilt, Walter Chandler, R. B. Duryea, Frank T. Hitchcock and his brother, Thomas Hitchcock; John Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Perry Belmont, Eugene Leigh of Kentucky, and three of the Lewisohns, sons of the late Adolph Lewisohn of this city, are among the Americans who have racing or breeding establishments abroad. It is expected that all animals available as remounts for cavalry service will be taken from these stables. Of these will include such racers as are three years old or over, young stallions, and brood mares, not in foal, which are of serviceable age.

**May Take Flintrock.**

August Belmont has a stable of twenty-nine brood mares on his breeding farm, just outside Paris, with Flintrock, a six-year-old, and Ethelbert, a famous American racer and now in his nineteenth year, at the head of the stud. Flintrock is pretty sure to be taken as the mount for some fortunate cavalry officer, but Ethelbert's age will save him, as he would be of little value in the field. Mr. Belmont also has three two-year-olds and two three-year-olds in England, the latter of which may be taken for service.

Harry Payne Whitney's string consists of between thirty-five and forty thoroughbred racers in England, about half of which are two-year-olds, and so would escape the army service. The rest are handicap horses and hunters, which surely will be taken. None of them have made a particularly brilliant record on the turf, but they are of the right sort for army service. He also has a string of ten racers in France, about half of which would be available for service.

William K. Vanderbilt's thoroughbreds in France number something over fifty. Most of them are French or English breeding. He also has a few bred in this country which are now of the age when they would be subject to military duty. He also has in addition about thirty brood mares and several stallions, the latter of French breeding almost exclusively. His establishment is rated as being worth upward of $250,000, and would be very largely stripped before the army commandeering force got through with it.

Herman B. Duryea's string numbers about forty horses in training and includes the winner of this year's English Derby, Durbar II. This one animal is rated among racing men as worth $50,000 as a sire alone. The rest of his string is estimated as having a money value of approximately $150,000. Fully half of them would be available for military uses.

The Hitchcock brothers have twenty brood mares in France with the stallion Yankee at the head of the establishment. They are supposed to have several horses in the English hunting country, all of them schooled for cross-country work and so especially desirable for army service.

Joseph E. Widener has some twenty brood mares in France, among them Colonial Girl and several other well-bred American horses. He also has a number of harness horses in England, where he also keeps a string of hunters and a few polo ponies. Nearly all will be subject to requisition.

The Hon. John Sanford has twenty-five of his best brood mares from the Hurricanna stud, located at Amsterdam, N. Y., at a breeding establishment he opened in France after the passage of the law which restricted racing in this State. But few if any of the foals of these mares will be available for army service, as they are too young, but it is expected that several of the mares, perhaps half, might be requisitioned.

The fact that all the coaching horses, harness horses, and saddle horses belonging to James G. Bennett have already been commandeered for service seemed ample warrant to American owners that their horses will go the same way, just as automobiles belonging to Americans have been requisitioned for the work of mobilization and moving supplies in both France and Germany.

**Polo Ponies to Go, Too.**

In April last Joseph B. Thomas of this city and New Haven, Conn., sent his string of nine polo ponies to France. In May they were taken to England, where they now are, and where they will probably be impressed for service in the British Army, as have all the polo ponies in that country, their training making them especially valuable for the several branches of the mounted service.

Less than a month ago Phil Chinn of Kentucky, acting for Jefferson Livingston of Cincinnati, Ohio, purchased twenty-seven thoroughbreds from English breeders for importation to this country. Two of the two-year-olds purchased have already arrived in this country and are now at Saratoga. Most of the rest are still in England.

The wonderful string of harness horses, worth $250,000, that Judge W. H. Moore has gotten together during the past five years, and which won so many prizes at the International Horse Show, just escaped capture by the English Government, as they reached this country about a week ago in charge of George Chipchase, and are now at the Judge's farm at Pride's Crossing, Mass.

"There are fully a million dollars' worth of horseflesh that will be taken from American owners in France, England, and Russia alone, basing their worth on their value as racers, sires, and brood mares alone," said one of the officers of the National Horse Show Association yesterday. "What they will get for them, if they get anything, will be but a drop in the bucket, as a horse is merely a horse in war times, and each goes into the promise to pay for what a horse without a pedigree, show horse form, or racing qualities would bring as a cavalry remount, and our army officers pay about $300 each for such animals here. The unfortunate part of it all is that after they have been through service, if they escape alive, they will be worthless for any purpose, unless it is to haul hucksters' carts. It seems like an awful waste of some of the best material we had in this country."

On the theory that the alien has no rights superior to those of the citizen of the country, it was generally conceded that the Americans would have to suffer the loss of their horses and do the best they could in the way of getting remuneration.

Incidentally, the war will kill one of the features of the National Horse Show to be held next November, as the international contests between mounted officers of the service in various European countries and officers of our own army will be of necessity eliminated. The Horse Show people have already begun casting about to find some feature to take the place of this very picturesque and exciting part of their programme.

## WOMEN PLAN WAR PROTEST.

### Organizations May Parade Down Fifth Avenue in Mourning.

Women's organizations of the city are planning to make a public demonstration of disapproval of the war, and according to present plans the demonstration will take the form of a march down Fifth Avenue. The paraders will be dressed in mourning. A public meeting will be held at a place to be decided upon. The date so far decided on is Aug. 22.

The suggestion was made yesterday for the first time and met with general approval. The Woman's Political Union offered its office at 45 West Forty-fifth Street for the use of those organizing the demonstration, and Miss Lillian Deaver, a secretary of that organization, volunteered to take charge. Miss Lillian Wald, head worker of the Henry Street Settlement, was one of the first who promised to participate in the demonstration.

"Perhaps this will be considered only a feeble form of protest," said Miss Wald, "in the light of the overwhelming tragedy it comments upon, but I think if the women come together and express what they feel it may be of some indirect benefit. My idea is that the thing should not be spectacular in any way, and I do not know that mourning dress is necessary or even dividing the women by nationalities. Let those who desire to express their horror of war simply come together and march, without too much effort at effect."

"The personal suffering that women in the Old World and many here are called upon to undergo pales before the setback to civilization," said Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch. "Our great-grandchildren will feel the results of this war. Art galleries and libraries will be destroyed. America will have to carry the light. We intend at least to register our horror at the situation."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Suffrage Association, has signified her approval of the proposed demonstration.

## WARSHIPS OFF ARGENTINA.

### A British and a German Cruiser Watching for Merchantmen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Montevideo says that the British cruiser Glasgow, which is cruising off the River Plate, watching for German steamers, overhauled a British steamer with coal for a Brazilian coal company and took off her cargo, which the British Consul announced he would pay for.

The German cruiser Bremen was reported to be near Santos, waiting to stop steamers with British and French reservists. The Brazilian Government immediately ordered the scouts Rio Grande do Sul and Bahia to Santos to see that Brazilian neutrality was respected. The Glasgow and the Bremen are likely to come together at any time.

Argentina has declared her neutrality, and the Government has issued an order limiting the amount of coal taken by steamers to what is necessary to carry them to the first port after leaving the River Plate.

Big orders are pouring in from Europe for grain and meats. France wants corn and wheat urgently, as also does Germany. Athens yesterday cabled for a cargo of live animals.

It is reported that the Government says this business can be handled if payments are made to the United States legations.

## OIL SHIP DARES CAPTURE.

### Carries British Navy Fuel—Our Government Forces Voyage.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 6.—Facing possible capture by German warships, the British auxiliary, Strombos, passed out to sea tonight. A tiny glimmer on her forward mast was the only light visible on the ship.

The Strombos, commanded by Capt. Allison, arrived at this port yesterday from Port Arthur, bound to Killingholme, England, with petroleum for the British Navy.

Her master was informed today by United States authorities he would have to take his vessel to sea or keep her at this port until peace was declared between the warring countries of Europe. He put to sea.

## STARTS WITH GRAIN CARGO.

### Swedish Vessel, Trusting in Neutrality, Clears from Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—With the flag of Sweden floating at her masthead the tramp steamship Otta cleared from Montreal for Liverpool today, her hold full of Canadian grain for the British market.

The Otta is the first of the grain carriers to risk a transatlantic passage since war was declared. She is depending upon the neutrality of her flag being respected. Her tonnage is 2,086.

### Stop Gold Withdrawals in India.

BOMBAY, Aug. 6, (via London.)—Business is almost at a standstill here as a result of the war in Europe. Two Indian Princes and several money lenders and merchants have drawn $1,500,000 in gold from the Treasury in the last two days. The Government Treasury has decided to issue no more gold, but to save it for supporting the exchanges.

### Reservists Quit Peru for Europe.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 6.—One hundred reservists of the different nations proceeded from Callos today for Panama today on their way to Europe.

### Shot Hits Allan Liner Mongolian.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—The Allan liner Mongolian on arriving here from Glasgow today was struck by a gunshot at the entrance to the River Mersey. The shell went through her bows.


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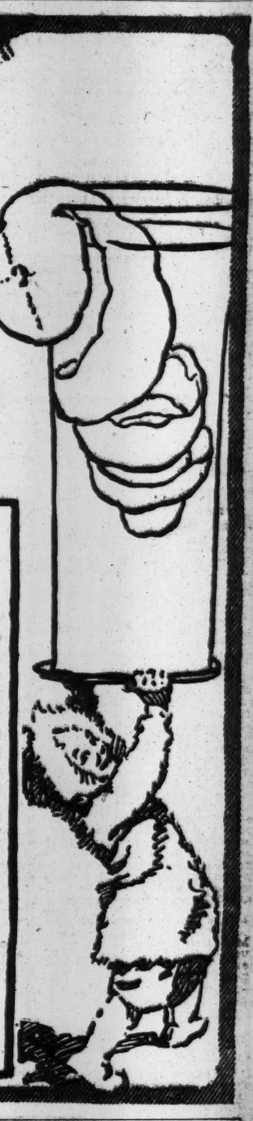

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# CARRANZA WIRES THREAT TO CARBAJAL

## If Arms Are Not Delivered to Constitutionalists He Will Apply Law of 1863 to President.

## FIGHTING NEAR THE CAPITAL

### Advance Guards of Rival Armies Skirmish—European War Reduces Our Fleet in Gulf.

SALTILLO, Aug. 6.—Gen. Carranza tonight telegraphed President Carbajal that he had learned the Federal Army did not intend to surrender, and added that if this movement were carried out, whether by the orders of Carbajal or his army officers, direct action would result.

He also declared that if arms and ammunition were not delivered to the Constitutionalists he would apply the law of 1863 to the President himself and all civilian accomplices.

If President Carbajal has agreed to the unconditional surrender of Mexico City no official word of this has yet reached Gen Carranza. There has been no change in his plan to march the Constitutionalist troops to Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—Fighting in the vicinity of Teoloyuca, Huehuetoca, and other places between the advance guards of the Federal and Constitutionalist armies was renewed this morning despite the peace negotiations.

There is some fear here among the military authorities that the engagement may become general, though competent observers declare that the Constitutionalists are attacking irresponsible bands. The people in the capital are looking forward to a formal declaration of the suspension of hostilities by Gen. Carranza.

Despite the official statement made yesterday that an armistice and amnesty had been agreed upon by the Government and the Constitutionalists, the situation here tonight was very bad. The Government says it was misinformed as to the attitude of Gen. Carranza.

The Secretary to President Carbajal said today that the President in the near future would make a statement outlining the policy of the Government, but he would give no inkling of the nature of the proposed statement, saying that the action to be taken by the President was so grave in character that it would be unwise to define it.

Reinforcements aggregating 1,500 men with nine field pieces were rushed to the front at Huehuetoca late today. The diplomatic corps met today to consider the situation.

President Carbajal did not appear at the palace today, where a delegation of the Senate waited vainly for several hours to confer with him. A majority of the army is said to desire to resist the Constitutionalists by force of arms, while others desire to evacuate the city, leaving the police as neutral guards. The former faction claimed tonight to be in the majority.

Guillermo Trujillo, acting Minister of Finance, resigned today. Important developments in the capital are expected in the near future.

Charles Jenkinson, head of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross Society, cabled Secretary of State Bryan tonight, requesting that the influence of the United States Government be used with Gen. Carranza to insure that the Constitutionalists respect the society in Mexico.

It is said that the Constitutionalists do not consider the society neutral and that its members fear reprisals when the revolutionaries enter the capital. However, Gen. Alfredo Robles Dominguez, Gen. Carranza's representative here, has informed Mr. Jenkinson that the lives of all persons in the capital would be respected.

It is reported that the train from Vera Cruz to the capital was fired upon tonight at Monos, eighty miles from here. Dr. Rafael Ocaraza is said to have died of fright as a result of the attack.

*Special to The New York Times.*

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 6.—American property is being confiscated throughout the revolutionary territory. Taxes have been more than doubled on all foreign property. Americans are being arrested on trumped-up charges, and even stores have been seized and closed in the City of Chihuahua by the rebels.

There has been a gradual change of feeling toward the Americans and foreigners, and it is shown in everything that the rebel officials do. The store of George Thompson, an American, was forced to close because the Constitutionalists officers demanded $25,000 gold on the flimsy excuse that part of the store belonged to Juan Creel, son-in-law of Terrazas, and the State was entitled to his share.

The Rio Tinto Mining Company was notified that it must pay for silver ore confiscated from its mines by Villa and never returned. By proclamation all taxes on unworked properties have been doubled, and this applies particularly to Americans who were ordered out of Mexico by the State Department.

The big ranch, which was owned by William S. Benton, who was killed by Villa's orders, has been confiscated and apportioned among former soldiers in Villa's army. They are now in possession, and Mrs. Benton, the widow, is unable to obtain possession even of her home ranch house.

Conditions are growing worse in the State, and the feeling against Americans is becoming more bitter. Many are again leaving and are placing their properties in charge of the American Consul.

## MEXICAN SILVER FOR BRITAIN.

### $2,000,000 in Bars Aboard the Ward Liner Leaving Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Aug. 6.—More than a thousand bars of refined silver from Mexican mines were shipped to England this afternoon aboard the Ward liner Monterey. The shipment is valued above $2,000,000. There were several Frenchmen and Germans aboard the ship who are going home to join the armies of their respective countries. They intend to tranship at Havana if possible, otherwise they will continue to New York.

The wives of two navy officers who have been ordered from the country are also aboard the Monterey.

A war map of Europe is being prepared at the headquarters of the American officers, who are closely following every move of the European armies with the greatest interest.

### Five Arrested in Cocaine Raid.

Detectives of Inspector Formosa's staff early yesterday morning made a raid at 85 Morrell Street, Williamsburg, and besides making five prisoners, reported seizing a supply of morphine, cocaine and heroin. The place, the police say, was a distributing point. The prisoners are William Bock, Louis Steinhardt, Joseph Schneider, Herman Lewis and James Hoffman. All were remanded in Manhattan Avenue police court.

### Hinman Indorsed in Broome County.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman was indorsed in returns at the official primaries in Broome County today. Resolutions calling for the formation of a Hinman Nominator's League made up of Broome Republicans were passed.

# WAR DOGS BITING HERE.

## One Death and Several Assaults Grow Out of Europe's Troubles.

One death, a felonious assault, and several minor casualties resulted yesterday in and about this city from the war in Europe.

Gebhard Precht, a painter, living at Silver Park Lake, died at the White Plains Hospital, from a fractured skull received in an argument with Louis Hellwig of White Plains, over Germany's attitude in the war. The men are both Germans, but from different parts. Capt. Harmon of the White Plains police said that Hellwig admitted striking Precht, but said that in falling his head hit the curb.

Andrew Schaler of 118 North Third Street, Williamsburg, is held on a charge of badly injuring Leon Lisker of the same address, who insisted on playing the national airs of the warring European nations on his violin long after midnight. Schaler couldn't sleep, and when Lisker started to play "Die Wacht am Rhein" for the thirty-first time, assaulted him with a chair.

Peter de Tokeawil of 31 Lane Street, Paterson, N. J., was arrested for sitting on his front porch with a loaded shotgun waiting for a German who lives down the street. "I would have shot the first one that crossed the border," said Tokeawil, pointing to a line he had drawn across the street.

Two-year-old John Harder of 1,414 De Kalb Avenue, Williamsburg, was shot in the forehead by his three-year-old brother Joseph with an air rifle, while they were playing war. Joseph told John to stand up and be shot, and he did. John was taken to the German Hospital, where a flattened bullet was removed from his forehead. He will recover.

# MRS. PARRISH SHOT; MAY DIE

## Revolver She Was Packing Went Off—Bullet Enters Abdomen.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Morris L. Parrish, wife of a member of the firm of Parrish & Co., brokes, at Fifteenth and Walnut Streets, shot herself in the abdomen this afternoon in her home, 315 South Twenty-second Street. She is in a serious condition at the Polyclinic Hospital, and probably will die. The police and her friends say the shooting was accidental.

According to the police of the Twelfth and Pine Streets station, Mrs. Parrish and Mrs. Rose Forbes, a friend, were packing their trunks preparatory to going to the Parrish Summer cottage at Nantucket. Mrs. Parrish picked up a pistol of small calibre, and before placing it in the tray of the trunk broke it to see if it was loaded. The only cartridge in the chamber exploded, the bullet going through her left hand and into her body.

Mrs. Forbes ran screaming from the house to a garage at 230 South Twenty-third Street. The injured woman was at once taken to the hospital, where the bullet was extracted.

The Parrish home had been closed for more than two weeks, but Mrs. Parrish had been seen entering and leaving it frequently in the last few days. She was Miss Marian Snow of Boston.

# ESCAPES BOMB BY MOVING.

## Mt. Kisco Man Unhurt When Explosive Wrecks Room He Formerly Used.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Tony Portel until a few nights ago slept in a room on the ground floor of his boarding house in Lexington Avenue. Because of some hint, he will not tell what, he moved to another room. About 1:30 this morning some one placed a powerful bomb on the sill of the window of the room he formerly used and set it off. The front wall of the house, which is of stone, was torn out at the corner and the room was wrecked.

The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000. No one was hurt, although there were a number of boarders in the house. The only clue the authorities have is a piece of fuse.

# YOUNG HERO LOSES LIFE.

## Albert Jardine Dies in Attempt to Save Companion Off Long Branch.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 6.—While trying to rescue 10-year-old Julius Schwab of this city, who called for help while bathing in front of the Salvation Army barracks today, Albert Jardine, 16 years old, of 23 Grove Street, New York, lost his life. Jardine could scarcely swim, but he did not hesitate to attempt to rescue the younger boy. He went under before reaching Schwab. The latter was pulled out of the water by Harry Valentine and Morgan Woolley. Jardine was a first year student at the De la Salle Institute, Fifty-ninth Street, New York City.

### Intoxicated Girl Tries to Die.

A girl about eighteen years old, who was unable to give her name, was taken from a Westchester Avenue car at Simpson Street late last night and locked up in the Simpson Street station on a charge of intoxication. She was found hanging from the door of her cell early this morning. The girl was cut down by policemen, and it was found that she was alive. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

### James Hennessey Dead.

James Hennessey, 56 years old, Chairman of the Hudson County Democratic Committee, died yesterday of stomach disease at his home, 145 Wayne Street, Jersey City. Mr. Hennessey had been Fire Commissioner, Tax Commissioner, and Deputy City Collector, and for many years was prominent in Democratic politics. He was born in Jersey City.

### An Easier Way.

The Texas father of seventeen children has asked the Governor of the State for an automobile, so he can take his family to church. One would think it would be less trouble to have the preacher hold services at his home.—Toledo Blade.

### Class Distinction.

It always makes an editor feel the injustice of class distinctions when he sees that some prominent public man has been forced by his physician to quit work for three days on account of an attack of indigestion.—Ohio State Journal.

### Hazel's Slide.

One word of criticism that should be emphatic was the sight of a common straight-back chair in the place where a piano stool should be in front of the piano. It was quite a violation of the proprieties to have such a graceful and proficient accompanist as Miss Hazel Smallhorn slide into her seat. If it is to be each person carry their own revolving piano stood under their arm, this should be publicly understood.—New Canaan (Conn.) Advertiser.

### Just a Mere Bagatelle.

They are jumping on Champ Clark for saying the Stars and Stripes will float from the arctic to the antarctic. That's nothing. The late Senator Daniel of Virginia once predicted that Washington would be the capital of the interplanetary republic.—Houston Post.

# AUSTRALASIA LEADS FOR TENNIS TROPHY

## Brookes Defeats Parke and Wilding Wins from Lowe in Davis Cup Final Round.

## HARD FIGHT AT LONGWOOD

### Britisher Within One Point of Taking Match from World's Champion—Players Exhausted.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—As a result of the first day's play in the final round of the Davis Cup contest, Australasia has two out of the needed three points which means victory over the mother country and the right to challenge America for the trophy of international supremacy.

The result of the opening day's contest came as a bitter blow to the hopes of England's sympathizers, for it practically spells defeat for their team. Moreover, the second point came at a time when they were saying, "Well, half a loaf is better than no bread," for although Lowe had lost the first match in straight sets as anticipated, their idol, Parke, who won the cup for England in 1912 by scoring a wonderful victory over the mighty Brookes, was three separate times within a solitary point of repeating, only to have their joy turned into lamentation by succumbing at last to the marvelous play of his rival, Australasia thus walking off with the second victory.

Perhaps never in the history of the famous Longwood Cricket Club have two more sensational matches, two contests filled with more amazing ups and downs and furnishing such thrills, been staged on the exhibition court.

In the first battle after Lowe was apparently beaten by the ex-world's champion, Wilding, he came to life with a wonderful rally and forced the third and final set to thirty games—a Davis Cup competition record—all filled with tennis of the most sensational nature imaginable.

In the second contest, after Parke had carried the score to two sets all and had run up a lead of 5—3 and 40—30 in the deciding one—just one single point needed to tie the score—Brookes made one of the greatest stands in tennis annals and although twice more within a point of losing, fought the match out with bulldog determination, and finally plucked victory out of the very fire of defeat.

Thus the master mind once more established his supremacy as the world's greatest player—at least unless McLoughlin, the American champion, can rise above him next week.

In both matches the British stars outplaced their respective rivals materially, but the latter's consistent steadiness and control proved the deciding factor, as had been expected. In the first match it was a contest between two great back court artists, but with Lowe hitting the ball with far the greater pace and scoring 45 places to his opponent's 26, but making a correspondingly greater number of misplays; in the second it was a battle between the greatest baseline player in the world and a man who plays the net continually and wonderfully, and again the English star outplaced his rival 53 to 50, only to lose on errors.

In each case the Australasian demonstrated the superiority of perfect control over speed without that sureness. Wilding, by keeping the ball in play and within bounds, and Brooks by exhibiting a master's ability to send the sphere where he wished, chiefly from volleys, by a most deceptive twist of the wrist.

Thus the two contests were essentially different and, as such, appreciated to the full by the enthusiastic gallery, which nearly filled the three stands. That there were more empty seats than had been anticipated, arose, according to the committee, chiefly as a result of the war, more than a hundred applications from New York alone having been canceled on account of business troubles. Conditions and weather were ideal, the work of the linesmen perfect, and everything went to make the day a memorable one in Boston tennis.

In the first two sets of the Wilding-Lowe match, the Australasian driving from deep court had his opponent running about after impossible balls. Only three deuce games were played in these two sets, all of which went to Wilding's account, while each player scored two love sets on his opponent. With the third set conditions underwent a complete revolution. Lowe led at the end of the third game, 2 to 1. Wilding then rallied until the score stood 5 all. Both players scored love games, and deuce was called frequently. The contestants alternated in the lead until the twenty-ninth game, when the Australasian won a point, 6—4, on his service and followed this success with the deciding point on Lowe's serve.

Five sets were required to reach a decision in the contest between the world's champion and Parke, and an entirely different line of tennis was displayed. Each ran in both on service and the return, and the exchanges at the net were fast. In the last set Brookes was fading rapidly and took the heart out of the Irish player with his stanch net play.

The champion was very weak on his back hand, but his forehand and net play more than retrieved it. His generalship at all times was superb, and he frequently caught Parke off his foot. In the fourth set he saved himself for the supreme encounter and came within an ace of losing it. The point score and summary:

WILDING VS. LOWE.

FIRST SET.

| | | | | | | | | | P. | G. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilding | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4—29 | 6 |
| Lowe | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0—24 | 3 |

SECOND SET.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilding | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4—26 | 6 |
| Lowe | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1—12 | 1 |

THIRD SET.

Wilding—
4 1 2 4 4 4 5 2 4 3 4 6 7 1 0 4 4 2 0 4 4
4 4 0 2 6 4 1 6 4 .......... 100 16

Lowe—
0 4 4 2 2 6 3 4 1 5 2 3 5 4 4 0 0 4 4 0 6
2 1 4 4 4 2 4 4 1 .......... 94 14

| | Nets. | Outs. | Aces. | Places. | Double F'ts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilding | 44 | 33 | 2 | 26 | 3 |
| Lowe | 50 | 72 | 5 | 45 | 5 |

BROOKES VERSUS PARKE.

FIRST SET.

| | | | | | | | | | P. | G. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brookes | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | —33 | 6 |
| Parke | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | —24 | 2 |

SECOND SET.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brookes | 4 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1—29 | 4 |
| Parke | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4—34 | 6 |

THIRD SET.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brookes | 5 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4—36 | 6 |
| Parke | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2—27 | 3 |

FOURTH SET.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brookes | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0—14 | 1 |
| Parke | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4—29 | 6 |

FIFTH SET.

Brookes .......4 2 4 4 1 1 6 2 6 5 4 5—44—7
Parke ..........0 4 1 2 4 4 8 4 4 3 0 3—37—5

| | Nets. | Outs. | Aces. | Places. | Double F'lts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brookes | 47 | 52 | 6 | 50 | 6 |
| Parke | 41 | 54 | 6 | 53 | 5 |

Summary—Davis Cup, Final Round, Singles:

A. F. Wilding, Australasia, beat A. H. Lowe, British Isles, 6—3, 6—1, 16—14.

Norman E. Brookes, Australasia, beat J. C. Parke, British Isles, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

# CALL RUM FIGHTER TO WAR.

## The Rev. Mr. Vickers of Tenafly Wanted in the British Army.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TENAFLY, N. J., Aug. 6.—The Rev. Leslie Vickers, of the Presbyterian Church, who achieved fame by his honeymoon tour around the world and his temperance crusade, received a call to the colors today. He is an Australian and a subject of Great Britain. Mr. Vickers has not yet made up his mind what to do. His fight on the Widow Callahan, who, he charges, sold beer by the can, goes on next week, and he is loath to give up his great war on rum for a lesser one.

# BROOKLYN GIRL DROWNS.

## Miss Marion Collins Was Changing Seats in a Rowboat.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 6.—While attempting to change seats with her girl companion in a rowboat this afternoon, Miss Marion Collins, twenty-two years old, of 74 Clinton Place, Brooklyn, lost her balance, fell overboard and was drowned in Oscawanna Lake, about ten miles from here. The body has not been recovered.

Miss Collins, with Miss Viola Metz, twenty years old, had been stopping at the Hall House, at the upper end of the lake. Neither of them could swim. They hired a boat this afternoon and Miss Collins was at the oars. Miss Metz wanted to learn to row, and Miss Collins stood up in the boat and was changing places when the boat tipped and she was thrown into the water. Miss Metz screamed for help, but was unable to row the boat toward her companion, who was struggling in the water.

Persons on shore put out to the boat, but when they reached the place Miss Collins had gone down for the last time. Miss Metz became hysterical and had to be restrained from throwing herself into the water after her chum. She is under the care of a physician now.

Miss Collins was employed at 80 West Street, New York City. Her mother is said to be in Canada on a visit.

# DUKE ENTERS THE MOVIES.

## His Grace of Manchester an Incorporator of Three New Concerns.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Nine Manhattan companies to carry on moving picture enterprises, with capital stocks aggregating $11,821,000, were incorporated today. The largest companies are the International Educational League, $10,000,000; Daylight Screen Company, $100,000, and Topical News Company, $100,000. Charles E. Thorn of 165 Broadway represented these, and in each the Duke of Manchester, who gives his residence as the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Manhattan, is a Director.

The Educational League will supply not only theatres, but homes, churches, universities, missionary societies, hospitals, and other institutions and bodies with motion picture films of an historic, educational, scientific and other character. The Directors include Hon. Ivor Guest (Lord Wimborne) of London, the Rev. Drs. Charles H. Parkhurst and William Carter, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, J. C. Hite, Ernest K. Coulter, Archibald S. White, Rollin W. White, Blair Fraser, Charles E. Thorn, Harold W. Hastings, Silas A. H. Dayton, and John J. Reilly.

James J. France of 30 Broad Street, Manhattan, filed certificates of the American Cellone Company, $1,500,000, and the Celllt Safety Film Company, $100,000 capital. The Directors in these are Charles Hollander, Joseph T. Patterson, and Emil Siebert.

The other five companies are of small capitalization.

# POLICE VETERAN RETIRES.

## Owen Kelly Ends 28 Years in West 152d Street Precinct.

When the midnight platoon formed in the West 152d Street police station to go on duty last night there passed through its ranks, while the men saluted, a retiring patrolman who had earned the unusual honor of the salute by having been on duty in one precinct longer than any other policeman in Harlem. He was Owen Kelly, 56 years old, who was appointed to the force twenty-eight years ago by Commissioner Stephen B. French and had been at the West 152d Street station ever since.

One of his first beats was in old Audubon Park, which ran from Broadway to the Hudson between 155th and 158th Streets. Kelly patroled it for fifteen years. When he began the homes of only twelve families were there, among them the mansions of ex-Mayor Tieman and the Jerome family. Now the district is covered by apartment houses and numbers its population in the thousands.

During his twenty-eight years of service his station mates said Kelly never had a department complaint made against him. He is well known to all the families which have lived long in upper Harlem.

# GOOD AMERICAN, BUT ALIEN.

## Gladden Is a War Veteran, but Can't Be an Alderman.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 6.—The Supreme Court decided today that James R. Gladden is an alien and cannot be an Alderman in New Brunswick, although he has voted there for years.

Gladden served as a member of the National Guard after taking the necessary oath of allegiance, and enlisted in the United States Army in the Spanish war, and again took the oath.

Gladden's father came to this country in 1872 with his family and settled in Dutchess County, N. Y. He took out his first naturalization papers, but when he died the second papers were not found. The courts then held that he no doubt believed the first papers were all that were necessary, and the younger Gladden shares this belief.

### Hedges Popular in Rockland.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Job E. Hedges at a Republican county mass convention, held at New York City this afternoon, spoke for an hour. He announced that he wanted to be Governor and he wanted it understood that he would accept no nomination except that of the Republican Party. A Governor should be boss of himself, said Mr. Hedges, if he would be boss of bosses. At the close of his address, petitions for his nomination were circulated and signed by nearly every one in the convention. At a meeting of the Rockland County Committee, held afterwards, it was decided to nominate no one but Republicans in the county this year.

# SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN TO CONVERT FIELDER

## New Jersey Women Stirred to Renewed Efforts by Governor's Opposition.

## SEEK HIS WIFE AS AN ALLY

### Referendum Amendment Must Pass Another Legislature Before Submission to Voters.

Gov. James F. Fielder's recent refusal to attend a meeting of the Women's Political Union of New Jersey at Newark and his declaration to Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, President of the Union, that "I am not, as you know, in sympathy with your suffrage movement and could therefore not be interested in your meeting," has renewed interest in the campaign which the women of Hudson County have been waging for more than three years to enlist Mr. Fielder in the cause of the suffragists.

To date this effort has not been successful and the Political Unionists have about despaired of ever attaining their purpose. Another set of women suffragists, who fight along somewhat different lines from those followed by the Political Union report, however, that they are making progress and that the day is not far distant when Gov. Fielder will be won over to the cause.

There are several organizations in New Jersey working for the suffrage cause—the New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association, the Equal Franchise Society, the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage, and the Women's Political Union. The first-named three organizations work in harmony in all things, while the Women's Political Union adopts slightly different methods and is affiliated with the other organizations only in the legislative work necessary to procure a suffrage amendment to the State Constitution.

Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds, a suffrage advocate from Denver, is employed by the Political Union to lead the fight for that organization. The Anti-Suffrage interests, and they are many in New Jersey, have united and have engaged professional women spellbinders and agitators to combat the inroads made by all classes of suffragists. Mrs. Reynolds has organized the women of the Political Union to fight these agitators with the fire of counter oratory and publicity.

The leaders in the New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association and their allies in the Equal Franchise Society and the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage, are all volunteer workers and while they do not shun publicity and, in fact, seek it to aid the cause, their methods are more conservative than those of the Unionists. They believe that more can be accomplished by quiet personal work among their present adversaries than by a continual hurrah campaign against the unbelievers.

### Hope to Win a Convert.

It is the conservative element among the Suffragists that believes the day of Gov. Fielder's conversion to the cause is not far distant. Prominent in the work of the New Jersey Woman's Suffrage League are Mrs. Everett Colby of Orange, who has enlisted her husband, former Senator Colby, once the associate of Gov. Fielder in the State Senate; Mrs. Thomas G. Haight, wife of United States District Court Judge Haight and daughter of David Crater, Secretary of State of New Jersey, who is Gov. Fielder's close political associate, besides being a near neighbor of the Governor in Jersey City, where he lives; Mrs. Charles L. Carrick, wife of Judge Carrick, a neighbor and friend of the Governor; Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander of Hoboken, who has been active in shaping the Social Service policy of the administration and was named by Gov. Fielder to the State Board of Children's Guardians; Mrs. James Billington, Miss Elizabeth Pope and Miss Margaret McNaughton, President of the De Hart Equal Suffrage League of Jersey City.

These women instead of pestering Gov. Fielder in season and out of season because of his pronounced anti-suffrage views, and trying, as the near-militants do, to make his lot miserable in the hope that he will tire of the fight and be won over willy-nilly, have adopted a totally different method of winning the Governor. When they meet him socially or on official business, they never broach the subject that is nearest their hearts to him. They ignore his anti-suffrage tendencies and if by chance the subject is brought into conversation when the Governor is present they adroitly switch the conversation.

And yet the campaign to win Mr. Fielder is being persistently waged and the Equal Suffragists confidently assert that the battle is almost won. They base their belief upon the fact that Mrs. Fielder is now reading suffrage literature. Mrs. Fielder, like her husband, has never favored the equal suffrage movement. Not being in public life and forced, through the stress of campaigning or holding public office, openly to declare herself she has never been known to go on record as an anti-suffragist, but her friends have always known that her leanings are against votes for women.

These skillful women campaigners, who boast that they procured the passage of the suffrage amendment resolution through the Legislature this year not by lobbying at Trenton but by working among the constituents of the Senators and Assemblymen in their home districts, dropped their efforts to convert Gov. Fielder by personal argument a year ago, and devoted all their efforts to Mrs. Fielder.

"When we convert her," they argue, "she will convert her husband."

Within a month the glad news that Mrs. Fielder has consented to read the literature of the suffragists, has been circulated among the leaders in the Equal Franchise movement by the women neighbors who accomplished this big step toward the conversion of Mrs. Fielder. It is said by Mrs. Fielder's neighbors to whom has been intrusted the task of making her a full-fledged suffragist that the end of their task is not far distant.

### Past Victory Jeopardized.

Both the women who are working through the methods of direct attack upon the Governor and those who are using more subtle means to accomplish his conversion, recognize the importance of having Gov. Fielder with them before the opening of the next Legislative session, as the Suffrage Referendum Amendment must be enacted by another Legislature before it can be submitted to the people for adoption as a Constitutional amendment, and if it fails of passage next Winter the work must be done all over again and the three-year fight which the women have waged at Trenton will have come to naught.

But for the carelessness of some person upon the staff of Gov. Fielder, the suffrage amendment would have been ready for submission to the voters this Fall. It passed the Legislature of 1913, but disappeared after the session closed, and was not found until months afterwards when it came to light amid a batch of "dead bills" in the Governor's safe. Gov. Fielder was held blameless in the matter as the resolution was never placed before him and the misplacement of the important document was laid at the door of an employe of the Senate.

The resolution passed again last Winter and came near going astray again, William Dill, Secretary of the Senate, failing to have the vote by which it carried printed in The Senate Journal. The women were on the ground, however, to see that no more "mistakes" occurred, and they had The Senate Journal corrected by the insertion of a slip with the Suffrage amendment vote upon it.

# POSTMAN STABBED; MAY DIE

## Doyle Was Sorting Mail When Mrs. Doyle Used Knife.

While clerks and carriers were at work in the carriers' room of Sub-Station B of the Post Office at Grand and Attorney Streets yesterday afternoon the sudden entrance through a side door of a woman whom nobody knew created some surprise. She went to a rack where Frank Doyle, a letter carrier, of 37 Broome Street, Brooklyn, was at work sorting mail for his afternoon's route, and a lively conversation followed. Seeing that the woman had an acquaintance in the room, the other clerks paid no further attention to her.

Doyle displayed some anger when the woman accosted him and sharp words passed between the pair. The argument became more excited and suddenly the woman drew what was afterward found to be a potato knife from her waist and plunged it into the man's breast. As Doyle staggered the post office employes recovered from their astonishment and the woman was quickly seized. Dr. Philips removed the injured man in an ambulance to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was said he was likely to die.

The woman was arrested by Policeman Ryan, on duty outside the substation. At the Clinton Street Station she said she was the wife of the man she had stabbed, giving her name as Mrs. Anna Doyle of 955 Grand Street, Brooklyn. She was charged with felonious assault pending the outcome of Doyle's injuries.

Mrs. Doyle would make no further statement, and the cause of the quarrel which led to the stabbing is unknown. From the fact that she gave an address different from that of her husband the police infer they had separated.

# BOAT TOWED BY PORPOISE.

## Brewer's Son Has Narrow Escape from Being Capsized.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HALESITE, L. I., Aug. 6.—Walter Piel and his brother, Gottlieb Piel, Jr., sons of Gottlieb Piel, the brewer, of 150 Riverside Drive, are relating to friends an exciting experience they had yesterday with a 400-pound porpoise. After being impaled by a heavy harpoon the porpoise is said to have towed the Piel's light twenty-two-foot launch at a mile a minute for half an hour.

"I had often heard that a school of porpoises will attack one of their number if it is shot as soon as it begins to bleed," said Walter Piel. "But I had no idea that they would show such ferocity. They churned up the water all about the boat and we were in constant danger of being capsized. After half an hour of the most intense excitement the porpoise either tired from the exercise or became weak from loss of blood. It slowed down, the rope was shortened and, when within twenty-five feet, a rifle bullet put an end to the porpoise's fight. We removed the head and skin for mounting."

# GOING TO NURSE IN SERVIA.

## Woman Born in Hungary Will Follow Husband Into Enemy's Army.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 6.—Though a Hungarian by birth, Mrs. Irma Keschensky, wife of Daniel Keschensky, a bartender, living at 14 Division Street, is to be a Red Cross nurse in the Servian Army. She has packed her belongings and is ready to accompany her husband who is awaiting orders to join his regiment, the Seventh Servian Infantry, in which he is a Sergeant.

Mrs. Keschensky is twenty-six years old. She was born in Budapest and her father was a Major in the Austrian Army. She has been in this country eight years. In answer to the question why she had turned against her country she said:

"We Austrian and Hungarian women are loyal enough, but when we love our husbands nothing can drive us from them. But I go to Servia for two reasons. First, I would not go against my husband's country, and, second, I think Austria has been very unjust to my husband's people."

### Girl Forger Gets a Year.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 6.—Jeanette Van Der Wende of 16 York Avenue, who was arrested last April charged with forging two checks for $100 and then placing poison in the food of her employers, Mr. and Mrs. E. Greeling of 234 Godwin Street, in order to obtain money for her sweetheart, a sailor in the United States Navy, was sentenced to one year in the State Reformatory for Girls by Judge Seufert in the Orphans' Court today. Mrs. Greeling and her husband were taken ill and the girl disappeared. She was arrested several days later.


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# WAITED CHANCE TO GIVE AWAY MONEY

## Rural Hotel Guest Was Keen to Get Rid of All Cash He Owned.

## WAS AFTER GREEN GOODS

### Had More Funds at Home if he Could Only Obtain the "Samples."

Those interested in the chroniclings of happenings in society will perhaps receive coldly the announcement that W. H. Estep yesterday left the Hotel Imperial for parts unknown, but there are centain gentry who will view his departure with keen regret, when they learn that Mr. Estep was looking for them, and that he had, according to his own statement, some cash with which he wished to purchase some of those beautiful green "bank notes" that have aroused the cupidity of many a rural visitor and yet caused him keen regret.

When Mr. Estep reached the Imperial night before last, he attracted the attention of the room clerk by paying for his room with four half dollars that seemed to have turned almost green. He took a seat on the chair by the marble stairway, and all the evening assumed an attitude of watching and waiting. Occasionally he would come over to the desk and stand by the side of the room rack, still glancing about him as if in anticipation of the arrival of a caller.

All day Wednesday Mr. Estep, who, by the way, had registered after his name what looked like "Clendenin," kept sitting and watching. That night he accosted the room clerk, made certain mystic signs, and passed him a crumpled piece of paper. The clerk spelled out that the writer wanted to know whether he, the clerk, could put him in touch with anybody that dealt in green goods. He had with him $175 to invest in that commodity, and if the clerk knew of such a one, they could go upstairs and arrange for a deal.

The clerk looked at him in silence, and the other said, "I'll be back here in a couple of weeks with a lot of money, if I can fix up a way to get hold of some samples." The clerk shook his head and Mr. Estep resumed his seat. A little later he registered again, and paid over his $2. Early yesterday morning he was still sitting, but by noon he had disappeared. Whether he found the green goods merchant is not known at the hotel.

# 39 KNOWN DEAD IN WRECK.

## Many Gallant Rescue Performed as Train Hits Car at Joplin.

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 6.—Thirty-nine are known to be dead and twenty-five dangerously injured as a result of last night's railroad wreck at Tipton Ford, and eight are missing. Only five of those on the train and motor car escaped injury.

Twenty of the dead have been identified, but some of the bodies are so badly burned as to be unrecognizable. The injured were brought here today, and a cheer went up when W. M. Drury of Webb City, Mo., was taken from the relief train.

When the collision came he was sitting with his wife and three children in the wrecked motor car, and was only slightly injured. He threw off the wreckage which covered him and began to hunt for his family. He found them buried under the back of a seat.

One by one he brought them from the car, crawling on his hands and knees through the fire. All were severely burned, but they will recover. Then, although his face and body were covered with blisters where his clothing had been burned away, he crawled back into the wreck and rescued three other persons.

J. J. Lauderback of Joplin forced his way through a window and saved nine persons pinioned under the wreckage. He was obliged to fight with one woman, whose child was lost, to make her leave the burning car.


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JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
TRENTON—101 East State Street.

# GIANTS DEFEATED BY CUBS--CARDINALS WIN IN BROOKLYN--TURF

## CUBS BOMBARD MATTY'S DEFENSE

### After Allowing One Hit in Seven Innings He Is Pounded in Next Two Sessions.

The Cubs and the Giants had a seething, nip-and-tuck argument up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, Hank O'Day's men rising up against Christy Mathewson in the eighth and ninth innings and winning out by a score of 4 to 3. The Giants made a bold rally in the last half of the ninth and came within an eyelash of knotting the game up in a dead lock.

Bert Humphries faced a crisis in this last inning, and it was only by the cleverest kind of pitching that he stilled the Giant clamor. Mathewson for seven innings pitched wonderful ball, allowing one hit, and in the eighth all the good was taken out of his day's work when Vic Saier jolted a home run into the right field stand and tied the score. That shock proved too much for Matty, and then he slipped backward at a fast clip.

Exile McGraw saw the proceedings through a knot hole in the right field fence and had to restrain himself to keep from rushing out to distribute some much-needed orders. The board of strategy which is running the whole works in McGraw's absence did not use the best of judgment in the ninth inning.

Claude Derrick, the former Yankee, produced the two-bagger in the ninth which shoved over two runs and made life worth living for Mr. O'Day's hired men. There was some gilt-edged fielding by Art Fletcher which came in for much attention. Matty started out so well that it did not seem as if the Cubs could reach his pitching. In the first inning he struck out Knisely with three pitched balls, the Cub batsman being taken so unawares that he did not even swing at the ball once.

In the Giants' first inning Humphries was a bit wobbly, but he settled down after that. Bescher singled and stole second, going to third on Archer's wild throw. Doyle skied to Good and Burns and Robertson walked, filling the bases. Fletcher's sacrifice fly scored Bescher. Burns was thrown out at third by Archer.

The Cubs awoke from their lethargy in the eighth, Saier's home run acting like a tonic on the team. Saier hit the first ball that Matty pitched to him and it sailed on a line into the grand stand. Sweeney got an infield hit and Derrick sacrificed. Archer singled and Johnston ran for him. Humphries singled to centre, scoring Sweeney.

The Giants tied the score in the same inning. With two out, Robertson singled, stole second, and scored on Fletcher's single to left centre. Fletcher died at second trying to stretch it into a double.

The bombardment of Matty was continued in the ninth. Knisely walked and was forced by Zimmerman. Saier singled to right, and Zimmerman rushed around to third. Robertson made a great throw across the field and Stock slapped the ball on Zim as he slid into the base and then dropped the ball. Sweeney skied to Fletcher, and Derrick ripped off a two-bagger, which scored Zim and Saier.

In the Giants' last try for the game, Merkle was safe on Saier's muff. McLean got a single, and Piez went in to run for him. A pinch-hitter was sent in for Stock and skied to Knisely. Had he advanced the two runners by a sacrifice hit the Giants might have won. Jack Murray, batting for Mathewson, singled to left, and scored Merkle. Bescher was out, Derrick to Saier, and Larry Doyle was flattered greatly by Humphries, who walked him intentionally, filling the bases. There was a splendid chance for Burns to clean up, but he flied out to Wee Tom Leach. The score:

| CHICAGO. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leach, cf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Good, rf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| K'sely, lf. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Z'm'n, 3b. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Saier, 1b. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Sw'y, 2b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Der'k, ss. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Archer, c. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *J'nston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Br'han, c. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| H'ph's, p. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 33 | 4 | 7 | 27 | 12 |

| NEW YORK. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B'cher, cf. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Doyle, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Burns, lf. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| R'son, rf. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| F'cher, ss. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| M'kle, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| McL'n, c. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| †Piez | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stock, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| ‡Donlin | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| M'son, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| §Murray | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 34 | 3 | 10 | 27 | 16 |

*Ran for Archer in eighth inning.
†Ran for McLean in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Stock in ninth inning.
§Batted for Mathewson in ninth inning.
Errors—Archer, Stock.

Chicago ..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—4
New York .........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3

Two-base hits—Burns, Derrick. Home run—Saier. Sacrifice hits—Mathewson, Derrick. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Stolen bases—Bescher, Burns, Merkle, Robertson. Left on bases—New York, 10; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Humphries, 4. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

### Reds Bat Marshall Out of Box.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Cincinnati hit Marshall's delivery hard and knocked him off the rubber in five innings today, and won from Philadelphia, 4 to 2. Benton, although a little wild, was very effective and held his opponents to four hits. Score:

| CINCINNATI. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dan's, cf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| H'zog, ss. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| T'bley, lf. | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| N'h'f, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Groh, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Miller, rf. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| M'witz, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Clarke, c. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Benton, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 32 | 4 | 10 | 27 | 13 |

| PHILADELPHIA. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Byrne, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| M'tin, ss. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| B'ker, lf. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Magee, cf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| C'v'th, rf. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Lob't, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Lud's, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Kil'fer, c. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| M'sh'l, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rixey, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| M'son, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B'mg'r, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *Irelan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Burns | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 32 | 2 | 4 | 27 | 11 |

*Batted for Marshall in fifth inning.
†Batted for Rixey in eighth inning.
Errors—Groh (2,) Clarke, Magee.

Cincinnati ........0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1—4
Philadelphia ......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Miller, Mollwitz, Cravath. Hits—Off Marshall, 7 in 5 innings; off Rixey, 1 in 3 innings; off Mattison, 2 in 2-3 inning; off Baumgartner, none in 1-3 inning. Double plays—Killifer and Luderus; Martin, Byrne, and Luderus. Sacrifice fly—Daniels. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; off Marshall, 2; off Rixey, 2; off Mattison, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Struck out—By Benton, 1; by Marshall, 1; by Rixey, 1. Wild pitches—Benton, 2; Mattison, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

### Home Run in Tenth Beats Pirates.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Maranville's home run drive over the left field fence in the tenth inning of today's game gave Boston a 5 to 4 victory over Pittsburgh. It was the ninth consecutive game won by the home team. The score:

| BOSTON. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devore, rf. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Evers, 2b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Conn'y, lf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Mara'e, ss. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Schm't, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Deal, 3b. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mann, cf. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Whal'g, c. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Gowdy, c. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Tyler, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| C'cher, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Strand, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Gilbert | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Whitted | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 5 | 8 | 30 | 14 |

| PITTSBURGH. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Viox, 2b. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Ken'y, 1b. | 5 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| Kelly, cf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| W'ner, ss. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Mow'y, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Carey, lf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Coll's, rf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gibson, c. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Adams, p. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 35 | 4 | 9 | ‡28 | 13 |

*Batted for Crutcher in seventh inning.
†Ran for Gilbert in seventh inning.
‡One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Maranville, Viox, Kelly, Gibson.

Boston ..........2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—5
Pittsburgh ......0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Gibson, Gowdy, Viox. Three-base hits—Connolly, Konetchy. Home run—Maranville. Hits—Off Tyler, 6 in five innings; off Crutcher, 2 in two innings; off Strand, 1 in three innings. Sacrifice fly—Kelly. Stolen bases—Maranville, 2. Double plays—Maranville, Evers, and Schmidt; Wagner and Konetchy; Gowdy, Maranville, and Schmidt; Maranville and Schmidt. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Boston, 5. First base on balls—Off Adams, 5; off Tyler, 2; off Crutcher, 1; off Strand, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Boston, 1. Struck out—By Adams, 3; by Strand, 2; by Crutcher, 1. Passed ball—Gibson. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Rigler.

## BASEBALL

### Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 4; New York, 3.
St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 4.
(Ten innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 2; Kansas City, 0.
Pittsburgh, 8; St. Louis 5.
Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 2.
Buffalo, 4; Indianapolis, 1.
Buffalo, 4; Indianapolis, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 7; Rochester, 1.
Jersey City, 4; Montreal, 2.
(Twelve innings.)
Buffalo, 4; Baltimore, 3.
(Ten innings.)

### Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 55 | 38 | .591 |
| Chicago | 53 | 47 | .541 |
| St. Louis | 53 | 47 | .530 |
| Boston | 49 | 45 | .521 |
| Cincinnati | 47 | 51 | .480 |
| Philadelphia | 45 | 50 | .474 |
| Brooklyn | 40 | 52 | .435 |
| Pittsburgh | 40 | 54 | .426 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 63 | 34 | .650 |
| Boston | 56 | 44 | .560 |
| Washington | 54 | 44 | .551 |
| Detroit | 52 | 49 | .515 |
| St. Louis | 48 | 50 | .490 |
| Chicago | 48 | 52 | .480 |
| New York | 44 | 56 | .440 |
| Cleveland | 33 | 69 | .324 |

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 53 | 41 | .564 |
| Chicago | 56 | 44 | .560 |
| Brooklyn | 50 | 41 | .549 |
| Indianapolis | 50 | 45 | .526 |
| Buffalo | 48 | 47 | .505 |
| Pittsburgh | 42 | 52 | .447 |
| Kansas City | 43 | 57 | .430 |
| St. Louis | 42 | 57 | .424 |

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester | 60 | 43 | .583 |
| Baltimore | 59 | 43 | .578 |
| Buffalo | 58 | 44 | .569 |
| Providence | 56 | 43 | .566 |
| Newark | 47 | 49 | .490 |
| Toronto | 48 | 52 | .480 |
| Montreal | 41 | 60 | .406 |
| Jersey City | 33 | 68 | .327 |

### Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Chicago (two games).
Baltimore at Indianapolis.
Buffalo at Kansas City.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

## INDIAN BLUEJACKET WINS.

### Pitcher Who Jumped Giants Shuts Out Kansas City Team.

Jim Bluejacket, the big Indian pitcher, formerly with the Bloomington, Ill., nine in the Three I League, who was signed by the Giants and then leaped to the Brooklyn Federal League Club, yesterday signally marked his inaugural performance with the "outlaws" by shutting out the Kansas City Packers in a seven-inning game at Washington Park, by a score of 2 to 0, and giving the Brookfeds a clean sweep of the series. The game was called by agreement, in order that the Westerners might catch a train for home.

Bluejacket, who had a delivery that is a cross between that of Tesreau and Demaree of the Giants, was opposed by the Winnebago Indian, Chief Johnson, who pitched splendid ball after getting off to a bad start in the first inning, when the Tip Tops secured their two lone tallies.

The Bloomington aborigine, who they say hails from the Cherokee tribe, has all the earmarks of a coming pitcher. He had great speed yesterday and excellent control. He passed one Packer; struck out three others, and held their allotment of hits down to six, only two of which they garnered in the same inning.

Backd up by an impenetrable defense, Bluejacket found himself in only one distressing position, and then he extricated himself. In the sixth inning, Brown began with a single for Kansas City, and after Johnson had fanned and Coles rolled out to Griggs, Gilmore planted a single in left, putting Brown on third. Kenworthy then popped a high fly to the infield, and rather than take a chance on anyone else making the out, Bluejacket went after it himself, and pulled it down near third base.

Johnson's defeat was cemented in the first inning, which Anderson started by going out on an infield blow. Delehanty walked, but was out and Griggs was credited with a single when the latter's hit struck the runner. Steve Evans's first of three hits was a double, and Griggs counted. Hofman made a scratch hit past second, and Evans registered the second and last run of the game.

Jim Delehanty pulled down a hot liner from Goodwin's bat in the fifth with his bare hand, in the feature play of the game.

Bluejacket assisted in his own victory in no small manner by catching two of the enemy napping off first base after they had reached there on singles. The score:

| BROOKLYN. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A'son, cf. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| D'h'ty, 2b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Griggs, 1b. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Evans, rf. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| H'm'n, lf. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| W'sil, 3b. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Gag'r, ss. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Land, c. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| B'j'ket, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 24 | 2 | 6 | 21 | 10 |

| KANSAS CITY. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coles, lf. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| G'm'e, rf. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| K'w'y, 2b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Stovall, 1b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| C'win, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Kruger, cf. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| R'l'gs, ss. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Brown, c. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| J'son, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 24 | 0 | 6 | *20 | 13 |

Errors—Rawlings, Land.
*Delehanty out, hit by batted ball.

Brooklyn ...................2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Kansas City ................0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Evans. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Kansas City, 3. Double plays—Hofman and Griggs; Kenworthy, Rawlings, and Stovall; Brown and Rawlings. Struck out—By Bluejacket, 3; by Johnson, 5. Bases on balls—Off Bluejacket, 1; off Johnson, 3. Passed Ball—Brown. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Shannon.

AT BALTIMORE.

| | | R.H.E. |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 1 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 . | —5 10 0 |
| Chicago | 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 | —2 6 2 |

Batteries—Suggs and Jacklitsch; McGuire, Fisk, and Clemons.

AT BUFFALO—First Game.

| | | R.H.E. |
|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 . | —4 [illegible] 1 |
| Indianapolis | 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | —1 5 2 |

Batteries—Krapp and Blair; McConnaughey, Mullin, Warren, and Rariden.

Second Game.

| | | R.H.E. |
|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 | —4 8 1 |
| Indianapolis | 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 | —3 7 2 |

Batteries—Moore and Blair; Kaiserling and Rariden.

AT PITTSBURGH.

| | | R.H.E. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 | —5 10 2 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 1 | —6 11 3 |

Batteries—Davenport, Brown, and Simmons; Knetzer and Berry.

## SCHMUTZ LOSES GAME AT START

### Cardinals Bat Young Pitcher for Five Runs in First Inning at Brooklyn.

Charlie Schmutz, who made a reputation for himself by winning a game for Brooklyn some time ago, attempted to repeat his memorable feat yesterday with disastrous results. Charlie lasted just one inning in the box against the St. Louis Cardinals, and in that brief time was hit for five runs. The Cardinals made two more runs before the game was finished off Frank Allen, who succeeded Schmutz, and the conflict ended with the score 7 to 2, with the Superbas on the short end. The Cardinals only made four hits off Schmutz, but the rooky pitcher made them valuable to his opponents by adding an error and a dense play to the list of his offenses.

The game became a listless affair after Schmutz's blow-up in the first, and Brooklyn at no time threatened to overcome the big lead. "Hub" Perdue pitched his usual steady game and allowed the Superbas only eight hits, which were well scattered throughout the nine innings. Allen, who displaced Schmutz, pitched a good game except in the sixth, when Nash's triple to the centre field fence scored two runs.

Huggins started the first inning for St. Louis by getting a lucky single, which bounded over Cutshaw's head. He stole second and went to third on Schmutz's wild throw. He was held on third while O'Mara was throwing out Magee at first. Dolan bunted in front of the plate and Schmutz ran in and scooped it up. Huggins had stuck to third and there was no chance of getting him, but Schmutz threw to that base instead of throwing to first to get Dolan, and both were safe. Miller then got his first single in twenty-four times at bat, scoring Huggins. Wilson doubled to centre field, scoring Dolan. Dressan bunted in front of the plate and Schmutz threw toward first, but hit Dressan in the back and the ball rolled out to left field, giving Wilson and Miller an opportunity to score and sending Dressan to third. Dressan came home on Snyder's single, which ended the scoring for the inning.

Brooklyn scored one run in the third, when O'Mara singled, stole second, and scored on Daubert's liner over second. The second run was scored in the ninth by Wheat, who singled, and crossed the plate on Stengel's triple. The score:

| ST. LOUIS. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H'g's, 2b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Magee, cf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Dolan, lf. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Miller, ss. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| W'son, rf. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| D'san, 1b. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| Nash, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Snyder, c. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Perdue, p. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 35 | 7 | 10 | 27 | 8 |

| BROOKLYN. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O'M'a, ss. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| D'bert, 1b. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Dalton, cf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat, lf. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| C'sh'w, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| St'gel, rf. | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Smith, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Fischer, c. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Schm's, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Allen, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| *Myers | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 34 | 2 | 8 | 27 | 15 |

*Ran for Wheat in ninth inning.
Error—Schmutz.

St. Louis ..........5 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—7
Brooklyn ...........0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Stengel, Wheat. Three-base hits—Nash, Stengel. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Stolen bases—O'Mara, Huggins. Double plays—Allen and Daubert; Cutshaw and Daubert. Base on balls—Off Perdue, 1; off Allen, 1. Struck out—By Schmutz, 1; by Allen, 3; by Perdue, 3. Wild Pitch—Schmutz. Passed ball—Fischer. Hits—Off Schmutz, 4 in one inning; off Allen, 6 in eight innings. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Johnson.

### Union Printers' Baseball Results.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Boston defeated Cincinnati in the first game of the double header in the Union Printers' Baseball League here this afternoon, and Chicago won over Indianapolis in the second game. This leaves Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis to fight it out for the championship tomorrow. Scores:

| | R.H.E. |
|---|---|
| Boston | 8 10 2 |
| Cincinnati | 5 11 5 |

| | R.H.E. |
|---|---|
| Chicago | 8 10 4 |
| Indianapolis | 1 5 5 |

The St. Louis team won the morning game by a score of 7 to 1. Schatzman's pitching for St. Louis was excellent. Score:

| | R.H.E. |
|---|---|
| Cleveland | 1 3 3 |
| St. Louis | 7 10 0 |

### Schulte and O'Day Clash.

"Wildfire" Frank Schulte, at one time the star batsmen of the Cubs, had a verbal battle with Manager Hank O'Day of the Cubs at the Colonial Hotel on Wednesday night. Schulte has been benched, while Good has been placed in right field, and Knisely in left. Schulte objected to being put on the bench, and as a result of his taking O'Day to task, the player was suspended. Yesterday Schulte reported at the clubhouse at the Polo Grounds and apologized to the Chicago manager. The suspension was lifted, but Schulte warmed the bench again yesterday.

### Bates Joins Baltimore Feds.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Outfielder John Bates, recently released by the Cincinnati Nationals, was signed today by the Baltimore Federals.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

| | | R.H.E. |
|---|---|---|
| Jersey City | 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 | —4 9 2 |
| Montreal | 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | —2 8 1 |

Batteries—Brucke and Reynolds; Richter and Howley.

AT ROCHESTER.

| | | R.H.E. |
|---|---|---|
| Newark | 3 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 | —7 14 1 |
| Rochester | 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | —1 4 4 |

Batteries—Mattern and Heckinger; Manning, Hoffe and McAllister.

AT BUFFALO.

| | | R.H.E. |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 | —3 5 1 |
| Buffalo | 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 | —4 8 2 |

Batteries—Danforth and McAvoy; Tyson and Stephens.

### MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

**New York State League.**

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 8; Albany, 7.
At Elmira—Elmira, 7; Troy, 6.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 9; Scranton, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 0.

**Eastern Association.**

At Bridgeport—Hartford, 4; Bridgeport, 0.
At New London—New London, 12; New Britain, 1.
At Waterbury—Springfield, 4; Waterbury, 3. (Thirteen innings.)
At Pittsfield—New Haven, 2; Pittsfield, 1. (Twelve innings.)

**New England League.**

At Portland—Portland, 6; Lynn, 3.
At Lowell—Worcester, 14; Lowell, 1. Worcester, 8; Lowell, 7.
At Lawrence—Haverhill, 3; Lawrence, 1.
At Lewiston—Manchester, 1; Lewiston, 0.

**American Association.**

At Milwaukee—Cleveland, 3; Milwaukee, 1. (Ten innings.)
At St. Paul—Louisville, 7; St. Paul, 4. Louisville, 4; St. Paul, 1.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 13; Columbus, 4. Columbus, 14; Kansas City, 1.
At Minneapolis—Indianapolis, 9; Minneapolis, 5.

**Tri-State League.**

At Wilmington—Harrisburg, 3; Wilmington, 0. Harrisburg, 9; Wilmington, 2.
At Lancaster—Reading, 5; Lancaster, 2.
At Trenton—Allentown, 9; Trenton, 1.

**Southern Association.**

At Montgomery—Mobile, 6; Montgomery, 3.
At Birmingham—New Orleans, 4; Birmingham, 0.
At Nashville—Memphis, 3; Nashville, 2.
At Chattanooga—Atlanta, 4; Chattanooga, 1.

**Virginia League.**

At Portsmouth—Roanoke, 7; Portsmouth, 2.
At Newport News—Norfolk, 4; Newport News, 1. Norfolk, 10; Newport News, 5.

## TRAVERS IN MOHAWK GOLF.

### Champion Wins Two Matches in Field of Crack Players.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Jerome D. Travers, national golf champion, today engaged in his first competitive match-play rounds in this country since last year, when he reached the third stage in the Mohawk Club's annual tournament. The fixture was even larger and of a higher class than last year, only two bigger fields having ever gathered in America. There were 197 entries, and out of 170 starters Travers yesterday won the gold medal by four strokes. Contenders include Jack Neville, Pacific Coast title holder; James D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, runner-up last week in the Western championship; Parker Seeley and Robert Abbott, present and past Connecticut title holders; Harold Wood and Gilman Tiffany, present and past Hudson River champions; Max Marston, and Jack Stearns.

Travers this morning beat Appleton Gregory, the Albany veteran, 5 and 4. Travers was out in 39, par being 38, and on the remaining holes was two strokes under perfect play.

In the afternoon Travers played Robert Abbott, famed for his long driving while at Yale, who lost by 6 and 5. Travers lost the first hole in six by being badly bunkered and picking up, but Abbott did not get another hole. Travers was out in 36, and for the balance of the play was one under par.

Neville won both his matches easily from local players. So did Stearns, ex-Princeton Captain, who is putting better.

Filmore Robeson, the Rochester schoolboy who cut a figure last Winter at Pinehurst, won easily in the morning, but in the afternoon lost to Harold Hartwell of Troy, 3 and 1.

Standish won handily in the morning from a Mohawker, but lost in the afternoon, 1 down, to Morton Feary of New York. H. McCall of Philadelphia in the morning beat C. F. Ayling of Syracuse, 1 up, and in the afternoon retired John Lewis, Amsterdam's long driver, 4 and 2. Max Marston of Baltusrol in the afternoon defeated Harold Wood, Mohawk, 7 and 6, doing a 78.

## WORLD'S FASTEST AUTOS.

### De Palma Gets Out of Germany in Time with His Racer.

Ralph De Palma arrived in New York on the Olympic last Wednesday after a somewhat exciting getaway from Germany with the new German Mercedes car which he is to drive in races here this season. The two-time winner of the Vanderbilt Cup was quite elated over the fact that he got the car on the water in the nick of time, for a few hours' delay might have prevented its coming to this country.

Ralph will be seen in action with this speed creation at Elgin, and may drive it in the coming Vanderbilt and Grand Prix races at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition next Winter. If De Palma can win another Vanderbilt Cup race the famous William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., trophy will become his permanent property. Should De Palma decide not to drive the Mercedes in California he may be seen on the new Vauxhall racer which the Vauxhall Company in England is building for him. This, of course, depends upon war conditions a few months hence. De Palma drove the Vauxhall in the French Grand Prix this season, and while he had transmission trouble he believes the car's motor to be one of the most phenomenal he has seen.

Fortunately for the Vanderbilt Cup, Grand Prix and other race meets scheduled for the season, many of the remarkable foreign speed cars are in this country at present. The Peugeot racers that were seen here the last two seasons remain on this side of the water; likewise the Delage racers, a pair of Mercedes, the English Sunbeams, Isottas and several Fiats are now possessed by private owners or dealers. In former years, when drivers like Wagner, Nazzaro, Hemery, Lancia, and other Europeans came over, as a rule, they would take their cars back to the other side with them upon returning.

In any event, there will be plenty of foreign cars here to compete with the numerous American entries in the forthcoming classics. Director of special events Hollis E. Cooley says that the war will not interfere with the Panama-Pacific management continuing with their elaborate preparations for the Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prix, to be run on a course inside the Exposition grounds.

## POINT JUDITH'S POLO CUP.

### Bryn Mawr Beaten by a Margin of Only Three-fourths of a Goal.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 6.—In one of the most exciting games of the polo tournament here Point Judith defeated Bryn Mawr by the score of 7¾ to 7, in the final match for the Gladstone Cup. The winning poloists also received as trophies individual silver cigarette cases presented by Mrs. Alexander Brown of Philadelphia. By handicap Bryn Mawr received two goals.

It was a game of see-saw throughout the contest. At the end of the first period the score stood 2 to 2. The riding was fast and furious, and the brilliant playing was frequently cheered by the spectators lined up in touring cars at the game. The playing of Alexander Brown, who was No. 2 on the Point Judith team, proved a feature, while Philip Randolph, Jr., played his usual steady game at back. Barclay McFadden and John W. Converse were in good form, and played aggressively for the Bryn Mawr team. No goals were scored in the final period, which was fought to the finish amid the cheers of the spectators. The line-up and summary:

| POINT JUDITH. | Hdcp. | BRYN MAWR. | Hdcp. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—Philip Stevenson | 1 | 1—J. W. Converse | 3 |
| 2—Alexander Brown | 5 | 2—Barclay McFadden | 0 |
| 3—P. S. P. Randolph | 1 | 3—A. M. Collins | 3 |
| 4—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr. | 4 | 4—W. P. Stewart | 3 |
| Total | 11 | Total | 9 |

Point Judith—Goals earned, 8; less penalties, ¼. Total—7¾. Bryn Mawr—Goals earned, 5; by handicap, 2. Total—7. Individual goals—Stevenson, Brown, (4,) Randolph, Sr., (2,) Randolph, Jr., Converse, (2,) McFadden, (2,) Stewart. Penalties against Randolph, Jr., safety, ¼ point off. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Referee—Mr. Fishe.

### Rumson Teams Tied at Polo.

*Special to The New York Times.*

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 6.—The Rumson polo team and Rumson Freebooters played each other to a standstill on the Rumson Country Club field this afternoon, the game ending in a tie at 10 goals each. Eight periods were played, and the game was replete with brilliant plays and fast riding all the time. Lee Ross of the Rumson four was hit in the head with Jason Waters's mallet, but was able to resume play after a short rest. Howard S. Borden, G. G. Henry, Lee Ross, and Peter Hauck played for Rumson and Thomas Eastmond, W. Strother Jones, Jason Waters, and W. W. Barbour for Rumson Freebooters.

### Brooklyn Wants Pitchers.

Bill Dahlen, scout for the Superbas, has left for the South on a hunt for new material for the team. President Ebbets and Manager Robinson hope to land some players who will bolster up the team and get them out of last place. Dahlen will make a particular effort to secure pitchers, in which department the Superbas are woefully weak. The hitting strength of the team is all that can be expected, but the pitchers, with the exception of Pfeffer, do not seem to be able to last the full nine innings.

### Gunboat Smith to Box Ahearn.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Gunboat Smith, the American heavyweight pugilist, will meet Young Ahearn of New York, instead of Georges Carpentier on Aug. 12. The French fighter is obliged to return to France to join his colors.

## SMITH SETS UP NEW GOLF RECORD

### Oakmont Professional Gets 278 Score for Two Days' Play in Open Tournament.

Playing the best golf of his career Macdonald Smith of Oakmont won the metropolitan open championship title with a seventy-two hole total of 278 on the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday. This total must be credited as a new championship record, the best previous performance being a 279 by Harry Vardon in the German open tournament in 1911.

Until the last round Jack Hutchinson looked reasonably certain of getting second money, but Will Macfarlane of Baltimore managed to pass the Allegheny "pro." Macfarlane finished second with 287, a stroke better than Hutchinson. The first ten to get in the regular prize list were as follows:

First, Macdonald Smith, a gold medal and $150; second, Will Macfarlane, $100; third, Jack Hutchinson, $75; fourth, Jack Hobens, $50; fifth and sixth, $35 each to Jack Dowling and James Maiden; seventh, Louis Tellier, $20; eighth, Robert Andrew, $10. Smith also won a special $10 award for making the best morning score, 68, and Maiden gathered in a similar amount in the afternoon with his 69. These two also split $10 for having the best day's score, 141.

Throughout the day, especially in the afternoon, Smith and Hobens, who played with him, were attended by a large gallery, including many women. Everything went right for Smith in the early hours, putts from four to twelve feet going down with mechanical regularity. Later on, however, he failed on a number of short putts, otherwise he might have again got under 70. Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, the metropolitan and New Jersey amateur title holder, easily led his class with 304. The best Alec Smith of Wykagyl, last year's champion, could get was 302. The scores:

| | 1st Day. | 3d Rd. | 4th Rd. | T'l. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Macdonald Smith, Oakmont | 137 | 68 | 73 | 278 |
| Wm. Macfarlane, Baltimore | 145 | 72 | 70 | 287 |
| Jack Hutchinson, Allegheny | 138 | 73 | 77 | 288 |
| Jack Hobens, Englewood | 145 | 75 | 73 | 293 |
| Jack Dowling, Scarsdale | 145 | 74 | 75 | 294 |
| James Maiden, Nassau | 153 | 72 | 69 | 294 |
| Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook | 147 | 72 | 76 | 295 |
| Robert Andrew, New Haven | 145 | 79 | 72 | 296 |
| Carl Anderson, New London | 147 | 74 | 76 | 297 |
| Dave Hunter, Essex Co. | 153 | 70 | 76 | 297 |
| George Sargent, Chevy Chase | 152 | 70 | 75 | 297 |
| Jas. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh | 151 | 73 | 74 | 298 |
| Elmer W. Loving, Arcola | 151 | 77 | 71 | 299 |
| C. H. Hoffner, Atlantic City | 149 | 77 | 74 | 300 |
| Dave Honeyman, Forest Hill | 150 | 75 | 75 | 300 |
| Alec Smith, Wykagyl | 154 | 74 | 74 | 302 |
| *Oswald Kirkby, Englewood | 148 | 80 | 76 | 304 |
| Tom Anderson, Montclair | 153 | 72 | 79 | 304 |
| Joe Mitchell, Upper Montclair | 151 | 75 | 79 | 305 |
| Fred McLeod, Columbia | 157 | 75 | 74 | 306 |
| George Low, Baltusrol | 153 | 78 | 76 | 307 |
| Cyril Walker, Pine Orchard | 157 | 73 | 78 | 308 |
| F. H. Belwood, Garden City | 154 | 76 | 78 | 308 |
| J. R. Thompson, Philadelphia | 149 | 79 | 80 | 308 |
| Herbert Strong, Inwood | 158 | 75 | 75 | 308 |
| R. M. Thomson, Glen Ridge | 157 | 72 | 80 | 309 |
| Thos. L. McNamara, Boston | 152 | 75 | 83 | 310 |
| Isaac S. Mackie, Fox Hills | 160 | 73 | 77 | 310 |
| L. M. McDonald, Erie | 158 | 78 | 77 | 313 |
| Joe Sylvester, Glens Falls | 156 | 78 | 79 | 313 |
| W. E. Stoddard, Bedford | 160 | 77 | 76 | 313 |
| Jack Jolly, Newark | 156 | 78 | 79 | 313 |
| Bert Battell, Flushing | 151 | 81 | 82 | 314 |
| T. W. Bonnar, Charlotte | 155 | 83 | 77 | 315 |
| James Corcoran, unattached | 161 | 76 | 79 | 316 |
| *C. E. V. Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol | 160 | 74 | 82 | 316 |
| *Gardiner W. White, Flushing | 161 | 79 | 77 | 317 |
| George T. Sayers, Merion | 161 | 78 | 79 | 318 |
| William Hanley, Annandale | 164 | 76 | 79 | 319 |
| Jack Hagan, Salisbury | 163 | 80 | 77 | 320 |
| Leonard Biles, Sleepy Hollow | 159 | 82 | 79 | 320 |
| Howard Beckett, Washington | 160 | 81 | 79 | 320 |
| J. R. Inglis, Fairview | 161 | 84 | 75 | 320 |
| Tom Patterson, Knollwood | 158 | 81 | 81 | 320 |
| Nick Demane, Rye | 163 | 80 | 78 | 321 |
| Harry Cowie, Baca Grande | 160 | 86 | 77 | 323 |
| Daniel S. Mackie, Century | 162 | 85 | 76 | 323 |
| Jack Beckett, Baltusrol | 158 | 81 | 84 | 323 |
| C. W. Singleton, Siwanoy | 161 | 82 | 81 | 324 |
| *Lee W. Maxwell, Scarsdale | 154 | 86 | 86 | 326 |
| J. R. Langlands, Weequahic | 161 | 78 | 88 | 327 |
| J. F. Donato, unattached | 161 | 87 | 80 | 328 |
| Geo. Dernbach, Richmond Co. | 164 | 81 | 83 | 328 |

*Amateurs.

### City Athletic Club's Outing.

One hundred and twenty-five members of the City Athletic Club last night attended the annual dinner of the organization at the Woodmere Golf Club, Woodmere, L. I. In the afternoon the yearly field day of the club was celebrated, the features of which were an eighteen-hole golf tournament, and a tennis tournament in doubles. Forty wielders of the driver and mashie made two trips around the course, with W. L. Cahn carrying off the net prize, with a card of 64. He had a gross score of 76, but was handicapped at twelve. C. H. Heildelberg was his nearest rival, with a net score of 70. It took him 80 strokes to make the eighteen holes. The Rogow brothers carried off the honors in the tennis contests. After coming through the eliminations with scarcely any opposition, they encountered Manfred Goldman and Lester Fishel in the final, and had to go to the limit of three sets in order to win. The score was 6—4, 2—6, 6—1. The victors deadly work at the net wore down their opponents in the deciding set.

### Golf and Tennis at Maplewood.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 6.—Mrs. James Boyd of New York and Mrs. Garrett L. Reilly of Rosemont, Penn., reached the finals of the annual ladies' handicap golf event today by defeating, respectively, Miss Jessie Boyd, New York, and Miss H. M. Meeker, Brooklyn, 3 and 2.

In the first round of the August tennis tournament men's singles, J. S. Earle, New York, defeated J. S. Hannan, New York, 6—0, 6—1; George J. Corbett, New York, defeated J. S. Merrill, Boston, 6—3, 6—0; W. B. Bates, Washington, defeated G. L. Reilly, 6—0, 6—0; John D. Boyd, New York, defeated J. J. Hennessy, Boston, 8—6, 4—6, 7—5; W. G. Moller, New York, defeated R. C. Colt, Montreal, 6—1, 6—1. The Misses Perkins of Chicago won their matches in the ladies' singles from Miss M. Meredith Winchester and Miss K. Keeting, New York, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1, 8—6, 6—8.

### Giddings Wins Golf Handicap.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 6.—R. H. Mote of Woodbury, N. J., playing with a handicap of eleven, and Frank K. English of New Haven, three, were today beaten in the final round of the three-ball golf handicap by Dr. C. G. Giddings of Atlanta, whose allowance was ten.

### Banner Card at the Olympic A. C.

A boxing card of unusual merit will be staged at the Olympic A. C. on Monday night. The bill consists of three ten-round bouts between men well known to the fistic fans of this city. In the first ten-round bout Young Dyson of Providence, R. I., and Tommy Lowe of Washington, D. C., will clash. The principals in the second ten-round event will be the veteran bantamweight of Brooklyn, Charlie Goldman, and Frankie Daly of Staten Island. The main bout of ten rounds will bring together two Brooklynites, Bull Anderson, the rugged middleweight, and Al McCoy, the hard-hitting middleweight contender.

### Another Negro Bout at Rink.

A match in the heavyweight division was arranged last night by Matchmaker Tom McArdle of the Stadium A. C. in St. Nicholas Rink. It will bring Battling Jim Johnson and Sam Langford together in a return match next Wednesday night. This match has been hanging fire for months, in fact ever since Johnson and Langford fought their battle at the New Star A. C. last Winter. In that contest Langford received the decision from the majority of the ringside "referees," but there were not a few who ruled in favor of Johnson. Johnson has been seeking another bout with the Boston "Tar Baby" ever since. He believes that he can decisively defeat him.

### Al McCoy to Box Young Kurtz.

Al McCoy, the newly discovered middleweight of Brooklyn, who Jack Dougherty says is the only boxer who has a right to this name, will battle at the Fairmont A. C. tomorrow night against Young Kurtz of Newark. If McCoy can whip Kurtz he will be entitled to a match with the notable boxers in his class. In the other star event of ten rounds Sailor Maher, a welterweight will tackle Rube Howard of Oklahoma. Howard comes here with a big record. There will be eight four-round bouts.

## ROBERTA BINGEN'S RECORD.

### Bud Murray Drives 3-Year-Old Filly 2 Miles in 2:14 1-4 and 2:13 1-4.

HOHOKUS, N. J., Aug. 6.—Roberta Bingen, driven by Bud Murray, established a two-heat record for a three-year-old filly here today at the fair grounds in the third day's racing of the Metropolitan Circuit, covering the two miles over the half-mile track in 2:14¼ and 2:13¼. The best figures for a previous performance could not be ascertained, but it was officially announced from the stand as a new world's record. Close followers of light-harness racing declared that had the latter mile, 2:13¼, been run over a mile track it would have established a new heat record for a three-year-old filly. They claimed it would have been fully a 2:12 clip, the best mark at present being 2:12¼. The latter record, 2:12¼, for a three-year-old filly was made five years ago by Muta Guy, owned by A. B. Coxe.

The performance of the Bingen filly astounded the followers of the sport, as the track is none too good, being almost circular and the footing rather poor. Both heats were productive of exciting finishes, and Fayre Rosamond, a brown mare, was responsible for forcing the winner to the world's record, as she pressed the winner hard throughout and made necessary driving finishes in the stretch.

The 2:16 pace, which went to four heats, produced plenty of excitement, as the winner, Madge Fuller, a bay mare, driven by F. Mabrey, was forced to take a record of 2:13¾. Murray, who was also up in this race behind Gentriana and finished second in the summary, might have made the going faster for Madge Fuller, but he was content with second place in order not to force his charge to taking the new mark, which went with the winning of the race. In the fourth and deciding heat he finished in third place, but did not appear to be forcing Gentriana.

An added event in the nature of a special free-for-all pace made the programme a long-drawn-out one, and it was close to dusk when the final heat was completed. Only three horses took the word in the event, with Major, a brown stallion, winning in split heats.

Travel Light, a chestnut gelding, won the thoroughbred race, which was three half-mile dashes. The summaries:

Three-Year-Old Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Roberta Bingen, b. m., (Murray) | 1 | 1 |
| Fayre Rosamond, b. m., (Peck) | 2 | 2 |
| Betty Hale, b. m., (Davis) | 4 | 3 |
| Onset, br. c., (Lassell) | 3 | 6 |
| Empress of Russia, ch. m., (Packer) | 5 | 5 |
| Billy Bing, b. c., (Albion) | 7 | 4 |
| Flora Hall, br. f., (Mullady) | 6 | 7 |
| Fanny Guy, br. m., (Wilkins) | 8 | 9 |
| Hollyrood Evelyn, br. m., (Pitman) | 9 | dis |
| Peter Hopeful, b. c., (Macey) | 10 | dis |
| Emmie C. Danvers, b. m., (Keegan) | 11 | dr |

Time—2:14¼; 2:13¼.

Special Free-for-All Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major, br. s., (Browsie) | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Flash Patchen, b. m., (Pitman) | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Vera, ch. m., (Strang) | 2 | 3 | 3 |

Time—2:12¼; 2:20¾; 2:18.

2:16 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $500.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madge Fuller, b. m., (Mabrey) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Gentriana, b. m., (Murray) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Princess Peter, b. m., (Estes) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Lady Wanda, b. m., (Packer) | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Lakeside Princess, b. m., (Phelps) | dis. | | | |

Time—2:13¾; 2:18¾; 2:14¼; 2:13¾.

Half-Mile Dash, Running Race.—Best two in three heats. Purse, $150.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Travel Light, ch. g., (Tice) | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Sam Barber, ch. g., (McFadden) | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Doriski, br. m., (McKees) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| New Star, br. g., (Yorke) | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Time—0:50¾; 0:51; 0:50.

## 3-YEAR-OLD COLT RECORD.

### Etawah Does Exhibition Mile at Grand Rapids in 2:08 3-4.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 6.—Etawah, who, two weeks ago, at Cleveland, broke the four-year-old colt record held by Rirectum for twenty-one years, clipped another quarter of a second from the mark at today's Grand Circuit meet when, driven by Geers in an exhibition mile, he covered the dstance in 2:08¾.

King Couchman easily won the $3,000 Comstock Stake for 2:11 pacers in straight heats.

After finishing poorly in two heats of the 2:08 pace, Omar showed surprising speed and captured the next three.

The handicap sweepstakes was captured by Grace, who started 162 feet back of the wire—the greatest handicap. The race went four heats, Grace taking the last two. The summary:

2:08 Trot.—Purse, $1,000. Three in five.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Omar, b. g., by Noblesse, (Floyd) | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Oakdale, gr. g., (McDonald) | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Reusens, ch. g., (Geers) | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Newzel, b. g., (Andrews) | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Tommy Horn, b. g., (Owen) | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Grand Marshall, b. g., (Snow) | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 |

Time—2:06¾; 2:10; 2:08½; 2:09¾; 2:10.

2:11 Pace.—Purse, $3,000. Three in five.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| King Couchman, br. g., by Atlantic King, (McMahon) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Thistle Patch, blk. s., (Snow) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Ruby K., b. m., (McDevitt) | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| Dwight Logan, b. h., (Tyre) | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| Sellers B., b. g., (Garrison) | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Eel Direct, gr. h., (McEwen) | 7 | 4 | 10 |
| Baron Alcyone, b. g., (McGrath) | 5 | 9 | 7 |
| The Assessor, ch. g., (Geers) | 10 | 10 | 5 |
| Gilbert M., b. g., (Winslow) | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| Irene Beau, ch. m., (Murphy) | 11 | 8 | 6 |
| Grand Opera, b. h., (James) | 9 | 11 | ds |
| Tom King, ch. h., (Boyle) | ds | | |

Time—2:03½; 2:04¼; 2:04¾.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Free-for-all trot; purse, $1,500; two in three.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grace, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (McDevitt) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Sterlinghall, b. h., (Murphy) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Robert Milroi, b. g., (Snow) | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Bon Zolock, b. g., (Garrison) | 4 | 3 | 2 | ds |

Time—2:14½; 2:12¼; 2:14¼; 2:12¾.

## 81 CREWS ON SCHUYLKILL.

### National Regatta to be Rowed in Philadelphia Starting Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Eighty-one rowing crews from many sections of this country and Canada are ready for the forty-second annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which will be held tomorrow and Saturday on the Schuylkill River.

Sixteen races are on the programme, eight of which will be rowed each day. The quarter-mile dash, in which twelve senior scullers are entered, is the only event in which heats will be necessary. Two heats of this race will take place tomorrow and the final on Saturday.

The Canadian crews, the Don Rowing Club, the Argonauts, and the Toronto Boat Club, which reached here today, completed the out-of-town contingent. They were delayed in getting their shells through the Custom House, but were able to take a practice row over the course late today.

## ACQUIT CANDY STOCK MEN.

### N. A. Brown & Co. Also Exonerated by Federal Court Jury.

After being out for nearly twenty-eight hours the jury which had been trying, before Judge Gordn Russell in the Federal District Cour, Nova Adolphus Brown of N. A. Brown & Co., Inc., 1 Wall Street; Floyd N. Franklin, head of Franklin's, Inc.; Henry Lewis Davis, Thomas P. Cowhey, William F. Grunter, Paul Smith, Herman R. Lingg, William N. Andrus and I. Elmer Clark on the charge of using the mails to defraud, brought in yesterday afternoon a verdict of not guilty. N. A. Brown & Co. was also exonerated of any misdoing in the matter.

Franklin's, Inc., is a candy manufacturing concern in Long Island City, and the charge was based upon the method alleged to have been used by the defendants in the sale of its stock. The jury went out on Wednesday at noon and continued their deliberations without reaching a conclusion until 11 o'clock, when they were locked up for the night. It was not until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon that they found their verdict of acquittal. On the motion of Assistant District Attorney Roger E. Wood the Court excused the jurors from further jury service for four years.


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## JOCKEYS SUSPENDED FOR ROUGH RIDING

### Sumter and Claver Each Set Down for Six Days—Luxury Disqualified.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Racing furnished by the Saratoga Association was not up to its standard this afternoon, although the Delaware Handicap, a highly prized stake at a mile, was down for decision. The sport was marked by much rough riding, and although the stewards suspended Jockeys Sumter and Claver for six days, they did not punish all the offenders.

Jockey Sumter was punished for his ride on August Belmont's Luxury, and after his mount had finished first she was disqualified for having carried Harry Payne Whitney's Fair Helen out all through the stretch run, and the race went to Fair Helen. It was the first disqualification of the meeting.

Claver's offense was in the running of the Delaware Handicap, in which he had the mount on W. R. Mizell's Robert Bradley. He roughed several horses in the back stretch, and as a result of his riding both Punch Bowl and Hedge were knocked completely out of contention. The winner of the Delaware turned up in Tartar, from Richard T. Wilson's Montpelier stable, and when he finished the mile in 1:37 3-5 he raced within one-fifth of a second of the track record for the distance.

The silks of Harry Payne Whitney were first in two of the races, when Fair Helen was awarded the purse by the disqualification of Luxury and when the jumper, Ballet, made a show of her company in the short-course steeplechase. Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney witnessed the triumph of Ballet from a culbhouse box.

T. C. McDowell was also a winner of two when Star Jasmine beat a fast lot of sprinters in the opening race, and his two-year-old Dark Flower was winner over some two-year-olds in the last event. The last-named victory was principally due to the fact that Buxton rode a listless race on Sea Shell, from the stable of R. J. MacKenzie, the Canadian turfman, and the race had a very bad look.

The other race of the afternoon went to J. E. Dwyer's Belle of Bryn Mawr, and after she was returned the winner she was boosted from her entered price of $800 to $2,000, but was protected and bought in by Dwyer.

In the running of the third race Thomas C. McDowell's Delano was badly cut down. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For mares 3 years old and upward; handicap; $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12.
Star Jasmine, T. C. McDowell's, 109 pounds, (Martin,) 12 to 1, 5 to 1.....1[h]
Flying Fairy, 124, (Davis,) 16 to 5, 6 to 5.2[3]
Hester Prynne, 112, (McCahey, )18 to 5, even.....3[3]
Floral Park, Isidora, Ringling, Winning Witch, Trumps, Florin, Isirose, and Edith W. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for 3-year-olds and upward which have not won a race of the value of $1,000; handicap; $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:25.
Ballet, H. P. Whitney's, 138 pounds, (Allen,) even, 2 to 5.....1[3]
Juverance, 147, (Kermath,) 4 to 1, 6 to 5..2[4]
Abdon, 135, (Booth,) 8 to 1, 5 to 2.....3½
Meadow Lark and Bill Andrews also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06 4-5.
*Luxury, A. Belmont's, 99 pounds, (Sumter,) 5 to 1, 2 to 1.....1[h]
Fair Helen, 94, (Hughes,) 8 to 1, 3 to 1...2[5]
Brick and Mortar, 100, (Claver,) 6 to 1, 5 to 2.....3[3]
Alhena, Sandstone, Borax, Billy Joe, Lois V., Delano, and Gertrude B. also ran.
*Luxury was disqualified for fouling Fair Helen. The purse was awarded to Fair Helen, owned by H. P. Whitney, Brick and Mortar receiving second money and Alhena third.

FOURTH RACE.—Delaware Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; $1,000 added; one mile. Time—1:37 3-5.
Tartar, Montpelier Stables, 100 pounds, (Taylor,) 10 to 1, 4 to 1.....1[1]
His Majesty, 113, (McCahey,) 8 to 1, 3 to 1.2[3]
Punch Bowl, 112, (Butwell,) 13 to 5, even.3[1]
Frederick L., Hedge, Buckhorn, Surprising, Robert Bradley, Gainer, and Ten Point also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $500 added; one mile. Time—1:39.
Belle of Bryn Mawr, J. E. Dwyer's, 104 pounds, (McCahey,) 8 to 1, 2 to 1.....1[1]
Bac, 98, (McTaggart,) 6 to 1, 8 to 5.....2[3]
Grover Hughes, 108, (Marco,) 16 to 5, even.....3[1]
Andes, Granite, and Little Nearer also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; handicap; $500 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06 3-5.
Dark Flower, T. C. McDowell's, 104 pounds, (Martin,) 7 to 5, 1 to 2.....1[1½]
Sea Shell, 116, (Buxton,) 9 to 5, 7 to 10..2[4]
Miss Fielder, 106, (Marco,) 6 to 1, 3 to 2..3[1]
Sandbank, The Marchioness, and Nepthys also ran.

### Entries for Saratoga Racing.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; six furlongs. Sir John Johnson, 109 pounds; Stromboli, 116; Adams Express, 110; Pomette Bleu, 102; Montressor 108; Under Cover, 100; Yankee Notions, 108; Forum, 113; Spring Board, 112; The Norman, 102.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; fillies and geldings; selling; five and a half furlongs. *Busy Edith, 100 pounds; Marie O'Brien, 105; Hiker, 110 Mabel Montgomery 110 *Distant Shore, 110; Mallard, 105.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile. Stromboli, 114 pounds; Adams Express, 112; Tartar, 103; Montressor, 110; Star Gaze, 106; Pandean, 108; Holiday, 102; Reybourn, 100; Airey, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; six furlongs. Menlo Park, 104 pounds; Liberator, 115; Chivalry, 110; Razzano, 110; Runes, 107; Gloaming, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths; handicap; selling. Strong 110 pounds; Paton, 110; Guy Fisher, 116; Any Port, 97; Virile, 115; Naiad, 102; Belle of Bryn Mawr, 108; Flying Feet, 114.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; five and a half furlongs. Doublet, 109 pounds; Royal Martyr, 109; Slumberer, 109; Montrose, 109; Frosty Face, 112; Fenrock 112; Ahara, 112; Chivalry, 112; Jem, 112; Huguenot, 112.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

### Moretti After Champion Kramer.

Caesar Moretti, the Italian cycling sprint champion, who has gone down the line defeating all the riders who have opposed him since his arrival in this country, will be put to the real test tomorrow night when he faces Alfred Goullet in a match race, best two heats out of three at two-thirds of a mile each. It has been Moretti's boast that he can beat any rider in America over the big course at Brighton Beach, and in the event that he beats Goullet, the Italian speed marvel will get a chance with Champion Kramer the following week, which has been the ambition of every rider since Kramer first won the title thirteen years ago. Goullet is being picked by students of the game to beat out Kramer this year for the championship.

The one-third mile national championship for professionals will be another feature tomorrow night, the distance having been changed from a quarter mile.

Fifteen teams will start in a tandem race at two miles. It will be a handicap event and the first of its kind since the old Manhattan track closed eleven years ago.

### A. A. U. Warns Athletes.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association warns all registered athletes that the Bergen County Fair athletic meeting, to be held on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 8, and the Babcock & Wilcox Club, to be held on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 15, at Babcock & Wilcox Park, N. J., are not sanctioned by the A. A. U., and all those competing there will disqualify themselves.

## HARD MATCH AT TENNIS.

### Alexander and Hackett Near Defeat in State Championship.

The battle for the doubles tennis championship of New York State has narrowed down to two teams, and the survivors will play this afternoon on the grass courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge to decide the title holders for the next year. Play yesterday in the semi-final round proved a succession of thrills and furnished some of the most spectacular court work of the tournament. Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, former internationalists, pulled through in the upper half after a grueling contest with N. B. Browne and C. A. Wayne, which went five sets to the score of 2—6, 5—7, 7—5, 7—5, 6—4, and Charles Chambers and J. T. Allen surprised the followers of tennis by qualifying in the lower brackets, defeating the young New Jersey schoolboys, R. H. Palmer and Harold Throckmorton, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

It is doubtful whether Alexander and Hackett in their long career on the tennis courts ever approached as near to actual defeat, and it was only by the display of superior generalship and grit that enabled them to dispose of the Western team. To many spectators the veterans held their opponents too cheaply in the early stages of the match and realized their mistake just in time to remedy it. It was the hurricane style of play of the Californians that enabled them to secure what appeared to be a lead sufficient to win handily. During the first two sets Alexander and Hackett did not play up to within 25 per cent. of their usual form, while their opponents have not been seen to better advantage since the Eastern invasion.

Browne and Wayne uncovered a brand of tennis that made them dangerous until the final point was scored. They understood each other and refrained from robbing each other of shots. Their combination play was equal to that of Alexander and Hackett, which is regarded as nearly perfect. They played a hard driving game and showed up strong at the net. They opened up a big gap in the first set, repeatedly passing the New York representatives. With their victory in the first set the spectators expected to see Alexander and Hackett move forward with steady progress, but after carrying the score to 5—all, the Westerners broke through their opponents' serve and captured their own, placing them in the lead, 2 sets to 0.

Facing what appeared to be almost certain defeat the New Yorkers gradually wore down their opponents. The latter put up the strongest kind of game, in both attack and defense. As the match progressed Alexander and Hackett settled down to the seriousness of the situation. They won two sets in succession, but were compelled to carry them to deuce. It was then that the internationalists brought out their real playing strength, and although Browne and Wayne continued their stubborn resistence the local pair triumphed in the end.

Chambers and Allen, who were never seriously considered in the early rounds of the championships, have been very fortunate in the draw, but round after round they have disposed of opponents who were supposed to be strong enough to win. All their matches have been extra sets, but Palmer and Throckmorton fared the same as the other teams, failing to overcome the great steadiness of Chambers and Allen. The former of the pair made a number of clever gets and refused to be denied, and it was largely due to this that Palmer and Throckmorton owe their defeat.

It was planned to match Otto Froitzheim and Oscar Kruezer against a strong doubles team for an exhibition, but the first named is suffering from an injured wrist due to a slight operation, which will prevent him from playing for some time. The summary:

New York State Championship Men's Doubles—Semi-Final Round—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett defeated N. B. Browne and C. A. Wayne, 2—6, 5—7, 7—5, 7—5, 6—4; Charles Chambers and J. T. Allen defeated R. H. Palmer and Harold Throckmorton, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

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SPORTING EVENTS.
Baseball, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Chicago.

# The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 7, 1914.


## THE PROWESS OF THE BELGIANS.

It is in perfect keeping with the nature of this amazing war that the first serious battle should have been fought upon the soil of a neutral State between the forces of one of the belligerents and the troops of that State, which is not merely neutral in this war but is permanently neutralized by a treaty of the Powers. The unexpectedly formidable opposition of the Belgians to the passage of a German army corps across their territory has won for them the admiration of the world. Naturally the Belgians have never been thought of as a fighting folk. In this case it was necessary for them to fight, not merely to protect themselves, but in performance of their international obligations. It is a settled principle of the law of nations that a neutral State must not permit its territory to be used by either belligerent as a base of operations against the other. The Belgians were bound to use force, their utmost force, to resist the German invasion. Had they failed in that duty they might have been called upon to pay an indemnity to France after the war. The principle is the same as the use of the English ports for the fitting out of Confederate cruisers during our civil war. After the battle of Sedan the victorious Germans asked permission to send home their wounded over Belgian railways. Belgium, after consulting England, denied the request, since to have granted it would have left the railway from Nancy to the frontier free for the transportation of German troops for active participation in the war.

The battle at Liege appears to have been stubbornly fought and the German losses were considerable. The delay will derange their plans and deprive them of some at least of the advantages they hoped to gain by choosing this forbidden route for delivering their first blow against France. Their obvious purpose was to flank the powerful line of French defenses facing their own frontier. But the French long ago foresaw the probability that in the event of war Germany would not respect Belgian neutrality, and they have erected defensive works right across that path of approach which would have given the Germans a good deal of trouble in their march toward Paris. France has now had time to make ready for the assault in that quarter, which is certain to come should Germany persist, for it is not to be supposed that Belgium can withstand the immense masses of troops that Germany can throw against her small army.

## MRS. WOODROW WILSON.

No gentler, kindlier, sweeter soul ever passed from earth than that which left it yesterday. In the womanhood of the White House Americans have always taken pride; each of its mistresses has illustrated some admirable phase of the American woman, and Mrs. Wilson illustrated that of love for others. To call her charitable would be to use a debased word and convey the idea of a mere money-giver; her charity was that which longs to bind up the wounded and mend the broken, which finds the greatest joy of life in seeing tears turn to smiles. Not only did the sight of pain and suffering in others trouble her, but the idea that it might exist somewhere and she not know it troubled her; and she was never easy until she had hunted for it, found it, and relieved it. She rejoiced in becoming mistress of the White House only because it would give her more power to help others, and before she had learned her way down Pennsylvania Avenue she was hunting for the alley slums of Washington, to see whom she could help. It was characteristic of her, though she would have seen nothing worthy of remark in it, that her dying thoughts were for the passage of a bill she had advocated making life easier for the slum dwellers, and the Senate passed it to make her last moments happier. They could have done nothing surer to achieve that end.

Her elevation and her husband's changed neither her manner nor her ways, a manner of unaffected simplicity and ways of the woman of the home. The President has said that it was sometimes difficult for him to realize that he was President; certainly she never seemed to realize that any change had come into her life which should alter in the least her demeanor or her aims. It was merely a change from one town to another, that was all. Simple, unpretending, thoughtful of everybody but herself, her courtesy was not a thing of etiquette, but the natural expression of her nature. The White House is haunted with memories of many gracious women, and hers among them will be the memory of a sunbeam.

## LIGHT FROM MEXICO.

In these days of suspense, when all are anxiously waiting for such news of war as may get through the censorship in Europe, there is much comfort in the reassuring word that comes from Mexico. There the actual Provisional Government is announced to have consented to the accession of the Constitutional Chief, Carranza, with only slight reservations, which it is believed will practically be met. Our forces will still remain at Vera Cruz until the establishment of a recognizable Government in the capital, but as to this there seems very little reason to doubt.

The Mexican situation, in comparison with that in Europe, has in the past week been the subject of amused comment rather than of serious consideration in the press of the United States. But the interests involved and the perils with which the matter was at one time charged were of the gravest, and we have the right to congratulate ourselves heartily if it turn out that a safe and fairly just solution has been found.

## THE CLAYTON BILL.

The Trade Commission bill has passed, and the Clayton bill is now under discussion. The Trade Commission bill forbids "unfair competition" and the Clayton bill enacts it for one part of the community by excepting it from the law which applies to all others. Upon the eve of the enactment of the objectionable class legislation Mr. Gompers makes the best possible argument for it. He argues with much feeling that a man is different from a machine, and that law should "discriminate between the "miner and the coal that he mines, be-"tween the engineer and the throttle "that he pulls, between the baker and "the bread that he bakes." In Mr. Gompers's opinion "a man's labor "power and his patronage are part of "himself, and cannot be coerced di-"rectly by compulsion or indirectly by "means of penalties without making "him a slave." Mr. Gompers contends that the trust law might be so enforced as to dissolve unions and make wage earners helpless before exploiting employers.

Mr. Gompers's argument would be more effective if he were able to cite any case in which unions have suffered by unreasonable enforcement of the law. It is true that bad unions have suffered, like bad trusts, when they have broken statute and moral law alike. The purpose of the Clayton bill's clause is to make a distinction between bad unions and bad trusts, which good unions and good trusts neither need nor ask for. There is no distinction between the labor power and patronage of unionists and non-unionists. Mr. Gompers wants to legalize the boycott because he wants to use it in ways which humanity and the law forbid, and which he would not concede to be right if applied against unionists. For example, capitalists who might seek to control their patronage by discriminating with their purchasing power against the employment of unionists would be doing what Mr. Gompers thinks should be legalized. The object of the union boycott is to drive non-unionists out of jobs which unionists seek to get by other means than the sale of labor power at the fair price, or to raise prices for labor above the market price by methods of unfair competition.

The Clayton bill enacts Mr. Gompers's argument that such acts are always right when done by unionists, or by one-tenth of the wage-earning class.

## BLOCKADED TRADE.

The Atlantic carrying trade with this country blockaded or impeded by the Powers at war was valued in 1913 as follows:

| | Exports. | Imports. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | $597,149,059 | $295,564,940 |
| France | 146,100,201 | 136,877,990 |
| Russia in Europe | 25,363,795 | 26,958,690 |
| Italy | 76,285,278 | 54,107,364 |
| Germany | 331,684,212 | 188,963,071 |
| Austria-Hungary | 23,320,696 | 19,192,414 |
| Totals | $1,199,903,241 | $721,664,469 |

Of these great totals American exports to the Powers composing the Triple Entente amounted in 1913 to $768,613,055, the import trade being valued at $459,401,620. A sweeping naval victory by Great Britain over Germany would at once assure protection to this trade with the northern Powers, and, if Italy joins with them against the two chief members of the Triple Alliance, over American trade with her, which was valued in 1913 at $130,392,642. Whether Italy enters the conflict or maintains her resolve to hold aloof, Great Britain's success on the sea would at once protect over two-thirds of the transatlantic commerce of the United States with the hostile Powers.

## MUTINY AMONG THE MOOSE.

It is a mistake to suppose that Col. Roosevelt has only one fight on his hands. He has two. He is not going to take the Progressives with him on his fusion road without trouble. The leaders will go, with however little heart, for they can see the political necessity of it; but the rank and file are not so tractable. The Progressive Party is not made up of mere Roosevelt idolaters. When their leader said, "We stand at Armageddon and we battle for the Lord," when the enthusiasts swept through the Chicago Auditorium singing, "Our God is marching on," he called to his side the radicals of the country. He resorted to the cave Adullam, and every one that was in distress, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him, and he became a captain over them.

The great Roosevelt vote of 1912 was not all cast by Progressives, nor was it a measure of the Progressive strength; it was cast by Republicans and Democrats as well as by Progressives, by Roosevelt men who had no intention of leaving the old parties. But the enrolled rank and file were Progressives only; they were the sincere radicals, men of the stamp who once made Henry George a figure of menace in politics. Some of them were lifelong opponents of Roosevelt, many of them indifferent to him, but they joined him because he stood for what they stood for.

These men are opposed to Hinman or any one else who is not a radical and an enrolled Progressive. Col. Roosevelt tells them, "I want to do "something effective, something that "the enemy will feel," and that is good sense and good politics, but it is addressed to enthusiasts who are deaf on that side. Hence the opposition he encountered at the Progressive conference Wednesday, an opposition which was a pale hint of what he will encounter at the Progressive primaries. It is useless to tell such men that by running a straight ticket they will send their party along the road of the Greenbackers and the Populists; their only answer is that they will die in the last ditch rather than climb to victory by the aid of Beelzebub. The Colonel must conquer his own party as well as the Republicans before he can carry out his plans for the overthrow of the Barnes machine.

## DESERTING THE COLORS.

Speaker Clark and Leader Underwood should not shrink from carrying out their threat to put under arrest the Congressmen who, at such a time as this, are endangering the maintenance of a quorum by staying away from Washington. That no less than 200 of them at once should prove renegades to their duty when patriotic citizens everywhere are rallying to the support of the Government is a scandal. Not only may the war situation demand their presence at any moment, but today the second of the anti-trust bills is to be taken up.

This condition of absenteeism has been growing steadily worse for months. Never before has such a flagrant indifference to the duty which these men are paid to perform been manifested on such a scale. They are, as Representative Humphrey some time ago said, "looking after the fences," while other Congressmen, with more regard for the obligations which they took upon them when they entered the public service, are doing their work for them. Every one of the fences which they are repairing with so much care should be broken down by their constituents as a rebuke for their lack of patriotism and the lack of honesty with which they accept money for services they do not perform. It would be an unpleasant sight to see them marched back to Washington in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, but the country might get an object lesson which would be worth while.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Suppression Is by the Censors.** A careful, because deeply interested, reader of the foreign war news printed in The Times, writes to us complaining that while he finds in our columns every day long dispatches from London and Paris, and frequently some from St. Petersburg, there is hardly anything there from Berlin. And from these unquestionable facts as a premise, he makes an enormous leap beyond logic and lands on the conclusion that The Times is unfair and prejudiced—that it is suppressing German news and giving out only information supplied by Germany's enemies!

What makes this complaint the more pathetic in its utter wrongness is that it comes from a German—from a man, that is, who ought to know something about the severity and the efficiency of the censorship which the German military authorities are exercising over every journalist, including the foreign correspondents, whom they can control.

If our critic, or anybody of like mind with himself, knows how to overcome the journalistic difficulties thus created, he is wiser than men who have devoted a good part of their lives to learning how to do just that, and light from him on the solution of the particular problem as to getting news from German sources at this juncture would be received with thanks and more material expressions of gratitude.

It is strange how persistent is the idea that the papers treat news as a means rather than as an end, and that what they don't like they either suppress or change—"color" is the word commonly used—to suit their tastes or to serve ulterior ends. Something of that probably does survive, but not in newspapers worthy of the name, and most readers of The Times must be sure that it is reporting the events of this war as fully and as fairly as is possible in the circumstances. Its correspondents, however, are amenable to the civil laws and military regulations of the countries in which they are serving. What they send should and can be interpreted with that fact in mind, and it can be confidently assumed that nothing of large importance can happen to any of the forces now engaged that one or another of them will not "get through" with reasonable promptness.

**News Always Comes from Victors.** Whoever cares to give a little study to the war news as it is printed day by day will observe that though every source of it is now guarded by army officers specially detailed for that purpose, at some points the supply is abundant, while at others it is small in amount and poor in quality, and at still others it has dried up altogether. Yet the censors are all men of about the same quality, and all are prompt, when doubtful as to the wisdom, on military grounds, of making public any particular piece of information, in deciding to suppress it.

But they are also all alike in desiring the widest publicity for news of successes achieved by their own forces. Now, fortunately for those of us who are in the business of getting news, and fortunately for those whose interest it is for us to get the whole truth, what is defeat for one side is always victory for another, and what one censor sternly suppresses a second passes with a contented smile. This is hard on the correspondent who happens to be attached to a losing or repulsed army or to be stationed in a capital the policies and plans of whose rulers are not working out well, but the suppression is effectual only when it happens that communication with the opposing side is cut off. And that is rarely the case.

As an almost invariable rule, news comes from victors, not from the vanquished or the embarrassed. The news thus supplied may contain elements of exaggeration, but hardly ever is it wholly false, and allowance for the exaggeration is easily made by the judicious and the discriminating.

**Magicians Have an Inning.** These are great days for prophets, amateur and professional. What is happening now has been "in the air" for years, and anybody who chose—as great numbers did—could predict a general European war and hazard guesses both as to when it would occur and as to the happenings by which it would be marked. This has been a favorite occupation for all the astrologers and clairvoyants with patrons socially, if not intellectually, above he ancillary class, as well as for mystics of various sorts, and big and little statesmen everywhere. The result is now upon us.

Of the innumerable forecasts, which among them covered practically the whole stretch of the possibilities, a few are proving to have been more or less nearly right. Some hit the date of the eruption; others missed that by a year or two or ten, but approximated the course of current events. We are hearing nothing of all the millions and millions of misses—the grotesque blunders made with fully as much of solemnity and assurance on the authority of stars or spirits as any of the rest—but the few successes are all coming to light.

And we are expected to exclaim over them, to admit that they are "wonderful," "amazing"; that they show the "something in it" of one or another form of divination!

## WOMEN FOR PEACE

### But Without the Vote They Say They Are Powerless to Stop War.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

One of your correspondents is surprised that women are silent during these troubled days, and he seems to think that their silence is due to indifference to the shocking state of affairs in Europe. To many women it has seemed that since they are powerless to improve matters, it would be as unwise for them to make any comments as it would be for one lone woman to throw herself between two burly antagonists and add confusion to the brutal fight by voicing her protests. Mr. Schoonmaker (the author of the letter in question) also seems to think that women might call a convention and discuss methods that could be used to avert war! Conventions take time, and could any such thing be done when several nations plunged into warfare in a manner that astounded the whole world? It is safe to say, without fear of contradiction by any normal woman, that if women were able to prevent this flow of rivers of blood that will mean to them an equal flow of tears, they would endure any sacrifice to do so. X.

New York, Aug. 4, 1914.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Mr. Schoonmaker's suggestions of how women shall act as peacemakers does not reflect credit upon his intelligence. He proposes a women's convention in Vienna in favor of peace. He should know that the Austrian Government, controlled by men, would not permit it. He proposes that women should get in between the contending armies. Will Mr. Schoonmaker furnish his wife, his mother, his sister for this movement? Would not women's ability to serve the ends of peace be used to the greatest advantage by giving her a rightful share in government? FILLMORE CONDIT.

New York, Aug. 4, 1914.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

As women see it, it is not at the eleventh hour, when cannon are already roaring, that woman's service for peace can make itself effectively heard; it is in the counsels of Government that antedate war and can be made utterly to preclude it. That is why, to many women, their struggle for votes seems a far more practical and comprehensive solution of war than trying to call a convention in Vienna after that city has been war-locked, or trying to interpose on the battlefield between armies of men predetermined to make a byword of civilization.

ROSE YOUNG.

Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., Aug. 4, 1914.

### King Milan Not Murdered.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It is astonishing indeed to any one familiar with modern history to hear from Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of Government in Harvard University, in his article in The Times entitled "Austrian Fear of Serb Empire Real War Cause," that the Serbs killed their King, Milan, and his wife, Draga, in 1903. The facts which a teacher and a man speaking before the public is expected to know are: That King Milan resigned in favor of his son Alexander in 1889 and left his country, but was permitted to return later on; that in 1901 Milan was driven out again because the public was highly indignant over his son's marriage to Draga Mashin, and that he died five weeks later in Vienna; that the victims of the murderous attack of high officers of the Servian Army were King Alexander, his wife, Draga, and her brothers, and several officers and Ministers, (June 11, 1903.)

OTTO W. FUHRMANN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1914.

### Only a Nominal Danger.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Isn't it strange that the German treasure ship should seek safety in Frenchman's Bay?

New York, Aug. 5, 1914. I. D. CLAIRE.

### Fixing Its Status.

From The Roanoke Times.

As has been said in these columns before, The New York Times is the real newspaper of this country and the greatest of all newspapers in the world.

## FIFTH AVENUE TRAFFIC.

### Block and Rotary Systems Should Be Given Thorough Trial.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Permit me to correct some slight inaccuracies contained in the letter of S. W. Taylor published in The Times of Aug 3, 1914. The Fifth Avenue Association, through its President, Robert Grier Cooke, engaged me in 1912 to report on traffic conditions on Fifth Avenue and to make such recommendations as would tend to improve the situation. In my original report to Robert Grier Cooke, I advocated the elimination of left turns. This suggestion, however, met with the disapproval of some merchants on Fifth Avenue, and the Fifth Avenue Association did not favor a police regulation forbidding them. In the informal conversation with Chief Inspector Schmittberger, Inspector Myers, and S. W. Taylor, I, who was present in behalf of the Fifth Avenue Association at the experiments on Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, expressed my personal views on left-hand turns and was in no way speaking for the Fifth Avenue Association. I am convinced that with the block system of moving traffic it will become inevitable that left-hand turns be prohibited, and Chief Inspector Schmittberger is correct in forbidding them in his experiments.

As for the rotary system I strongly urge experimenting with it. It works out perfectly on large spaces, like Columbus Circle. How it would work on more restricted crossings can be ascertained only by a thorough trial. The greatest obstacle to its general introduction will be found in the difficulty to arrange for the concaving of the street corners. Whether the city has a right to cut off portions of the sidewalk is a legal question—from an engineering point of view it is readily feasible. Only by comparing the results obtained by a system of moving traffic simultaneously for ten blocks and by the rotary system is it possible to decide whether the block system or the rotary system should be introduced generally. There can be no doubt that some improved method of handling the congested traffic on Fifth Avenue is imperative.

J. BERNSTEIN,
Traffic Engineer.

New York, Aug. 4, 1914.

## THE POVERTY OF WOMEN.

### They Share the Burdens of the Home, but Not Its Surplus Income.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The National Suffrage Association has asked me to make suggestions as to how suffragists may save money on "self-sacrifice day," (Aug. 15,) in order to contribute to the Campaign States Fund. There seems no end to the sacrifices good suffragists are willing to make for the cause, but we have all learned how difficult it is to raise money from women, simply because they are not, as a rule, economically independent.

We find that women who work for their living give freely at cost of real deprivation to themselves and their families. But it is acknowledged that workingwomen are not well paid, and we should not expect to finance our campaign at their expense. We should naturally count upon the women of leisure and wealth for assistance. But when we turn to them we are often disappointed. We are apt to blame them for indifference or measures, but I believe it is not generally realized how often women of the wealthiest families, surrounded by every luxury, have no money at their disposal. This is true of unmarried women, who are frequently nothing but dependent guests at their fathers' houses. It is true also of married women. The bills they contract are paid, but they have no money to spend. Is there not a real unfairness in this situation? Women are partners in all the business of life with their husbands. They bear and rear the children. They direct the work of the house if they do not themselves do it. They dispense for the benefit of the family the money their husbands make. They assume a full share of the labor and responsibility of the partnership, but they rarely divide the financial profits or benefit directly as a result of their own skill and economy. Few husbands, in fact almost none, share a surplus income generously or even fairly with their wives.

This condition, however humiliating to women, is not to be wondered at. It is a remnant of the times when women were regarded, with the sanction of the law, as chattels, not as human beings.

VIRA BOARMAN WHITEHOUSE.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 5, 1914.

### The Man Over Fifty.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

What is to become of the man over fifty years? When seeking employment he is told, "We want young men." I am fifty-nine, an American, in good physical condition, steady, willing, and capable. I have filled positions of trust and responsibility, and in making application for work I am told they want young men, but they want experienced young men.

A boy who gives the usual time to schools, cannot acquire much experience in a few years at work, therefore, the man from thirty to sixty or more should be worthy for the position. I have had charge of the men working with me, and I did not find the young man best.

I am not a bookkeeper, but have kept accounts, made out bills, kept the bank account, and made up the books of from thirty to seventy piece workers, and paid off the help, keeping the keys, opening and closing up the house, &c., and in going through this for years I learned much in general business which should ever prove a benefit to me in any branch of work in factory or office. W. B. M.

New York, Aug. 5, 1914.

### Business Ventures During War.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I would like to address an inquiry to your readers as to their opinion on the following question, which, I presume, will be of value to many of your readers: Would it be advisable, in view of the business situation that is soon to be brought about by European disturbances, to venture upon a business which depends upon the money class for its maintenance; also will the supposed business depression that is forecast generally affect such an undertaking as the above for quite some time to come?

The writer is a young man who wishes to open a florist establishment, but hesitates to do so because of prevailing business conditions. The subject is one of wide interest and will prove enlightening to many who are in the dark as to the likelihood of such undertakings coming out successfully.

INEXPERIENCED.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1914.

### America's Neutral Trade.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

As long as the Americas are at peace why not make an appeal to all the countries from the Hudson to the River Plate to use their warships to protect the steamers carrying freight to South and Central American ports, no matter under which flag they are sailing? Europe has the privilege of having all the war it can stand for, but it has not the right to interfere with this side of the world, as long as the ships sailing from American ports do not assist any of the combatants. There are enough warships in North and South America to form a neutral line on the sea which would mean, "Europe, hands off!" While Europe is adding wholesale murder to the history of the world, let America go after the South American trade—business is better than fame and glory.

A. FLECK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1914.

### The Hawkers of "Extras."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Can you tell me why these bellowing, barking, screaming fellows—the peddlers of the extras—have the freedom of the city to yell and bawl at their sweet will, while our heads ache to bursting under their tormenting cries?

New York, Aug. 4, 1914. M.

## CHILD LABOR LAWS.

### United States May Not Yet Boast of Its Advance.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

You recently printed the statement that "reform of child labor has not progressed in Great Britain so fast as in the United States. Here it is prohibited under the age of 14. But last month's census report of occupations in England and Wales shows thousands of children aged 10 and under 14 engaged in all industries of the urban districts." While this statement is in a measure true, it does not give the entire truth as to the extent of child labor in the United States, so I hope you will allow me space in which to state the actual facts in order to correct any wrong impression your readers may have received.

It is true that the majority of States in the Union forbid the employment of children under 14 in factories, but there are still eight States—Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina and Utah—that have not yet provided that age limit, and two States—Vermont and Louisiana—that prohibit the employment of children under 14 only where more than ten (or five in Louisiana) persons are employed. Occupations outside of factories—street trades, home work and so on—are very largely unrestricted in the United States. Therefore, it is not surprising that the recent report on occupations published by the Bureau of the Census shows that 1,990,225 children 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations in the United States in 1910.

Although the United States has made progress in protecting her children, the existing 2,000,000 odd child workers can scarcely be overlooked, and I am sure none of your readers will feel that we are yet very far "advanced" in the way of child labor reform.

OWEN R. LOVEJOY,
General Secretary National Child Labor Committee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1914.

### Comment on the War.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Perhaps now we may hear the last of that hoary old lie, begotten by the devil out of human credulity, that "if you wish for peace you must be prepared for war."

My old Quaker father had some lively sayings on the subject of war that still linger in my memory, though half a century must have passed since I heard them:

Oh, why was I a soldier
To fight for any royal Guelph,
When I might have been a butcher
In business for myself?

In a somewhat different vein, Cowper, I think, wrote:

One murder makes a villain
Thousands a hero;
Princes are privileged to kill
And numbers sanctify the crime.

J. G. H.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1914.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I would like the answer of a sincere, well educated intelligent Christian to the question: What has nineteen centuries of Christianity done toward civilizing the world?

The whole of Christian Europe are at each other's throats. And is not Christian warfare more cruel, more deadly than pagan warfare?

Is it Christian courage and bravery for a man in a dirigible to drop an explosive beside a church in France and blow fifteen soldiers to atoms? If Christ were a ruler today would he be doing any of the things that the rulers of Europe are doing? A. H. W.

New York, Aug. 5, 1914.

### The Status of Finland.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A cablegram the other day from London, published in The Times, says: "The population of Finland is Swedish," and "Finland is a province of Russia."

The population of Finland is 3,000,000. Only 10 per cent. talk Swedish at home, the official language being Finnish, a peculiar language capable of expressing the finest meaning of a word.

Not Slav, not Swedish, Finland is simply a State, a Grand Duchy (not a province) under Russian military protection, for which the Finns pay 12,000,000 marks yearly. Finland has equal suffrage, its own constitution, its own money (equal to French money,) its own State railways, and its own Parliament, which was the first Parliament in the world to have women members. Finland has more people with university education per capita than any other country in the world. Now we can only hope that when this European crisis is all over, the small nations will need no "military protection." W. A. K.

New York, Aug. 5, 1914.

### Mr. Bryan's Peace Lectures.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The education of the people to know the real value of things, that life counts for more than possessions that hamper life, that justice and mercy as motives by which we act according to Divine will, are the only sure foundations of a national well-being—this education is the surest preventive of the mad wickedness of war. If Mr. Bryan preaches such doctrines, then your readers who condemn him for so doing should reflect that helping to keep the peace of the world is not work unworthy of a Secretary of State.

If Austria had teachers of this sort, and a Chautauqua of her own, we might be spared this war. The advanced nations fight with reluctance, the most feudal and backward start the blaze. It is a token of ignorance. Let Mr. Bryan spread all the enlightening ideas he may possess. ANNIE W. GOULD.

Tarrytown, Aug. 4, 1914.

### The Swinging Saloon Door.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Why does a man, when he is doing what he does in a saloon, find it necessary to screen his head and face, leaving for the passer-by only the view of his feet twined gracefully around the brass rail?

I have observed that when a man buys a cigar, or an ice cream soda, or a hat, or even his most intimate articles of underwear, he does it boldly and openly, unafraid and unashamed. Why should a drink be taken in such sacred privacy? OBSERVER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1914.

### AS RESERVISTS SEE IT.

There are sounds of martial music floatin' on the Summer air,
The flags are flyin' gayly—there's the echo of a cheer;
Everywhere there's drums a-beatin', and the trumpets' brazen blare—
And my ship's a-waiting' for me at the pier!

For my country's call has reached me and I'm goin' back to fight—
Tho' a weepin' woman halts me, with my baby on her heart;
When it comes to love or duty, duty has the prior right,
And a soldier's duty is to do his part!

The quarrel's none of mine, and as to what it's all about—
I'm not one to read the papers, so how am I to know?
But a soldier may not question, though his mind be black with doubt—
I have heard my country's call, and I must go!

I've had peace and I've had plenty in this land of hope and light,
And a woman's tender love has made a better man of me—
But my country's callin' for me, so I'm goin' back to fight,
And tonight the ship will bear me out to sea!

STELLA GRENFELL FLORENCE.

## DELAY ACTION ON WARBURG.

### Senate's Adjournment Prevented His Confirmation Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—When the news of the death of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was received this afternoon the Senate adjourned. Consequently no executive session was held to consider the nominations of Paul M. Warburg of New York and Frederic A. Delano of Chicago as members of the Federal Reserve Board.

The completion of the organization of the board awaits the Senate's confirmation of these nominations, and Administration leaders are determined to press for prompt and favorable action.

The motion of Senator Bristow that Mr. Warburg's testimony before the Banking Committee be made public is also up for disposition. The Senator is opposed to Mr. Warburg, and has given notice of his intention to insist upon the motion.

The Reserve Bank Organization Committee is expected to meet in Washington today to canvass and declare the result of the votes of the member banks for Directors of the twelve Federal reserve banks.

A few of these results have been announced by the committee from time to time, but in the case of close contests the results could not be determined until all member banks had voted or the polls had been closed. Some of the banks were very dilatory in respect to casting their ballots, and recently the committee notified the delinquents that they must vote not later than Aug. 1. As some of the ballots had to come from the Pacific Coast, the committee has waited until now to be sure that all ballots mailed by Aug. 1 had been received.

The election of three Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has already been announced. These are William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; Henry R. Towne, ex-President of the Merchants' Association, and William B. Thompson of the Stock Exchange firm of Thompson, Towle & Co., who lives in Yonkers.

The three other Directorships to be filled by the member banks have been closely contested between Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo and W. W. Woodard of Granville, N. Y.; between William H. Vary of Watertown, Master of the State Grange, and Leslie R. Palmer of New York and Croton-on-Hudson, and between Robert H. Treman of Ithaca, ex-President of the New York State Bankers' Association, and J. C. Leggett, President of the Cuba National Bank, Cuba, N. Y.

These contests, as three already have been declared elected, will fill the quota of Class A and Class B Directors of the Reserve Bank here. One of the first duties of the Federal Reserve Board, when it has organized, will be the appointment of the three Class C Directors, representing the Government, which will complete the Directorate of the local bank. Similar action will be taken in respect to the other eleven Federal Reserve Banks.

One of the Class C Directors in each district will be Chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Reserve Agent, representing the Federal Reserve Board. Another of them will be Vice Chairman and Deputy Federal Reserve Agent. Upon their appointment in this district it is expected that the Directors will meet and begin preparations for the physical organization of the bank, including arrangements for a place of business and the engagement of the necessary clerks and bookkeepers.

## ARGUE CONVENTION CASE.

### Justice Seabury Hears of Fraud in Special Election.

The application of William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union for an injunction restraining the Boards of Election throughout the State from preparing ballots or doing anything else with respect to the nomination or election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, was argued yesterday before Justice Seabury. The New York City Board of Elections was represented by the Corporation Counsel's office. The only other election boards to be represented were those from Suffolk and Ulster Counties. Mansfield Ferry appeared for Mr. Schieffelin.

No question was raised as to the sufficiency of evidence of fraud in the April election as presented by the Citizens' Union, and the only defense made was that by the Corporation Counsel who raised the point of procedure that a taxpayer's action against the Board of Election would not hold and cited a dictum of former Judge Cullen in support of his contention.

The Attorney General of the State was not represented, and Justice Seabury expressed surprise as he said the case was of considerable importance, and the Attorney General had been notified. William Allaire Shortt appeared at first for the Democratic State Committee, but later withdrew. The plaintiff submitted a large bundle of affidavits of electors, householders, and handwriting experts to substantiate the charges of fraud. Among them were affidavits from Loren C. Horton, handwriting expert, showing about 300 forgeries of names of electors in the poll books, in addition to those contained in his affidavits filed previously.

Justice Seabury, at the request of the defendants, adjourned the hearing to next Wednesday for further argument and submission of evidence. The Citizens' Union is continuing its investigations and will have further evidence of forgeries and fraud implicating election officials, it was said, when the case comes up again.

## MAYOR'S AIM FOR C. C. N. Y.

### Would Train Men for Business and the Public Service.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday reappointed James W. Hyde as a Trustee of City College. In a communication to the board announcing the reappointment the Mayor explained that he had tried to bring the Trustees of the college and the city authorities in closer co-operation. He said:

"I desired especially to fill vacancies in the board with men who were interested in the modern development of education, and who are concerned to make of the City College an institution of distinctive value to the City of New York.

"To accomplish this, it has seemed to me the City College should look to training men for public service, should give emphasis to training in business administration along the lines of the work done by Harvard University, and should regard as its peculiar province the training of young men for successful participation in the municipal and commercial activities of the city, as opposed to the rigid academic training of the conventional college.

"With several great private universities in the city, is it not a question whether it is wise for the city to conduct a general university, or an institution merely for higher academic training? Similarly with the growth of our public high school system, it seems a matter of doubt that it is wise for City College to maintain a secondary school."

The Mayor added that he was convinced that the time was ripe for the formulation of a clear policy "to govern the future development of the college along lines which will thoroughly justify the cost to the city of maintaining it and which will advance the institution."

## WAR ENDS LIFEBOAT CRUISE.

### Honeymooners on the Lundin Turn Back to New York.

War brought the honeymoon trip of Edward Sivard and his bride, who started last week to cross the Atlantic in a Lundin lifeboat, to an abrupt end. When the boat reached Boston on Sunday telegrams were waiting which directed the boat to return to Long Island City.

With its low-covered deck and quiet movements it was feared the craft might be mistaken for a submarine or a torpedo boat and sent to the bottom.

The Lundin will probably reach its anchorage in the East River this morning.

## STATE MAKES RULE ON NURSING BOTTLES

### None That Are Graduated May Be Sold, Says Supt. Farrell.

### NO OTHER KIND IN STOCK

### Weights and Measures Commissioner Says Bottles with Level Marks Blown in Them Are Inaccurate.

Wholesale dealers in glassware in this city were notified yesterday by an inspector from the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures that John F. Farrell, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, had made a ruling making it unlawful for graduated nursing bottles to be sold anywhere in the State of New York. The ruling becomes effective immediately.

Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the Mayor's Bureau, in his office in the City Hall yesterday afternoon, said that druggists and other retailers in the city had not been notified officially of the new ruling, but that they were supposed to learn of it through the wholesalers, and that if any of them were caught selling graduated nursing bottles they would be fined $100 for the first offense and $500 for the second. The ruling was made under Chapter 81, Laws of 1912, which is known as the Brooks law, which regulates the sale of commodities.

At the present time, according to the President of one of the largest wholesale glassware houses in the city, there is not a single ungraduated nursing bottle on sale in the city, nor can any be obtained from any manufacturer until the latter part of September at least. Inquiry for ungraduated bottles at several retail drug stores disclosed the fact that none of that sort has been on the market for several years. None of the clerks had heard of the law making the sale of the graduated bottle illegal.

The glass blowing plants close down during the Summer on account of the intense heat near the furnaces, which makes it impossible for workmen to blow glass during the Summer months. The plants will not resume until Sept. 15, and it will be a week or so after that before an adequate supply of ungraduated bottles can be gotten on general sale.

Commissioner Hartigan, in explaining Supt. Farrell's reason for making the ruling, said:

"The Superintendent has made a large number of tests of the graduations on these bottles and found a very large percentage of the graduations inaccurate. This is to be expected in view of the fact that the levels are marked simply from a stamp in the mold into which the glass is blown. A number of eminent physicians have stated that many babies are made to suffer by being given the wrong quantity of food or medicine, and, with a nursing bottle in the house which she supposes is accurately graduated, the housewife is naturally tempted to measure out not only food but medicine by it. Mr. Farrell felt that, since it is impossible to graduate bottles accurately with the stamp, it would be better to put the ban on all graduated bottles of this sort."

Mr. Hartigan said that the new plan would leave the quantity of food to be given the baby to the judgment of the mother or nurse, or that a tested graduate could be purchased and the food measured in this and then poured into the ungraduated bottle. He exhibited a letter from the Superintendent in which Mr. Farrell, explaining his reason for making the law effective at the present time, said that Summer time, above all other seasons, is the critical time in the life of an infant.

Mr. Hartigan did not think any hardship would be caused by the inability of those who want nursing bottles to purchase them at the drug stores during the rest of the Summer. Any other bottle on which a nipple would fit would be as satisfactory, he said. He was inclined to blame the manufacturers for the lack of the ungraduated bottles, saying that they had known a year ago that such a ruling was under discussion and should have laid in a supply.

Without exception, the wholesalers and manufacturers seen yesterday ridiculed the new ruling.

"The present graduated milk bottle sells for 5 cents," said one. "Of course there will be no reduction in price when the ungraduated bottles are put on the market, so we have nothing to lose. Our present stocks we can readily sell in New Jersey and elsewhere. It is the mother throughout the city who will be inconvenienced at present, and in many cases, I fear, the baby who will suffer.

"Unable to buy nursing bottles of any sort, the mother will have to use a substitute—an empty whisky flask, for instance, or, more probably, a recently emptied medicine bottle. One cannot estimate the fatalities which might result from feeding an infant from a medicine bottle which may not have been thoroughly washed with some neutralizing solution. Nursing bottles graduated as carefully as the regulation graduates would cost from 75 cents to $1 each, and would prove expensive playthings for the average baby. While it is true that stamped graduations cannot be absolutely accurate, they come within an insignificant fraction of accuracy, and are certainly better than a haphazard guess on the mother's part. As for the measuring of medicines in them, it is absurd to suppose that any mother would attempt to measure out any poison herself—she would leave that to the physician."

Several of the wholesale dealers were supported by Commissioner Hartigan in an effort to have the ruling deferred until Fall, when new supplies of bottles could be obtained from the glass blowers. Supt. Farrell, however, would not agree to this.

## PEACE TREATIES EXPLAINED.

### No Limitation of Arming Is Put on States During the Year of Waiting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Secretary Bryan gave out tonight a statement he sent to Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, analyzing the points of difference in the twenty new peace treaties which the committee yesterday ordered favorably reported.

The organization of the proposed commissions to be set up to investigate disputes, which cannot be settled by ordinary resources of diplomacy, differs in the various agreements. In the treaties with Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Persia, the State Department at the suggestion of the Senate has eliminated the clause providing that pending a report of an international commission the contracting parties must not increase their military or naval programmes, unless threatened by a third power.

"This provision," Mr. Bryan's statement says, "was suggested by this Government, on the theory that it would be necessary to include some such provision, in order to secure the necessary time for investigation, but most of the Governments have preferred to make no reference to the subject, and the omission is agreeable to this Government.

## TREASURY POST FOR PETERS

### New Assistant Secretary Has Represented Massachusetts for 7 Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—President Wilson today nominated Representative Andrew J. Peters of Boston, Mass., to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Representative Peters of Jamaica Plain, Boston, is a lawyer by profession and a graduate of Harvard. He is forty-two years old, and after sitting in both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature has been a member of Congress for the Eleventh Massachusetts District since 1907. He is a Democrat and two years ago defeated Sherwin L. Cook, Republican, by 17,585 votes to 8,786.

# WAR HAS HALTED NEWPORT GAYETIES

### Cancellation of Cards for Mrs. Fish's Floral Ball and G. I. Scott's Domino Dance.

### ANXIOUS FOR MRS. HARMON

### Commodore E. C. Benedict May Send His Steam Yacht to Europe in Search of His Daughter.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has withdrawn cards for the floral costume ball which she was to give at Crossways, Aug. 14. Mrs. Fish stated that in view of the great war in Europe and the death of Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President of the United States, she had decided to recall the cards. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's dinner in honor of Mrs. Fish the same evening as the floral ball and the masque and domino dance George I. Scott had arranged are also canceled.

Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman has recalled cards for her dance tomorrow night.

There is likelihood of Commodore E. C. Benedict dispatching his steam yacht Oneida to Europe unless word is soon received of the whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon, the latter the daughter of Commodore Benedict.

Relatives and friends here were made happy today upon receipt of cablegrams that Mrs. Lorillard, her son, Louis Lorillard; Miss Margaret Beeckman, and Mrs. William P. Lyman, the latter of Boston, and Mrs. Neill and her sister, Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge, are safe in Europe, the two latter in England.

Women of the Summer colony decided today to hold a bazaar soon, the proceeds to be devoted to the families whose husbands and other members are with their respective armies and navies fighting in Europe. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James started the movement at the Casino. A meeting will be held and committees formed to make the fair a big success.

Chefs, chauffeurs, and other servants in the Summer colony departed for New York today to report to their respective Consuls, seeking passage back to Germany and France.

Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, with his family, is reported to be on board the steam yacht North Star, with a number of friends, somewhere about Europe, and is soon to start for Newport, if he has not already started.

Anxious inquiries are being made as to the whereabouts and safety of Mrs. Stephen H. Olin and Mr. and Mrs. John G. McCullough at New York, who have been abroad some time.

Word from Mrs. Richard Stevens and her daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens, who have been in England, is anxiously awaited here.

George R. Preston of Tuxedo won the prize at the Newport Dog Show today for the best dog of all breeds with Welbeck Roger, a clumber spaniel, bred by the Duke of Portland and imported two months ago by Mr. Preston. More than 900 entries were made.

Mrs. George Peabody Eustis gave a dinner tonight, the guests being Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, W. L. Street, Miss Alice Preston of Tuxedo, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair of Washington.

Mrs. Roger Welles of the Training Station gave a luncheon today for Mrs. Robley D. Evans and her daughter, Mrs. Evans Sewall, whose other guests were Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans, Miss Katherine G. Knight, Mrs. William L. Pryor, Miss Gillette of Philadelphia, Miss Watkins of Annapolis, Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer of Fort Adams, Miss Fiske, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske; Mrs. Frank E. McCullough, and Mrs. John B. Kaufman.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore gave dinners tonight, and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs and Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt gave luncheons.

## RESERVISTS LEAVE LENOX.

### French Employes Quit Estates to Go to War—Colony Notes.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 6.—French reservists employed on the estates of William D. Sloane, Carlos De Heredia, Giraud Foster, Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, and others left for New York today. Several butlers, housemen, and chefs have given notice of their intention to leave for France. Miss Laura Achenback, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Achenback of New York, gave a birthday dinner and a theatre party to Pittsfield tonight. At the dinner party at Heaton Hall were the Misses Lillian Spence, Violet Towner, Archie Towner, Edna Clay, Daisy Kalt, Mary MacFadden, Lillian Crabtree, and Heaton Treadway, Stanley Piers, Edward F. Jefferson, W. H. Lyons, Bryson and William Kalt.

Miss Susan Butler is visiting with Mrs. John Swann in Stockbridge; Lieut. Charles Webster, U. S. N., is visiting in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris entertained at dinner tonight complimentary to their guest, Philip B. Weld of Boston.

Roger H. Hovey of New York has entered the Stockbridge golf tournament. Mr. Hovey won the Stockbridge Cup last year. His entry makes three holders of the cup entered, the others being Spottswood D. Bowers and Walter R. Tuckerman.

Miss E. Augusta Wight, niece of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Slayback, and Walter Deveraux Pinkus of New York will be married at the town house of Mr. and Mrs. Slayback, Aug. 12. Prior announcement was that the wedding was to be in Great Barrington.

Capt. and Mrs. Niblick, U. S. N.; Commander and Mrs. Leahey, U. S. N., of Washington; Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Andrews, Mrs. A. M. Chapman of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Worthington of Montclair, N. J., arrived today at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Winthrop M. Crane, Jr., entertained twenty officers of the Y. M. C. A. at the Crane bungalow on Mount Pleasant tonight.

Rodman Gilder is visiting Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder in Tyringham.

Mrs. Thomas S. Bayard of Washington is a guest of Mrs. George Merrill at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Arrivals at the Hotel Aspinwall include Judge and Mrs. William Brinkerhoff and Mrs. Fannie B. Eager of Jersey City, Mrs. J. B. Francis Herreshoff, Miss Helen Erskine, Mrs. Winchester Fitch, and the Misses Alta and Katherine Fitch, Lee A. Agnew, and Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Rogers of New York, Mr. and Mrs. A. Masters MacDonald and Frederick C. MacDonald of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Clark of Philadelphia, Mrs. L. M. Carpendale, and Miss Belle M. Carpendale of New York.

Erskine Park, the big country estate of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, has been closed. The process of settling the estates of Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse will take several years, and the executors decided to close the place in the interval.

### Passengers from Trieste.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Pannonia from Trieste were:

E. L. Ashley, E. A. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Chamberlain, Miss J. S. Chamberlain, Miss M. E. Chamberlain, Miss M. Clark, Miss E. Dunbar, J. J. Gillenwater, Mrs. C. G. Hambridge, and Miss P. Pancoast.

### Appeal for Aid for Widow.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, appeals for contributions for maintenance of a widow with three little children, one of whom is a baby two weeks old. She needs a thorough rest before returning to work, and that will cost $35.

## MISS LUCIE B. DODGE WEDS.

### Daughter of Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest Married to Walter T. Rosen.

Miss Lucie Bigelow Dodge, the daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest, and Walter T. Rosen of this city were married quietly yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Their wedding, as originally planned, was to have taken place on Aug. 11 in St. George's Church, St. Anne de Bellevue, not far from the picturesque Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Guest, Ile St. Gilles, near Montreal. A later announcement stated that owing to the war between England and Germany, it would take place this week at St. Anne de Bellevue, so that Mrs. Guest might join Mr. Guest, who sailed from Montreal on Tuesday to England. There was no intimation given that it would be celebrated in this city.

Mrs. Guest, accompanied by her daughter and son, John Bigelow Dodge, arrived here yesterday morning from Canada and went to the Biltmore.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Albert C. Monk of St. Paul's Church, Watertown, N. Y., former associate rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, who is taking the place of the rector, the Rev. Herbert Shipman, during the Summer. The bride wore a traveling suit. There were no attendants.

Only the immediate relatives of the families and a few intimate friends were present, including Miss Grace Bigelow, the bride's aunt, Mrs. Rosen; the bridegroom's mother, and Felix Rosen, his brother. There was no reception.

Later in the evening Mr. Rosen and his bride left on a motor trip. They had planned to go to Paris on their honeymoon. Mr. and Mrs. Guest had arranged to start for their home in London three days after the wedding, but owing to the necessity of their immediate return, following the declaration of war, the ceremony was hastened. Mr. Guest was to have given his stepdaughter in marriage. It was said at the Biltmore that Mrs. Guest returned to Canada last night.

Miss Dodge's bridesmaids were to have included Miss Marguerite Shaughnessy, daughter of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and Miss Geraldine Patterson. Mr. Rosen had selected as his ushers John Bigelow Dodge, the bride's brother; Edwin C. Hoyt and Bronson Winthrop of New York, H. Corby Fox and Bradley Palmer.

The couple's engagement was announced on July 16. Miss Dodge is the granddaughter of the late John Bigelow, who was Ambassador to France under President Lincoln. She is a niece of Poultney Bigelow. Her father is Charles Stuart Dodge. Her mother, after a divorce, was married to Mr. Guest in 1905.

Mr. Rosen resides at 64 West Fifty-second Street, and is a banker. He belongs to many prominent clubs, and has a Summer place, The Homestead, at Oyster Bay, L. I., where it is believed the couple will spend a part of their honeymoon. He is well known in London, where his bride made her début last season. The London town house of Mr. and Mrs. Guest is at 44 Seymour Street.

## WED BY FRIENDS' CEREMONY

### Miss Marianna Lippincott Married to W. P. O'Neill—The Attendants.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—Miss Marianna Lippincott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott of Philadelphia, and William Paul O'Neill of Huntington Valley, Penn., were married at noon today, according to the Friends' ceremony, in Jamestown. Judge Darius Baker of Rhode Island Superior Court, performed the civil ceremony.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin and veil, in princess effect, and carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Sarah Lippincott, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Marion S. Butler, Elizabeth R. Wright, Agnes Spencer, Beatrice Fox, Neta Sullivan, Marian Sharpless, and Elizabeth Putnam of Philadelphia, and Miss Elizabeth Bradford Curtiss of Wilmington, Del.

The ushers were Albert Brunker of Chicago, W. Charles O'Neill of Titusville, Penn., Nicholas Biddle, and Joseph Wharton Lippincott of Philadelphia, the latter a brother of the bride.

Following the ceremony a bridal breakfast was served in a large tent decorated with bay trees and large palms, the color scheme being red and white.

The enclosed piazza where the ceremony was performed was transformed into a floral bower.

When the bride cut the cake some of her bridal party were fortunate enough to receive pretty miniature gold trinkets, including button hooks, four-leaved clovers, gold pieces and gold rings.

The reception was largely attended and dancing followed. Later Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill left on their honeymoon and will return to Jamestown before taking up their residence in Huntington Valley.

## ALDERMAN PENDRY MARRIES.

### Brooklyn Official Weds Mrs. A. M. Wilson Without Telling Friends.

Alderman William H. Pendry of Brooklyn and his bride, who was Mrs. Annie M. Wilson, were well on their way to Maine yesterday on their honeymoon before their friends found out that they had been quietly married the night before in the rectory of Christ Church, Brooklyn. When the couple obtained their marriage license on Wednesday they had pledged the officials at the Borough Hall to secrecy.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon William Sheafe Chase, rector of Christ Church, and a friend of the bridegroom. This is Alderman Pendry's second marriage. Mrs. Wilson was also married once previously. She is said to be wealthy. She first met Alderman Pendry while actively interested in the work of the Ridgewood Day Nursery.

Alderman Pendry has been active in Republican politics for many years. He is a lawyer and lives at 1,044 Madison Street, Brooklyn. His bride resides at 1,035 Bushwick Avenue.

### Miss Burr to Wed J. T. Coolidge.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie Burr, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Tucker Burr of Boston, to John Templeton Coolidge, 3d, who was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1911. Mr. Coolidge's mother, now dead, was a daughter of Francis Parkman, the historian. Last September his father married for his second wife Miss Abigail Parsons of New York. Mr. Coolidge is a brother of I. Tucker Burr, Jr., who married Miss Evelyn Thayer, a niece of the late Nathaniel Thayer. Mr. Coolidge has recently returned from a trip to Africa for lion hunting. No date has been metioned for the wedding.

### Miss Jones to Wed Dancing Teacher

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Helene Gertrude Jones, daughter of Orlando A. Jones, of Brooklyn, the well-known former race track man, to Sterling Pile, a dancing instructor, has been made. The engagement was known only to a few friends of the family, who wished to keep it a secret. The engagement was confirmed yesterday by Miss Jones's mother at her home in Sea Gate.

# $454,009 ESTATE OF MRS. WOODWARD

### Widow of Hanover Bank President Leaves Bulk of Property to Her Son.

### JEWELS VALUED AT $23,814

### Owned Well-Selected List of Stocks and Bonds and Some Valuable Paintings.

Mrs. Sarah A. Woodward, widow of the late William Woodward, who was for many years President of the Hanover National Bank, left a net estate of $454,009, according to the appraisal that was filed yesterday.

The bulk of the property, together with a trust fund of $146,731, left to her during her life, passes to her son William, who succeeded his father as the head of the Hanover Bank. Mrs. Woodward, who was largely interested in philanthropic work, established at Kingston, R. I., an association known as "The Landholders" for the purpose of assisting persons seeking to establish homes. She also organized the Redwood Public Library at Newport.

Mrs. Woodward left $23,814 worth of jewelry, the most expensive articles being a pearl necklace valued at $20,000 and two pearl earrings valued at $4,000. Her most valuable painting was by Benjamin Constant, "The Turkish Scene," valued at $350. Her bank balance was $17,009. She left $5,000 to the New York School of Applied Design for Women and $5,000 to St. Thomas's P. E. Church. To her daughter-in-law, Elizabeth C. Woodward, and to three grandchildren she left $25,000 each, and several small gifts to friends.

Her bonds were: $16,908 Tennessee Coal and Iron, $4,750 Passaic Water Company, $3,180 Nashville & Edgefield Street Railway Company, $1,365 Northern Pacific Railways, $53,075 City of New York, $908 Jamestown, Franklin & Clearfield Railroad Company, $6,225 Southern Railway Company, $7,245 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, $5,775 New York Railways Company.

The stocks were: 75 shares of Hanover National Bank, $46,875; 215 National City Bank, $78,475; 40 Piedmont Manufacturing Company, $6,000; 20 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway Company, $2,800; 15 of Morris & Essex Railroad Company, $1,200; 16 Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, $17,600; 50 Southern & Atlantic Telephone Company, $1,000; 217 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company preferred, $39,352; 300 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company preferred, $24,450; 45 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, $4,320; 250 Union Pacific Railroad Company preferred, $21,531; 250 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company preferred, $23,843; 50 United Steel preferred, $5,462; 40 Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, $5,220; 231 United Shoe Machinery Company, $11,781.

Mrs. Woodward died on Sept. 22, 1913.

## THEIR TROTH A SURPRISE.

### Henry P. McKean, Wealthy Divorcee, to Wed Miss M. M. Riker.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Announcement today of the engagement of Henry Pratt McKean, a millionaire clubman of this city, to Miss Margaret Moore Riker of New York, comes as a surprise to fashionable society of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston as well as leaders of the smart set at the New England resorts.

Mr. McKean obtained a divorce last June in the Montgomery County Court at Norristown, Penn., on the grounds of desertion. His former wife, who was Miss Marian Shaw, daughter of Mrs. Quincy Adams Shaw, philanthropist and social leader of Boston, has been living in Boston several years, and is now at her fine estate at Prides Hill, Prides Crossing, Mass. The McKeans lived together nearly twenty-five years, and have two sons, both Harvard graduates, who are with their mother.

Miss Riker comes from a family well known in New York. Her father died when she was a small child, and she has since made her home with her grandmother, Mrs. Sackett Moore of New York.

Henry Pratt McKean, who is 49 years old, was graduated from Harvard in 1889 and belongs to the leading clubs in Philadelphia and Boston. He spends most of his time at his Pine Run farm, Penllyn, one of the show places in the Philadelphia suburbs. The wedding will take place in the Autumn.

### WILLIAMS—MARKELL.

The engagement and coming wedding has been announced of Miss Genevieve J. Williams, the daughter of the late Rev. Christopher L. Williams, and Edward Louis Markell of Baltimore, Md. Miss Williams was graduated from Vassar in 1910, winning the Phi Beta Kappa Key. She took up the study of agriculture in 1912 at Cornell, with the view of taking up scientific farming, and there first met Mr. Markell, who was then an instructor in the School of Agriculture, from which he had been graduated several years earlier.

Mr. Markell is a specialist in pomology and is with the United States Department of Agriculture. The wedding will take place early in September at the bride's home, Flushing, L. I.

## SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. H. M. Spraker and Miss Marguerite Spraker, who had been motoring through England for several weeks, left there the end of July for Dinard, France.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus F. Kountze and Master Lester Kountze arrived on the Olympic, having spent three months in Europe.

Mrs. Raymond Rodgers, (Miss Alys Meyer,) is spending the Summer at Hamilton, Mass., with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer. Lieut. Rodgers is on sea duty.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Requa and Charles P. Requa of 2 East Eighty-fourth Street, are occupying Camp Tanglewood, their Summer home at Loon Lake, in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McK. Lewis of 122 East Thirtieth Street, are spending the Summer at Mahwah, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon S. Parker of 898 Madison Avenue have gone to Syosset, L. I., until the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer have returned to New York from Southampton and will be at the Vanderbilt until they succeed in communicating with their son, Richard Mortimer, Jr., who is abroad and is supposed now to be in London.

## BANK DEPOSITORS RIOT.

### Police Forced to Break Up Two Meetings Because of Disorder.

Riotous meetings were held last night by the depositors of Max Kobre's private bank, recently closed by the State Banking Department, both in Brownsville and Manhattan. The Brownsville meeting was held at Reiser's Hall on Pitkin Avenue, and there was so much disorder that Inspector Henry Cohen of the Eleventh Inspection District and Capt. Isaac Frank were forced to place 100 policemen on guard over the meeting. Only 1,000 persons were allowed to enter the hall, and the others held an overflow meeting on the steps of the bank at Pitkin and Stone Avenues. Joseph Goldstein, a lawyer of 138 Chester Street, Brownsville, and Isaac Seigmeister, another lawyer, addressed this meeting and urged the depositors to get together and indict Moses Ginsberg, the manager of the Brownsville branch of the Kobre bank. Goldstein said that Ginsburg came to Brownsville a poor man five years ago and was now worth $250,000.

The other meeting was held by the depositors of the Canal and Orchard Street branch of the Kobre bank at Forward Hall on East Broadway and Jefferson Street. Only 600 persons could crowd into the hall, and most of these tried to take the platform and talk. The police were forced to break up the meeting as there were a number of fights and much rioting.

Max Kobre, the organizer of the bank, said last night that his depositors were alarmed over nothing. "Their money is perfectly safe," he said, "and they will receive 100 cents on the dollar. The only reason that I turned the bank over to the State Banking Department was that I did not want to do an injustice to any one. We were operating perfectly within the law, but if we had paid every one that demanded their money some would have been left. Then if we had paid 50 or 75 per cent, as we could have done, this would have meant a loss to our depositors. The reason that they could not be paid immediately is that much of the money is tied up in gilt-edge mortgages, and, of course, we could not realize on them at a moment's notice without a loss. Fully understanding these conditions, I decided to turn the bank over to the State Banking Department, who will see that every one gets their money and prevent any loss."

## COFFINMAKERS CALLED OUT.

### 4,000 of Them Among the 10,000 in Carpenters' Strike Ordered Out.

The International Carpenter's Union last night ordered a strike today of 10,000 woodworkers in this city and in New Jersey, 4,000 of whom are coffin makers. The union demands a nine-hour day, 20 per cent. increase in wages and recognition. Most of the coffins for the United States are made in this city, and Organizer Jack Rose said last night that the need of coffins for the dead in the European war would increase the demand here and bring employers to terms.

The first plan considered at a meeting of the Executive Board at 56 Orchard Street last night was for a local strike on the east side, but the general strike was later agreed upon as being more likely to prove successful. Organizer Rose said that 672 shops, principally in Brooklyn, would be affected.

## ARRIVALS AT AQUARIUM.

### Fifty-nine Varieties of Tropical Fish Added to Collection.

More than 500 specimens of fifty-nine varieties of tropical fish were brought to the New York Aquarium yesterday by L. L. Mowbray, official collector for the New York Zoological Society, who returned on the Huron of the Clyde Line from a trip to Key West. Charles H. Townsend, director of the aquarium, said that the collection of salt and fresh water fish in the historic building was never so large as now.

In the lot there are morays, mutton fish, surgeons, snappers, squirrel fish, jawfish, and all the finest of specimens. Among the angel fish Mr. Mowbray brought up one, which is the largest he ever saw, twelve inches in diameter. The most georgeous fish of the new arrivals at the aquarium is a queen angel fish, which has beautiful royal blue markings and a golden yellow tail. The collector believes that he has discovered the father of all hermit crabs, who has taken up his abode in a conch shell, and is nearly as large when out of his home as a fair-sized lobster.

### Northern Pacific Call for Harvesters

The general passenger department of the Northern Pacific Railway has issued a circular calling for laborers to work in getting in the wheat crop in its territory. At a few points in North Dakota work began during the closing days of July, but the harvest will not be in full swing until about Aug. 15. The number of men required ranges from ten at Red Lake Falls, Minn., to 4,000 at Fargo, N. D. The farmers are offering from $1.75 to $3.50 a day and board, with employment lasting from thirty to ninety days.

### Stage Hands Refuse to Set New Play

*Special to The New York Times.*

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—The first clash between the recently formed United Protective Theatrical Managers' Association and unionized stage labor occurred here tonight, when the stage hands of the Savoy Theatre refused to set the stage for William A. Brady's production, "Sylvia Runs Away," and there was no performance. The stage hands' union had decreed that a production here made the play a road show, necessitating a traveling stage crew in addition to the one at the Playhouse, New York, where "Sylvia Runs Away" is to be produced next Tuesday. Mr. Brady said he expected to have the difficulty adjusted in time to permit tomorrow's performance.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

The last four weeks of "Potash & Perlmutter" at the Cohan Theatre was announced yesterday, the closing date to be Saturday, Sept. 5.

Ernest Glendinning, who is cast for the principal male role in Cohan & Harris's production of "Wanted, $22,000," is accompanying his father, John Glendinning, in the latter's tour of the English Provinces in "The Story of the Rosary." His managers, who have not heard from him, fear that as a British subject he may have been called to service with the army.

William Bonelli is playing the part of the father in "The Dummy" at the Hudson Theatre during the absence from the cast of Frank A. Connor, and will play the same role in the second company when it goes on the road.

A new one-act play by George Henry Payne will be presented at the New Brighton Theatre during the week of Aug. 17. It is called "The Lightning Stroke," and will be offered under the management of Paul Armstrong.

Willie Zimmermann, the impersonator, who arrived on the Olympic Tuesday, will appear next week at Hammerstein's Victoria, offering impersonations of all the monarchs concerned in the war. In order to avoid any expression of feeling from the audience such as occurred recently in a Coney Island theatre when national airs were played, Zimmermann will give his act without accompanying patriotic music.

A new film organization called the Renowned Players' Feature Film Company will present Mlle. Lipsin and J. Cone in a five-reel picture play on international problems called "A Great Mistake."

# JULES LEMAITRE, FRENCH CRITIC, DIES

### Playwright, Poet, and Novelist Was a Member of the French Academy.

### HIS STYLE WAS PIQUANT

### A Professor Successively at Havre and Algiers, and in Besancon and Grenoble Universities.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Francois Elie Jules Lemaitre, the French dramatic critic, playwright, poet and novelist, died today. He was born in 1853. M. Lemaitre was a member of the French Academy. He held the post of professor successively at Havre and Algiers and in the Universities of Besançon and Grenoble. He was dramatic critic of The Journal des Débats and The Revue des Deux Mondes.

Though he was poet, novelist, dramatist, and politician as well, the late M. Jules Lemaitre was, first and last, one of the most brilliant dramatic critics of his time. In himself, he was a particularly typical and exclusive product of his own essentially critical nation. Probably, however, there is no other French critic who has had so great an influence upon criticism on this side of the Channel, especially in dramatic matters.

Among other things, he was the champion, and in some ways the inventor, of the impressionistic attitude, of which Mr. A. B. Walkley, his confessed disciple, is our own most admired exponent.

Thus, both in his literary and dramatic judgments in the Journal des Débats, the Revue Bleue, and elsewhere, M. Lemaitre never spoke ex cathedrâ, or as an infallible oracle. He gave his personal impressions, his fleeting thoughts, ingenuously, for what they were worth. He admitted that he might be wrong, and that others might feel quite differently. He was the possessor of a delightful style—lambent and piquant and delicate—a clear intellect, and a happy knack of light satire.

Born at Vennecy, in the Touraine, in 1853, M. Lemaitre was a hardworking provincial schoolmaster till he was well over 30. Suddenly he woke up to find himself famous through a brilliant study of Renan he had contributed to the "Revue Bleue," of which he was afterwards to become editor.

From that moment Lemaitre became a personality to be reckoned with in the world of letters. He was duly elected to the Academy in 1895. Apart from the famous articles as critic of the "Débats," his deliciously pungent personal essays, issued under the title of "Les Contemporains," were perhaps the most wholly successful fruits of his ever-busy pen.

No single one, unfortunately, of the many plays that he wrote, including "L'Age Difficile," "Le Pardon," "Révoltée," and others, could be described as a popular success. They were received with respect. Like most critics' plays, however, they lacked the dramatic quality. Their failure was a bitter disappointment to Lemaitre himself. Probably it was largely responsible for his attention being turned in later days to politics, which he did not understand and in which he failed altogether.

## PUBLISHERS ARE ARRAIGNED

### Charge That Circulation of The Shopper Was Misrepresented.

William H. England and George F. Williams, who are connected with an advertising publication called The Shopper of 98 Nassau Street and the Equitable Trading Company of 320 Broadway, were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton on the charge of having used the mails to defraud.

They were arrested by Post Office Inspectors Hugh McQuillan and Frank A. O'Brien. McQuillan founded his complaint on the mailing of a letter on April 14 to Samuel Bernstein, who is in business as the Reliable Household Specialty Manufacturing Company of East End Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, in which it is alleged the circulation of The Shopper was fraudulently represented as more than 300,000, although it was actually not more than 40,000. The defendants were also charged with representing to advertisers that they would get them purchasers for their goods. The rate charged was $1 an inch.

McQuillan asserted that the defendants never obtained any bona fide purchasers for their advertisers, and that they sold the goods taken as payment for the advertisements through their Equitable Trading Company. The examination of the defendants was set for Sept. 23, and they were released, England in $3,500 and Williams in $2,500 bail.

## RATES FOR TEACHERS' PAY.

### It Varies Greatly for the Same Work in Different Places.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Federal Bureau of Education today announced the result of its investigation of teachers' salaries in the United States. One of the most striking points in it is the wide variation in pay for the same or similar work.

Public elementary school teachers may receive $2,400 a year, as some do in New York City, or $45 a year as in certain rural communities. On the administrative side the pay of County Superintendents ranges from $115 to $4,000 a year and of college Presidents from $900 to $12,500.

In city school systems salaries have increased recently, particularly in the Western States, and are now fairly well standardized. It is in the colleges and universities that the widest variation prevails and the salaries of men with the rank of "professor" range from $450 to $7,500.

### Girl Left Home Ten Months Ago.

Elizabeth Basser, sixteen years old, was last night reported to the Harlem Detective Bureau as missing from her home since Sept. 30 by her father, George Basser, a baker, of 60 West 118th Street. The last time she was seen by her parents was when she left in the evening to attend a business school in West 125th Street, where she was taking a course in typewriting and bookkeeping. The father said he had not reported her absence before because the family did not want the notoriety.

## PROF. HARPER DEAD.

### Chicago University Instructor in Semitic Languages and Author.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Roger Francis Harper, Professor of Semitic languages at the University of Chicago, and author of many books on Assyrian and Babylonian literature, is dead in London, according to a cablegram received here today. He was a brother of the late Dr. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago.

Prof. Harper was born in New Concord, Ohio, and was in his fifty-first year. He was the son of Samuel and Ellen Elizabeth Rainey Harper. Prof. Harper was educated at Denison College, from which he was graduated in 1878, and then attended Muskingum College in Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1880. He next attended the old University of Chicago and received the degree of A. B. in 1883. After this he went abroad and studied at the University of Leipsic, from which he received the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. in 1886. Prof. Harper also received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Muskingum College in 1912.

He was instructor in Semitic languages at Yale University during 1886-7-8-9 and 1891. Prof. Harper was Assyriologist to the University of Pennsylvania Babylonian Exploration Fund exposition during 1888-9 and during 1891-2 was Assyriologist to the British Museum. Since that time he had been connected with the University of Chicago. He was the author of many books on Assyriology and editor of several journals devoted to Babylonia and Biblical topics.

Prof. Harper was also director of several research societies and was a Fellow of the Royal Archaeological Society of London, and a member of the American Oriental and American Archaeological Societies. He was a member of the Quadrangle Club of Chicago, of which he was the founder, and of the Whitefriars Club of London. Prof. Harper was unmarried.

### Rev. Alex. McKenzie Dies at 84.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—The Rev. Alexander McKenzie, for many years Secretary of the Harvard Alumni, died at his home in Cambridge today in his eighty-fifth year. Dr. McKenzie was born in New Bedford, Mass. He received the degree of A. B. from Harvard University in 1859, and was made an A. M. in 1862. He was graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1861 and received the honorary degree of D. D. from Amherst in 1879 and the degree of S. T. D. from Harvard in 1901. Dr. McKenzie was ordained a Congregationalist minister in 1861, and his first charge was the South Church, in Augusta, Me. He was pastor of the First Church of Cambridge, Mass., from 1867 until 1910, and during this period lectured at Harvard, Andover, and other colleges. Dr. McKenzie was President Emeritus of the Board of Trustees of Wellesley College, a Trustee of Phillips Academy, at Andover, and of the Hampton Institute in Virginia. Dr. McKenzie was the author of many religious and secular works.

### Ex-Justice E. H. Norton Dies at 92.

Ex-Justice Elijah Hise Norton, one of the best-known jurists of Missouri in the early days, died yesterday at his home in Platte City, Mo. Judge Norton was born in Logan County, Ky., on Nov. 21, 1821. He was graduated from Transylvania University in 1842, and in the same year went to Platte City, where he formed a law partnership. He was elected Judge of the Circuit composed of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Nodaway, and Holt Counties, and was re-elected in 1857. He remained there until 1860, when he was elected to Congress. Judge Norton was defeated for the Supreme Court bench in 1868, but in 1876 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Supreme Court, and two years later was elected for a full term.

### Obituary Notes.

Miss CATHERINE LESTER HURLEY, a teacher in Public School 132, at 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, died yesterday at her home, 447 Fort Washington Avenue, after a brief illness. She was a graduate of Hunter College with a degree of A. B., and had done graduate work at Columbia and New York Universities, from both of which she received degrees. Miss Hurley wrote and painted, and a number of her poems had appeared in magazines. She is survived by three brothers, James F. Hurley, formerly a member of the Board of Governors of the Catholic Club, and Robert G. and Thomas L. Hurley.

Dr. CLEVELAND S. STILWELL, a retired physician and one of the wealthiest residents of Sag Harbor, L. I., was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He was sixty-one years old, and had been suffering from asthma, which affected his heart. Dr. Stilwell was unmarried, and for many years was a Director of the Peconic Bank.

Mrs. EMMA M. CUNNINGHAM, wife of Henry Cunningham, died at her home, 116 Sixteenth Street, Whitestone, L. I., on Wednesday, aged sixty-one years. Besides her husband she left a son and two daughters.

JOHN W. DRISCOLL, an owner and trainer of trotting horses, is dead at his home, 1,742 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Driscoll was sixty-one years old, and never fully recovered from injuries received in a trotting race several years ago. He helped develop and was the owner of Penescole, Thistle, Edith R., and Nettie D., but after his injury he disposed of his stable. His widow and four daughters survive him.

Mrs. MARY E. NEWTON of 855 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, wife of Charles E. Newton, a printing ink manufacturer of Manhattan, died yesterday at her Summer home at Westhampton Beach, L. I. Mrs. Newton was born in Goshen, Conn., and was active in the social and charitable work of the Central Congregational Church. She was also a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and the Kosmos Club.

HIRAM BROWN, a retired accountant, died Wednesday at his home, 522 Fifth Street, Brooklyn. He was sixty-one years of age and left his widow, three sons and a daughter.

JOHN HENRY KATHMEYER, sixty-two years old, a real estate operator of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 167 Dean Street, that borough, from Bright's disease. He was a member and a former President of the Hermanus Plattdeutscher Club and of the Zion German Lutheran Church.

Mrs. MARY ANN WHITTINGHAM FASH, widow of Robert Fash, who before his death, ten years ago, was the paying teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank of Manhattan, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, 273 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, aged eighty-five years. She was born in this city and was a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. Her daughter and two sons survive.

AUGUSTUS M. OLIVER, fifty-six years old, died at the Overlook Hospital in Summit, N. J., on Wednesday as the result of injuries received in a runaway, when his horses were frightened at a train near Basking Ridge on July 27. He is survived by his widow and six children.

ALFRED C. DWIGHT, sixty-seven years old, for more than thirty years receiving teller of the Coxsackie National Bank in Greene County, N. Y., dropped dead at his desk on Wednesday. He had been suffering from neuralgia of the heart for some time.

EDWIN A. HOPKINS, son of the late Edwin A. and Cornelia Hopkins, died on Wednesday in Minneapolis, Minn. Sidney Wright Hopkins, Jr., a relative of Mr. Hopkins, is general counsel for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at 27 William Street.

PHILIP SCHULANG, 55 years old, the head of the firm of Philip Schulang & Son, manufacturers and furriers of 115 West Twenty-ninth Street, died from an attack of heart disease in his office yesterday afternoon.

## CUBA ASKS $5,000,000 MORE.

### Loss of Imports Through the War Makes Her Increase Her New Loan.

*Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—Owing to the financial stringency, due to the cutting off of the revenues from European imports by the war, Government officials and leaders of Congress realize that it will be necessary to add $5,000,000 to the recent ten-million-dollar loan.

It appears that there has been some doubt as to whether J. P. Morgan & Co. would consent to the amplification, but it is said that they have now expressed approval of the bill to be introduced shortly in Congress.

## BRISTOW'S CHANCES POOR.

### Senator Seems to Have Lost Renomination to Charles Curtis.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—Ex-Senator Charles Curtis continues to hold his lead over Senator Joseph L. Bristow for the Republican Senatorial nomination in Kansas. Bristow supporters, however, assert returns from western counties may yet nominate their man.

Hugh P. Farrelly is still ahead of Congressman George A. Neely for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, but several stray Neely counties are not yet complete.

Incomplete returns indicated that Mrs. Lizzie S. Sheldon of Lawrence will be one of the six nominees for Supreme Court Justice.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 6.—A. D. Lovan received today the Republican nomination for Congress in the Seventh District of Missouri.

## "BARNEY" MARTIN DYING.

### Ex-State Senator Is Sinking Rapidly at His Summer Home.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 6.—"Barney" Martin, formerly State Senator from New York, who for the last twenty-five years has had a Summer home here, is sinking rapidly, and his family are now prepared for his death at any time. His physicians do not believe he will live until morning. He has been ill here for several months, and frequently has been on the point of death, but managed to rally.

"Barney" Martin, who is about seventy-one years of age, is one of the best known Summer residents here. His family are at his bedside, and there are also two local physicians and a specialist from Manhattan.

### Discussed West African Republic.

The West African Republic of Liberia was discussed last night at St. Mark's Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in Fifty-third Street at a dinner in honor of John Lewis Morris, Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia. The dinner was arranged by a committee of which the Rev. W. H. Brooks was Chairman. Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, was toastmaster, and among those who spoke were Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age and former Minister to Liberia; Dr. John H. Reed, President of the Caroline Donovan Institute, Liberia, and Dr. Ernest Lyon, Liberian Consul-General to this country.

### Auto Fractures Bicyclist's Skull.

Philip Calamonico, 25 years old, of 139 Rockaway Road, Jamaica, while riding his bicycle last night on West Catherine Street, Jamaica, was struck by an automobile owned and operated by Frederick Weisensee of 3,311 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill. He is at St. Mary's Hospital in a critical condition from a fractured skull.

### Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES has received $2 from F. G. Brill for some worthy charity. This has been forwarded to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

### Born.

HUMPHRIES.—Aug. 4, 1914, to Dr. and Mrs. Henry Richard Humphries, at 374 West End Av., a daughter.

### Married.

MULLER-SCHALL—MULLER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Muller, to Frederick Muller-Schall, at the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity.

ROSEN—DODGE.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, 1914, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, by the Rev. Albert C. Monk, Lucie Bigelow Dodge, daughter of Mrs. Lionel Guest of London, to Walter T. Rosen of New York.

### Died.

BARRETT.—Annie, beloved wife of William Barrett, died at her home, 305 West 13th St., Aug. 6. Funeral services to be held at Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 19th St. and 8th Av., Saturday at 3 P. M.

BECKER.—Prof. Charles, on Aug. 6, 1914, at his late residence, 523 West 143d St., New York City, in his 63d year. Mass will be offered at 9 o'clock Saturday morning at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av. Funeral private.

CAPONIGRI.—Pasquale Caponigri, beloved husband of Maria F. Caponigri, at his residence, 238 West 122d St., on Aug. 5, 1914. Funeral services will be held at St. Joseph's Church, St. Nicholas Av. and 125th St., at 9:30 A. M. Saturday, Aug. 8, 1914.

COVENEY.—Aug. 4, John H., aged 44, chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St.

COWLES.—On Aug. 6, Frances Bailey Cowles, wife of Alfred A. Cowles. Funeral services on Saturday, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., at her late residence in Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn. Special car will be attached to the 1:43 P. M. train from Grand Central Terminal, lower level. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CREAMER.—Suddenly, on Aug. 4, at his residence, 84 West 12th St., Thomas J. Creamer. Funeral from Church of the Nativity, 2d Av. and 2d St., Friday, Aug. 7, at 9:30 A. M.

DE NEUFVILLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1914, F. August de Neufville, at his home, 69 Franklin Place, Flushing, N. Y., in the 60th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence on Saturday, Aug. 8, at 11 A. M. Carriages in waiting, Main St. Depot, on arrival of trains leaving Pennsylvania Terminal at 10:15 A. M.

FASH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1914, Mary A. W. Fash, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Medina, 273 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at St. George's Episcopal Church, Marcy and Gates Avs., Friday morning at 10:30. Interment private.

HALL.—At Pittsfield, Aug. 5, William Hinsdale Hall, husband of Bessie Renfrew and son of the late Charles and Elizabeth Wing Hinsdale Hall.

HARBERS.—Ernst Harbers, on July 17, in Oldenburg, Germany.

HOPKINS.—On July 26, 1914, at Minneapolis, Minn., Edwin A. Hopkins, son of the late Edwin A. and Cornelia A. Hopkins.

HOWELL.—At Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 4, 1914, Zophar L. Howell. Funeral from Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Friday, Aug. 7, at 1 o'clock.

HURLEY.—After a brief illness, on Thursday, Aug. 6, 1914, Katherine Lester Hurley, the beloved daughter of Annie Lester Hurley and the late Cornelius Hurley and sister of James F., Robert G., and Thomas Lester Hurley, died at her late residence, 447 Fort Washington Av., (180th St.) Funeral Saturday, Aug. 8, 1914. Requiem mass at the Church of the Incarnation, West 175th St., between Audubon and St. Nicholas Avs., at 10 o'clock sharp. Please omit flowers. Interment private. The newspapers of Great Britain and Ireland will please copy.

### Died.

JONES.—On Aug. 6, Thomas L. Jones. Services from his late residence, 515 Madison St., near Lewis Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, 8th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

KAUFMAN.—Julius, suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, beloved brother of William B., Adolph, and Sophie K. Levy. Funeral from home of his sister, 542 West 112th St., Friday, 10 A. M.

KELLEY.—On Aug. 4, 1914, Helen P., widow of Alonzo Kelley, in the 88th year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Helen A. Rogers, 1,710 Barnes Av., Van Nest, New York City, Friday, Aug. 7, at 7:45 in the evening.

KELTY.—On Aug. 4, Mary, widow of Gibbons L. Kelty. Funeral from her late residence, 211 Keap St., Brooklyn, Friday, 7th inst., 2 P. M.

McNAMEE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, in Manchester, Vt., Alice B. Gardiner, widow of Richard McNamee, in the eightieth year of her age. Interment at Woodlawn.

PFEIFER.—Mrs. Sybilla Pfeifer, suddenly. Funeral today, private. John F. Pfeifer, Edmund F. Pfeifer, Erna Pfeifer.

PRUYN.—At Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 6, 1914, Sarah Talcott, wife of the late Charles Lansing Pruyn. Funeral services at her late residence, 1 Park Place, Albany, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SCHULANG.—Phillip, suddenly, Aug. 6. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALSH.—Suddenly, Aug. 6, 1914, Mary Walsh, (nee Norton,) beloved wife of Robert E. Walsh, native of Clonlar, County Clare, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 227 East 46th St., Saturday, Aug. 8, 1914, 9 A. M.; thence to St. Agnes's Church, East 43d St., where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends respectfully invited. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BREEN.—Daniel D., 161 East 72d St., Aug. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BROSNAN.—Ellen, 217 West 16th St., Aug. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BURCHILL.—Samuel, 473 3d Av., Aug. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ECKERT.—Richard L., 575 East 139th St., Aug. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EGAN.—Michael, 69 West 183d St., Aug. 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FOWLER.—Newton, 2,376 2d Av., Aug. 4.

GARDNER.—Augusta, 404 East 65th St., Aug. 5.

GAUGGEL.—Gebhard, 403 West 54th St., Aug. 4.

GERAGHTY.—Michael, 402 West 54th St., Aug. 3.

KILBRIDGE.—Dennis J., 684 Dawson St., Aug. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LAVERY.—Ellen, 2,131 2d Av., Aug. 4. Funeral today, 1:30 A. M.

LENNON.—Mary, 173 East 102d St., Aug. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MAGUIRE.—Mary, 124 East 112th St., Aug. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MALONE.—Catherine, 1,786 Amsterdam Av., Aug. 4.

MURRY.—Mary, 228 East 81st St., Aug. 4, aged 36.

NEURUON.—Hilda, 223 8th Av., Aug. 4. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

SCANLAN.—August J., 512 West 132d St., Aug. 4.

SHEAHAN.—Florence, 117 Perry St., Aug. 4. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SMITH.—Eleanor J., 200 East 69th St., Aug. 5.

SMITH.—Raymond, 503 West 47th St., Aug. 4.

STAHL.—Charles, 118 East End Av., Aug. 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

TELSCHOW.—John, 1,597 Avenue A., Aug. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

**Brooklyn.**

AHLBORN.—Harry A., 126 Kent St., Aug. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BRENNER.—George D., 208 Warren St., Aug. 6. Funeral Aug. 9 2 P. M.

BROWN.—Hiram, 522 5th St., Aug. 5, aged 61.

BUDGENS.—Hattie, 786 St. John's Place, Aug. 4.

BUTTERLY.—Emily M., 103 Jefferson Av., Aug. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DRISCOLL.—John W., 1,742 46th St., Aug. 4. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

GOBRECHT.—Louis T., 206 East 34th St., Aug. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 8 P. M.

KALTENBACH.—George W., Kings County Hospital Chapel, Aug. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KOCH.—Katherine, 400 Wythe Av., Aug. 5, aged 76. Funeral service today, 8 P. M.

MAGUIRE.—Peter, 59 Wilson St., Aug. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MORANO.—Ann, 72 Richard St., Aug. 4.

SYLVESTER.—Almeda, 820 Lenox Road, Aug. 4, aged 64.

TONJES.—Magdalena, 300 Pulaski St., Aug. 5. Funeral today, 8 P. M.

YOUNG.—Patrick, 2,130 La Fontaine Av., Aug. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

**Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.**

BROWN.—Peter, 101 16th Av., Newark, Aug. 4. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

BURKE.—Annie, 168 8th St., Jersey City, Aug. 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CRAWFORD.—Marjorie C., 100 Ann St., Newark, Aug. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—Michael, 11 Alpine St., Newark, Aug. 6. Funeral notice later.

DALLERY.—Frank E., 314 North 18th St., Hoboken, Aug. 4.

EGAN.—Hannah, 505 Newark Av., Jersey City, Aug. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FUHS.—Christian, 17 Lentz Av., Newark, Aug. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 7:30 A. M.

GABELMANN.—Marie E., 77 Tillinghast St., Newark, Aug. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

HENNESSEY.—James, 145 Wayne St., Jersey City, Aug. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

JERVELL.—Thomas C., 433 Summit Av., Hoboken, Aug. 4.

KELLEY.—Anna C., 45 Halsey St., Newark, Aug. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LOUGHLIN.—Daniel, 35 Dey St., Jersey City, Aug. 5. Funeral notice later.

McGRATH.—Mary, 239 Mulberry St., Newark, Aug. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

PHELPS.—Julia A., 35 Boyd Av., Jersey City, Aug. 5.

SCHMIDT.—Frederick T., Jr., 198 Griffith St., Jersey City, Aug. 4.

SEUFERT.—Margaret, 155 Seaview Av., Jersey City, Aug. 4.

VAN HOUTEN.—Margaret, 101 Wakeman Av., Aug. 5. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

**Long Island.**

ARMITAGE.—Herbert G., Bayshore, L. I., Aug. 3.

BUCCZHOWSKI.—Frank, Woodhull Av., Bayside, Aug. 4, aged 81.

COMMERDINGER.—Emma M., 116 16th St., Whitestone, L. I., Aug. 5. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

DRASNER.—Beatrice, 209 Central Av., Flushing, L. I., Aug. 4, aged 5.

DREWS.—William C., 679 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood, Aug. 4, aged 2.

FORTHMAN.—Henry, 577 Irving Av., Ridgewood, Aug. 4, aged 70.

HOEFING.—Adam, 252 Steinway Av., Astoria, Aug. 4, aged 75.

LYONS.—Lepold, 280 Broadway, Far Rockaway, Aug. 4, aged 50.

MAURER.—Christina, 62 Webster Av., Glendale, L. I., Aug. 5, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NEWMAN.—Edward A., 714 4th Av., College Point, Aug. 4, aged 8 months.

PARCHMAN.—Doris L., 602 Cooper Av., Aug. 4, aged 24.

TERSETT.—Anna V., 26 5th St., Woodside, L. I., Aug. 4, aged 58.

**Westchester County.**

BARNETT.—George, 11 Westchester Av., White Plains, Aug. 3.

HALSTEAD.—Mrs. Paul, 164 Spring St., Ossining, N. Y., Aug. 4. Funeral tomorrow.


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# MOTOR TO NEW YORK FROM LOS ANGELES

### J. H. Minor and C. P. Minor, Who Started April 28, Arrive Here.

### BY THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY

**Tourists Next Year Can Cover 3,500-Mile Route in Thirty Days, It Is Said.**

J. Harry Minor and his brother, C. P. Minor of Kansas City, arrived at the Wolcott the other night after an automobile trip across the continent from Los Angeles on the route of the National transcontinental highway. They left Los Angeles April 28, but made stopovers and side trips along the way, including a rest of two weeks in Kansas City, where their wives joined them for the rest of the trip. J. H. Minor, who is at the head of an information bureau, said yesterday that the trip had been undertaken in order to obtain accurate information for the thousands of automobile tourists who were expected to go to San Francisco by automobile next year.

"The whole trip of 3,500 miles can be made comfortably within thirty days," said Mr. Minor. "We have traveled something like 6,000 miles, but that included a number of side trips. Before we started eastward we made a lot of trips in the neighborhood of Los Angeles, even going down into Mexico.

"You have got to hand it to the Californians for having excellent roads. In fact the road is good most of the way across the country, and where less than two years ago it was next to impossible in many places to get decent food or hotel accommodation, the American automobilist may cross his own country now in almost as great comfort as he can tour most of Europe, and find himself amid scenery that far surpasses anything the most picturesque of Swiss or French roads hold out. Except for two States, Missouri and Illinois, there is an excellent highway across the country, and Illinois is feverishly building, and Missouri is getting ready to do its part.

"Do you know, there are thousands of people in the West who want to come East, and who are afraid because they do not know the condition of the roads? We have taken it upon ourselves to publish a guide book, without advertisements of any sort, telling tourists every foot of the way, and it is for that purpose we have been covering the whole route so carefully.

"Where a short time ago it was considered a risk to go through the Mojave Desert in California, it is now possible to make the eighty-seven miles in perfect ease. There are plenty of places at which to eat along the route, and there are five stations where gasoline can be obtained. And did we find tourists? Well, at Needles, Cal., at the end of the desert, we found seven other foreign cars the day we arrived there. The State and the counties of California have lately spent $240,000 on that road, and it shows it.

"Through Arizona the way runs over a fine State road, built by prisoners, wide as a street, and where there is no frost or no wash-out to impair it. When you get to Williams you can leave the national route by a very good road for a trip to the Grand Cañon, joining the highway a little further on at Flagstaff. This is a side trip of 144 miles. The State is building three beautiful bridges out of Flagstaff, and from there you soon strike the Petrified Forest.

"In the mountains through Arizona and New Mexico, occasionally the road lifts up to a 16 per cent. grade, but usually no ascent is more than 7 to 10 per cent. Along the whole route to the Colorado line excellent food and fairly reasonably priced gasoline may be obtained. In Grants, N. M., which consists only of a ranch, a hotel, and a saloon, we were able to purchase gasoline at 25 cents a gallon. We paid that much the other day in New Jersey, and once in Pennsylvania we paid 27 cents.

"There are some steep hills in Northeastern New Mexico, but the roads have been constructed so that there is practically no difficulty in negotiating any of them. On the way into Colorado we struck a goes up 9,000 feet, a wonderful drive it is. Entering Kansas at Syracuse, you find dirt roads all the way to within twelve miles of Kansas City, but they are well kept. In Missouri the roads are all dirt, and in Illinois they are very bad, in fact the highways of Illinois and Missouri are the worst we found. Of the 168 miles across Illinois, however, between sixty and seventy miles of road have hard surface.

"Indiana has all the rest beaten in the matter of rock roads. The roads of Ohio on the route will all be hard by next year. The way from Columbus to Zanesville is now torn up, and they are bricking it. West Virginia showed up well, as did Western Pennsylvania and Maryland, all the way to Washington. A little on this side of Baltimore the roads were not so good.

"While the roads in Jersey as we found them are among the best on the whole route, going down to Atlantic City from Philadelphia on Sunday we encountered the only tie-up of the whole journey. There is a place halfway down where they are putting down fresh gravel. Too big trucks got stuck there in the mire, and they must have stalled full 500 automobiles.

"There is no difficulty averaging 100 miles a day on the transcontinental route, and there are many stretches where 250 miles is easily covered in one span of daylight. Near Williams, N. M., we drove for forty miles in a blinding snowstorm, something the oldest inhabitants could not remember to have seen in many years. As an indication of the general character of the roadbed, I may mention that we drove 4,400 miles without a puncture, and on the whole trip I had to put air in my tires only once, and that not until we reached Cumberland, Md.

"I anticipate that many thousands of people will take the trip West next year by the National Highway. We ourselves have already had thousands of inquiries for information."

## ARTIST PETERS'S WIFE SUES

**Claims Credit for the Prosperity That Made Him Neglectful.**

Papers in a separation suit brought by his wife, Mrs. May Agnes Peters, were served yesterday on George W. Peters, the artist. Mrs. Peters alleges abandonment and asks for $40 a week. Mr. Peters has a studio in the Aeolian Building and is a portait painter and designer of theatrical posters.

Mr. Peters came into prominence in the Spanish War, when he was at the front, painting war pictures for American magazines. Native enemies of Aguinaldo captured him and when they saw his sketches held him as a spy. He was condemned to death, but while in his cell he painted pictures of the natives which pleased the native chief and won his release.

Mrs. Peters in her bill says that it was she who urged her husband to go to the Philippines during the war, and that she sold his work.

Prosperity, Mrs. Peters alleges, kept her husband away from home a great deal. She hired detectives and got reports that he was supporting a Mary Walcott in an uptown apartment. Quarrels led to a separation agreement in January, 1913, under which she was to get $37.50 a week.

The husband got behind in his payments, she alleges, but spent more money on his women friends. Once, she said, she saw him buy two gowns in a department store while two women were with him.

Mrs. Peters is the daughter of a manufacturer in Montreal. Her grandfather was an English Judge. She was educated at St. Ann's Convent in Montreal, she says. Formerly she is used to living in such a way that only a wealthy man can afford, she says.

## INSANE WOMAN WELL OFF.

**Mrs. Markey, Patient on Ward's Island, Worth $20,000.**

An investigation by the State Attorney General's office has shown that Mrs. Mary L. Markey, 82 years old, widow of Frank Markey, a civil war veteran, who was taken to the observation ward of Bellevue Hospital last April and is now an inmate of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island, has property in her own name amounting to more than $20,000. Justice Giegerich, on the application of Deputy Attorney General William A. McQuade, has appointed Edward F. McShane, a lawyer of 257 Broadway, as a committee of her estate, and the State is now getting a maintenance fee of $5 a week.

Mrs. Markey is weak and demented, according to the authorities at the State Hospital, and is confined to her bed. Until she was taken to Bellevue she lived with her stepson, Frank Markey, a manager in one of the large department stores in the city.

The investigator for the Attorney General was led to believe at first, it was said yesterday, that Mrs. Markey's sole income consisted of $12 a month pension money. It was found, however, that in addition to the pension money she had guaranteed first mortgages for $13,000 and three savings bank accounts aggregating nearly $8,000.

Charles H. Bailey of 280 Broadway, attorney for Frank Markey, explained yesterday that there was nothing irregular in Mrs. Markey's commitment. His client, he said, had applied for the guardianship, but without success. Mr. Markey, he explained, had cared for his stepmother for the last twenty-two years and had taken personal care of her property and made valuable investments. Mrs. Markey's will, Mr. Bailey said, made her stepson, as the only surviving relative, the sole heir. The condition of Mrs. Markey became so bad in April, the lawyer said, that she had to be taken away, and the first place that Mr. Markey thought of, he said, was Bellevue Hospital.

## SUBWAY WORK TO CONTINUE

**McCall Says Commission Will Rush Dual System.**

Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, yesterday issued a statement with regard to the work on the new subways, which it was feared as a consequence of Controller Prendergast's explanation of the effect of the European war on the city's finance might be delayed.

"The commission will continue to rush the completion of the dual system with all expedition," Mr. McCall said. "With so many parts of the system nearing completion or under contract, it is vital that the remaining portions should be constructed at the earliest possible moment. It is essential that not a moment's time shall be lost on such connections as the Grand Central diagonal station, William Street, Nassau Street, and Willoughby Street, Brooklyn. There are now engaged on our work upward of 11,000 men. I am assured that we shall suffer no inconvenience on account of lack of labor.

"The statement of the financial officers of the city shows that while care need be exercised, the rapid transit work may continue to completion."

Controller Prendergast also spoke of the necessity of going slowly on the new County Court House. Corporation Counsel Polk is now about to take the next step toward its construction by applying to the Supreme Court for a commission to condemn property for the modification of the site. He said the application would be made about Oct. 1.

## ATTACKS CUMMINS BILL.

**R. B. Reed Thinks Trade Commission Act Unconstitutional.**

Robert R. Reed, whose anti-trust ideas are embodied in the John Sharp Williams bill, had this to say yesterday of the Trade Commission bill, as passed by the Senate:

"Though the Cummins amendment to the Trade Commission bill, now adopted by the Senate, is an improvement on the Stevens amendment which it supersedes, the fatal vice remains. There is no law until the commission acts; that is, there is now law but the Executive mandate, and there is no crime but disobedience to the Executive mandate. The legislative power of declaring the law is completely vested in the commission. The judicial power of restricting the commission, of defining and limiting the scope of its powers, is left to the courts.

"The result is a law in effect punishing disobedience of an Executive order prohibiting an act of unfair competition. Until such an order issues, the prohibition is nominal. When it issues it is real. The law rests, not on all persons, but on those only to whom the commission directs its application. Its efficiency is that of monarchy, of personal government, and it has no place whatever in a democracy. I have little doubt that the bill now passed by the Senate will be declared unconstitutional, if it is finally adopted in its present form."

## NOTHING NEW IN APPEAL.

**"See America First" Was Being Urged Upon Tourists Back In 1870.**

The advocates of the "See America First" idea, though they support a patriotic cause, would seem to be voices crying in the wilderness. On Aug. 6, 1870, when the German armies were sweeping down on the forces of Napoleon III., THE NEW YORK TIMES published the following editorial article:

"It is nothing new to say that wars are not unmitigated evils, but it is not often that we can perceive in them an immediate and positive advantage. The claims of our own varied and magnificent scenery upon the attention of American tourists have long been urged. There is no country in the world in which the most enthusiastic seeker after the picturesque can gratify his tastes in this direction more readily and completely than in this one. The facilities for travel, too, are unrivaled. The European war will send home numbers of Americans touring abroad, and will prevent others from setting out hence. The result must be that they will examine the resources for vacation journeys nearer home, and will gain what should be sought first of all, a more intimate knowledge of their own country."

It is estimated that there are ten times as many American tourists in Europe in 1914 as there were in 1870.

## GUILTY OF KIDNAPPING.

**Vincenzo Acena Is Convicted, but the Jury Acquits His Wife.**

Vincenzo Acena, thirty-two years old, a laborer, of 237 East Fourteenth Street, was found guilty yesterday of kidnapping eight-year-old Frank Longo last May, in Part III. of General Sessions. The trial had lasted three days and the jury was out fifty-five minutes and then reported him guilty. Judge Crain remanded Acena to the Tombs until Aug. 10th for sentence. The penalty is from twenty-five to fifty years in Sing Sing. Acena's wife, Katharina, received a verdict of not guilty and was remanded until today, when she will probably be released.

Frank Longo was the star witness at the trial, and testified that he had been decoyed from his home, 19 Bleecker Street, last May. He identified the kidnapper.

**Belgian Consulate's New Address.**

In the article in yesterday's TIMES in which the request of Consul General Pierre Mali that all Belgian reservists register at the offices of the Belgian Consulate the late address of the offices, 78 Fifth Avenue, was given by mistake. The offices have been moved recently and are now on the twelfth floor of the Madison Avenue Building, 25 Madison Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street. Belgian reservists are expected to register there at once.

# NATIVES FIGHT OVER ROOSEVELT'S HAIR

### Excitement in Corumba Barber Shop After Colonel's Locks Were Trimmed.

### "NEXT" TO DR. L. E. BENSON

**Returning Travelers Tell of Colonel's Tiger Hunt with Dr. Davis, Afterward Murdered.**

An incident of Col. Theodore Roosevelt's trip up the Paraguay River into the heart of Brazil was related recently by Dr. L. E. Benson of Los Angeles, who, with John De Buhr, came to stay at the Waldorf after two years of prospecting in Central South America.

Dr. Benson and Mr. De Buhr ran into the Colonel at Corumba, just after Col. Roosevelt had come in from a five days' hunt. Their meeting took place in a barber shop. It was a dramatic moment.

The tonsorial artist, a native, had just shaved Dr. Benson, and the latter was turning away to the accompaniment of the barber's "Next!" uttered in the lingo, when at the doorway a sound was heard, a sound that betokened somebody in a hurry. The next moment Col. Roosevelt stalked in, the whole town at his heels. He strode straight for the chair, mounted it, sank into its depths—the barber has a real American chair, it seems—and to the artist, who was now bowing and scraping, he indicated, by signs and in the lingo, so that there could be no mistake, that he wanted a haircut.

Dr. Benson, after saluting the Colonel, walked out. To get through the throng that pressed against the doorway and almost overflowed through the windows was not easy. While the barber clipped the well-grown locks of the President the crowd looked on and exchanged comments. It seemed incredible that this mighty personage could walk into their local barber shop, take his turn just like any mere man, sit in an ordinary barber's chair, instead of demanding some special kind of richly decorated seat, and submit to being sheared with the very same clippers and scissors that anybody in the village could have applied to his own cranium.

After the Colonel had quit the chair there was a decent interval while they made room for the distinguished traveler to get out of the shop; then the crowd closed in and wedged part of itself in through the doorway, where the fortunate fell to picking up the hair clipped from the Colonel's head. Those less fortunate quarreled with those who got in, and there was considerable scrapping, because there was not enough hair on the floor for everybody to get a tuft. This hair, the barber later assured Dr. Benson, the townspeople took home and tied with bows of ribbon, and put it in albums or lockets, to be kept as souvenirs of the historic occasion when the ex-President passed through Corumba, going north. The Colonel, according to Dr. Benson, achieved tremendous personal popularity in that part of the world.

Dr. Benson said that he and Mr. De Buhr were two of about 125 Americans from the Pacific Coast of the United States who about two years ago, lured by what is known as the Ferguson letter, painting a glittering El Dorado in the wilds of Bolivia, took southbound steamers, disembarked at Mollendo, and from La Paz hurried into the jungle, only to find that they had been deceived.

"It was like a stampede," said Dr. Benson. "De Buhr and myself, like most of the rest who flocked down there, were old Nome men, think most of the others soon came back. Anyhow, we are the only two who stuck it out, and in the last two years we have done some mulebacking. I was counting it up the other day, and I figure we have done about 5,000 miles. That letter told of a wonderful river full of gold. I think it was spelled Tipiany. In the days of the Incas and of the Spaniards there is no doubt it was a wonderful place, for there are seventy miles of its length from which gold was taken.

"It is pretty well established who wrote that letter now," said Mr. Del Buhr. "It was a chap named Sorenson."

"Well, we didn't head in the direction of the river at first," said Dr. Benson. "We heard so much about the rich old Spanish mines that we wanted first to take a look at them, so we got some Indians and started out. There was a lot of cutting trails through jungles. We found some of the old mines were still workable, but it would take a tremendous lot of money to build roads to get to them. We visited the river, but did not find anything worth while. As a matter of fact there are only two working gold mines of any size that are anywhere near La Paz, and one of them is fifty and the other 150 miles away.

"On our last trip we started out from La Paz in a south-southeasterly direction for Cuchibamba and Santa Cruz, through the Grand Chaco to the Paraguay River. When we reached Corumba, which is at the head of steamer navigation, we found part of Col. Roosevelt's party there. He and Kermit, with Dr. Davis, an American dentist living there, were out on a five days' hunting trip. An Indian had come in from the brush with the news that he had seen fresh tracks of a 'tiger,' and the Colonel immediately gave the order to march. He himself put the dogs on the trail, and for twelve hours he hung after those dogs without a mouthful of food or drink. He got him at the end, and Kermit also got a 'tiger,' a bigger one than the Colonel shot. The party bagged five deer a tapir and 150 birds in that hunt, but Dr. Davis's launch was sunk. A month after they had gone, by the way, Dr. Davis was murdered by a native.

"It was Christmas Eve when we saw Col. Roosevelt in the barber shop. Some of the Germans at Corumba had planned to give a dinner in his honor, but he had made up his mind to push on that night, and the dinner was canceled."

## WILLED BODY TO DOCTORS.

**Then Dyer Added Codicil Providing That It Be Cremated.**

Marcellus Wilber Dyer, a manufacturer of ladies' wear, who died on May 4, 1913, provided in his will that Mrs. Caroline E. Dousett, a sister-in-law and the secretary of the M. Wilber Dyer Company, should have 20 per cent. of the 480 shares of the stock of the company providing she did not marry again. Dyer relented later, and in a codicil provided that she should have te stock "without any strings tied to it." The codicil also said "the doctors may have my body," and in the next sentence provided that his body should be cremated.

The appraisal of Mr. Dyer's estate, filed yesterday, placed its net value at $75,283. Eighty per cent. of the stock of the company is divided between the two sons, Charles W. Dyer and Grant C. Dyer. The widow, Mrs. Emma C. Dyer, receives an annuity of $1,000. She had previously received from Mr. Dyer the property at 4,900 Washington Park Place, Chicago.

## PASSED "IRISH" CURRENCY.

**German Waiter the Victim, but a Fenian Made Good.**

A man paid for luncheon at the Vanderbilt yesterday with a five-dollar bill of the currency of the "Irish Republic" and received some change out of it, too. A German waiter was his victim. The waiter brought the bill up to the cashier, Edward Eccles.

"Here's a five-dollar Canadian bill," he said, and Eccles, throwing the bill into the drawer, handed out the change. Later he took the bill out and read on its face:

"Six months after the establishment of the Irish Republic, pay to bearer on demand five dollars." Except for the reading it would be difficult to tell the bill from Canadian money. It was signed by John O'Mahoney, "Agent for the Irish Republic," and B. Frank Killian, and was numbered "2,790-Series B," and dated March 17, 1861.

"Irish Republic, Irish Republic," repeated Eccles to himself. He could not quite locate it. Finally he called an Italian waiter.

"Maybe the bill will be good some day," said the latter hopefully.

The German waiter thought he would have to make the amount good, but Miss Lee, the housekeeper, whose father was in the Fenian rebellion, immediately offered the cashier five real dollars for it, and kept the "Irish" bill as a souvenir.

## WAR USED IN ADVERTISING.

**Show Windows with Battle Scenes and Map Draw Crowds.**

Downtown stores are finding advertising possibilities in Europe's war. On Barclay Street yesterday a large crowd was gathered in front of a picture store which had removed its former exhibition of paintings and substituted vivid war lithographs, prints of famous war paintings, and colored portraits of noted warriors of the past, with portraits of the leading figures in the present European crisis. Emperor William's picture was beside that of Francis Joseph, with the Czar's next, and Napoleon's in the background, while in front were colored prints of "The Battle of Leipsig," "The Retreat from Moscow," and other paintings.

Three doors down the street a large seed and grain house attracted another crowd with a map of Europe fashioned out of various sorts of seeds, with small flower bulbs massed in different spots to indicate the positions of the several armies and tin vessels representing the fleets.

# CANADA'S MILITIA A CIVILIZING FORCE

### Her Soldiers Are Helping to Develop the National Spirit in Maple Leaf Land.

### FEW OFFICERS FROM RANKS

**A Michigan Guardsman Finds Much to Praise in the Methods Followed in Dominion's Army.**

The Canadian militia is a powerful agency in making good citizens, according to an article on this force written by Major M. J. Phillips of the Michigan National Guard, who recently visited that country. Canada will never ask for a place in our Union, Major Phillips believes. She will always be friendly to us, because so many good Americans, attracted by the advantages offered in a newly developed land, have become good Canadians. She is developing her own national spirit, Major Phillips believes.

In The Infantry Journal, issued by the infantry officers of our regular army, Major Phillips points out that because of the immigration of young men Canada needs its militia as a training school for prospective citizens infinitely more than as a weapon of defense.

There are approximately 250,000 young men of age for army service in the Dominion. Of this number, perhaps 25,000 are militiamen at the present time. Their annual training is received in ten large training camps, which are in operation in June and early in July. In addition, one or two camps are held in September.

The camps are scattered from Calgary, in the west, to Kentville, N. S., on the east, a distance of about as great as from New York to San Francisco. Yet this year the Minister of Militia, Col. Hughes, Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, and Col. Helmer, the Chief of Musketry, visited each of them and made brief but thorough inspections.

Each Canadian county has at least one regiment of infantry, the various companies being scattered through the townships. The larger cities have two or three regiments each. The title of Colonel is an honorary one when applied to the commander of a regiment. All officers are chosen by elevated Colonelcy for distinguished service, but there are comparatively few Colonels in the service.

Except in the larger cities there are no armories. The men in the rural districts are not drilled from one camp until the next, and so it is a case of resorting to first principles at each mobilization. In cities like Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa there are "city corps or regiments which have good armories and keep up drill weekly or fortnightly drills the year round.

But in practically all camps the first days are of rudimentary instruction. The foot movements, the manual of arms, and the position of the soldier are taught before the simplest close-order drill is attempted. Rapid progress is made up to and including extended order. When there is time a simple problem is even attempted. During last Fall two regiments were given a problem which I should like to see attempted by the National Guard. They mobilized at points fifteen or twenty miles apart, the location being kept secret, and advanced toward each other as if in the enemy's country, finally coming into contact in a country well suited in character to a real engagement. This problem was, I believe, financed by the officers, with perhaps some Government aid, and was in addition to the regular tour of duty.

"Each company spends in the neighborhood of a day and a half on rifle range during camp. They fire prone at all ranges and work back from 100 yards. The Ross rifle, not as well equipped as the Ross match rifle which Canadian experts use, is the arm. It is fitted with a small parade sling, and the men receive their instructions in firing without the aid of the sling. I saw many companies go to the range without any sling on their rifles at all."

Major Phillips says the relations between the regulars and the militia is of the closest nature. There is no Canadian regular army in the ordinary sense of the term. The permanent force exists solely to teach the militia. They also engage in making soldiers out of the Cadet Corps, boy organizations officially recognized by the Government. The ability of the permanent force men is shown in handling the work of the provost guard about the camps.

The men on this duty are usually commanded by a Sergeant Major. They range for miles about the camps. One is always on duty at the trolley station and men without passes are turned back. They police the camp. The discipline about the camp is usually good. The camps are "dry" by order of the Minister of Militia. In camp all permanent force non-commissioned officers and many privates are drill masters of the militia.

"The militia officers are selected by a different process than that which obtains on this side," the Major says. "Here, practically every National Guardsman holding a commission has graduated from the ranks to a commission and worked up. On the other side, while the former enlisted man is not barred, most of the officers are invited to come in from civil life. The young man without military training whose parents are in comfortable circumstances and who has social position is tendered a vacancy and usually accepts, because a commission is regarded as very desirable. He is obliged to attend garrison school for a term of several months. While there he receives the pay of his grade.

"There is no prejudice, however, against the man who works up to his commission. The democracy of the New World has weakened the ancient British dislike for the 'ranker' until it has practically disappeared.

"The Canadian militia chaplain has an easier time of it than his brother of the cloth in the United States.

"Military courtesy is not widely observed, except in the permanent force. There is so much to teach the militiamen, and the time is so short that something has to be neglected. Few even of the militia non-commissioned officers salute. In sanitation, what is done is done well. The fare is plentiful and well prepared.

"The diversified dress uniforms were interesting to one accustomed to the deadly sameness of our outfits. At one camp I saw four regiments detrain successfully, and no two had uniforms alike. There was a typical dress coat regiment; cavalry with dark caps and blouses with red piping, gray riding breeches, and black leggins; a country regiment in bottle green, and a gorgeous Highland clan, correct down to the last detail, with white Scotch caps with streamers, low-neck, tight-fitting red jackets, plaid skirts.

"All regiments travel in dress uniform, the field service being issued on their arrival at camp. The latter consists of a straw hat with a wide brim which may be turned down or up, and an olive drab shirt and pair of trousers. There is no band to the hat, which costs the Government 29 cents.

"All things considered, the Canadian Government gets value received for every dollar it expends in support of the militia. The men, many of them of alien stock, learn to know and love their flag. And the training evolves splendid soldiers, as the record of the Canadian contingent in South Africa during the Boer War conclusively proved."

**Fled Bloomingdale to Drown.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Fannie Trubek, a sister of Samuel Jacobs of 67 South Broadway, who escaped from Bloomingdale Hospital yesterday morning committed suicide some time between the time of her escape and 10 o'clock this morning. After an all night search that proved fruitless the hospital authorities had the pond and the hospital grounds dragged, and the woman's body was brought up. She was 39 years old, and her home was in Jersey City.

**Hoses Lost Lives in Barn Fire.**

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 6.—For the second time within a few months fire early today burned the barn on the farm of Gilbert A. Van Doren in East Somerville, causing a loss of $10,000. The fire today burned four horses. The first fire last Winter burned the Van Dorr stables near the New Jersey Central Railroad station, together with fourteen horses. The fires are supposed to be of incendiary origin.

**Her Son Killed in Manila.**

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Mary Panewyez received notice this morning from the War Department that her son Paul, nineteen years old, had been killed in gun practice at Manila. The youth enlisted in January and was assigned to the Field Artillery Corps. He was killed on July 1, but no details were given. Mrs. Panewyez has directed the body be sent to her here.

**Brother Sylvester Dies at School Outing.**

NORTHPORT, L. I., Aug. 6.—At an outing of the parochial school of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn, at Centreport today Brother Sylvester, 58 years old, was stricken with apoplexy after he had been in bathing. He fell into about two feet of water and died before aid could reach him.

**Caldwell Out for Congress.**

Charles Pope Caldwell of Forest Hills, who was active in the prosecution of the charges against Lawrence Gresser, which resulted three years ago in Gresser's removal as Borough President of Queens, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second District, to succeed Denis O'Leary, who wants to be nominated for District Attorney.

# SCHOOL TO ELEVATE THE ELEVATOR BOY

### Apartment House Employes Instructed Free in a Dozen Different Trades.

### MANY BECOME INVENTIVE

**Real Estate Firm Training Its Boys for Bigger Jobs and Better Pay.**

An institution, usually referred to by its founders and friends, as the "School for the Elevation of Elevator Boys," has been running quietly but with success in this city for nearly a year. Few persons outside of the students and founders of the school have ever heard of its existence. It is the only institution of its kind in New York, and so far as is known, it is the only one in the world that has undertaken the instruction exclusively of elevator boys, porters, hall boys, and in general all employes of that grade, numbering hundreds of thousands alone in this city. The good results achieved by the School for the Elevation of Elevator Boys have so far surpassed what was anticipated that its permanency now is assured.

The school was established by one of the leading real estate firms of New York City, following an investigation of the living conditions of hundreds of men and boys employed in its apartment houses, scattered all over the city. That investigation convinced the firm that the wages of its workingmen were insufficient for the proper sustenance of themselves and families. Still the real estate owners did not feel that the services rendered by unskilled employes were entitled to increased remuneration. What were the employers able to do to relieve the distressing conditions of their men? They finally hit on a simple plan—a school to increase the efficiency of their employes so that the latter might advance to better places where they would earn better wages.

Today the School for The Elevation of Elevator Boys is in operation in the afternoon and evening at 101 West Sixty-sixth Street. The real estate people who conduct it for the benefit of their employes only, have declined to permit the use of their firm name, because they fear that anything mistaken for "free publicity" would do the institution more harm than good. However, they desire other real estate owners and apartment house agents to learn how it is possible for all employers to better the conditions of this class of unorganized labor in New York, by the establishment of similar methods of instruction.

"Our firm employs two classes of elevator and hall boys," said the young civil engineer who was largely responsible for the establishment of the school, and who has complete supervision of it for the real estate dealers. "For the most part we employ white men in our apartment houses where the rentals range from $3,500 to $12,000 a year, and where $35 a month is paid. In houses where apartments rent for $30 a month to $3,500 a year we have negro employes, who receive $25 a month. It is a well-known fact that $35 for the first class and $25 for the second class apartment house employes are the average monthly wages paid throughout New York. In some apartment houses these wages are increased by tips, but even where tenants are liberal, the most obliging elevator boy or hall boy does not earn more than $50 a month.

"An investigation of living conditions among apartment house employes is sufficient to convince any one that these workingmen, and particularly those who have wives and children to support, cannot give them decent food, clothing, and shelter, on $25, $30, and even $50 a month. As a consequence, the elevator boys and hall boys devise all kind of schemes to increase their earnings, and some of them practically demand tips. In many houses the porters, hall, and elevator boys have put an embargo on the delivery to tenants of goods purchased from department stores. They wait at the door to meet the delivery wagons, and frequently drivers run the risk of assault because they insist on delivering their parcels when the elevator boys, hopeful of a tip, demand to carry the goods to the tenants.

"At present the average elevator or hall boy does not expect advancement. He seems to accept it as true that once an elevator boy he must always be an elevator boy, yet few of them ever grow old in the service of one employer. They are encouraged to live a hand to mouth existence, and they work from place to place. In some of the second class apartment houses there is an exchange of elevator boys about every three weeks.

"We believed that these conditions could be remedied by giving our elevator and hall boys instruction, scientific as well as practical, and on Oct. 1, 1913, our school was opened for them. At first only courses in electricity, steam, and carpentry were offered. With a practical knowledge of these three phases of apartment house operation, our hall and elevator employes were given to understand that they would be in line for position of Superintendent.

"When the instruction was offered in the beginning it did not seem to appeal to the employes. Most of them doubted their capacity to acquire knowledge of these subjects, and some of them did not have any ambition to learn. Added to these obstacles was the opposition on the part of the Superintendents, who, we soon discovered, were advising their subordinate employes not to waste any time in the school. The Superintendents were quick to understand that the instruction of the hall and elevator boys would create a greater supply of Superintendents.

"The Superintendents had to be brought into line with the other employes. We offered them instruction, and gradually, with the elevator and hall boys, they have made the best of the opportunity. Competition between the Superintendents and the less skilled employes has become more and more keen. The Superintendents are trying to keep ahead of the elevator boys, and the latter are working equally as hard to become as proficient as the Superintendents.

"The School for the Elevation of Elevator Boys is now offering to all instruction in a dozen different branches—electricity, steam, carpentry, plumbing, painting, paper hanging, steamfitting, concrete work, plastering, locksmithing, and metal work.

"Our elevator and hall boys are engaged now in the construction of a model of an apartment house. They have completed the framework and are ready to start the plumbing, electric lighting, and other equipment of the miniature building. When it is finished a problem in every part of the system will be given to them to solve in the model they have built. In this way they will acquire a practical knowledge of all the difficulties to be met in the management of an apartment house.

"From time to time, when the man are at work in the shop, different employes are required to direct the work. In this way we ascertain which of our men are the best manhandlers, and these are developed for superintendents.

"The periods of instruction are so arranged that each employe gets six periods a month. The white elevator and hallboys work two weeks on day and two weeks on night shift. During the two weeks that they are working on day shift they attend the school from 7:30 o'clock in the evening to 9:30. The negro employes change shifts at the end of each week, and the courses of instruction are available for them from 5:30 in the afternoon to 7:30 o'clock in the evening. More than half our employes are taking the instruction, and even though they spend their own time, many of them stay in the shop often as long as four hours.

The employes are not allowed to contribute anything to meet the expenses of the school. The instruction is open only to our employes, but when an apartment house is sold by the firm any employe who is a student at the time of sale is permitted to continue with his instruction.

"A gold emblem, bearing the trademark of our firm, without any wording or name, is awarded to each hallboy and elevator boy who attends two-thirds of the periods available to him, and maintains a high average in his school, as well as his regular work. A replica of silver is given to other employes who do not attend the school, but who maintain a high average in their employment."

This particular real estate firm, instructing the elevator boys, hallboys and porters, has solved the problem of seasonable employment of its firemen, who heretofore had been discharged always in Summer. The hall and elevator boys are organized into a repair force, and when the firemen fill their vacancies.

## WATERING TROUGHS CLOSED

**After Today Every Horse in Commerce Must Have a Pail.**

Under the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen on June 23, all horse-watering troughs in the City of New York will be closed today. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is rapidly converting its fountains—nearly one hundred in number—by the installation of stand pipes and faucets so that drivers can fill their pails, and the city will also reconstruct its troughs in like manner as rapidly as possible.

Every commercial vehicle to which horse is attached must now be provided with a pail, under penalty of fine or imprisonment not to exceed five days.

With the view to encouraging drivers to water their horses regularly, the society will distribute, at its headquarters, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and at its Brooklyn office, 114 Lawrence Street, 1,000 galvanized iron watering pails, which can also be used for feeding purposes.

"The society is seeking to discourage the use of the ordinary feeding bag, which in the majority of cases is insanitary and causes discomfort, if not positive cruelty, in that it shuts off the free supply of air," said W. K. Horton, general manager, yesterday.


# With a Victrola in the home every musical longing is satisfied.

It enables you to hear the greatest singers and musicians whenever and as often as you wish.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200—at all Victor dealers.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

Victrola XVI, $200
Mahogany or oak

## GERMANY

GERMANY:—
*Army*:—
Alsace-Lorraine recruits will be assigned to regiments outside their own provinces, June 16, 4:5.
*See also* ALSACE-LORRAINE.
Manoeuvres—Plans, June 21, III., 2:3.
*England, Relations with, see* ENGLAND; PANAMA-PACIFIC Exposition—Germany; QUADRUPLE Alliance; *Shipping, below.*
*France, Relations with, see* FRANCE.
*Navy*:—
Dreadnoughts are at Valparaiso, Apr. 4, 6:3.
Kiel manoeuvres, June 26, 1:2; June 28, III., 2:5.
*See also* BRASSEY, (Lord).
Officers — Rear Admirals von Holtzendorff-Paschwitz and von Heimbingnaus promoted, June 29, 4:3.
*Royal Family*:—
Crown Prince Frederick William—Owner of weekly publication and writer sent to jail for satirizing his farewell address to Death's Head Hussars, Apr. 5, IV., 3:3; book written in his defense by Dr. Paul Liman, May 10, IV., 3:5; trip to colonies approved by the Kaiser, June 28, III., 2:5.
*Russia, Relations with*—Kaiser writes to Czar on behalf of three German aeronauts in prison in Russia, Apr. 9, 4:5; two German infantry officers who involuntarily crossed frontier in Alsace-Lorraine arrested in Russia, May 28, 1:2.
*See also* QUADRUPLE Alliance.

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# GOT SPANISH EXHIBIT FOR PANAMA FAIR

## E. J. Molera of San Francisco Returns Successful After Four Commissions Fail.

## 500,000 PESETAS VOTED

### Californian Says France Was Preparing to Fight Germany a Month Before War Began.

How he succeeded in getting the Spanish Government to consent to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition after four commissions sent over by the Fair Directors had failed, was told yesterday by E. J. Molera, a retired architect and civil engineer of San Francisco, who arrived here on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. It took two months in Spain for Mr. Molera to accomplish his purpose, but as a result of his efforts the Spanish Government appropriated 500,000 pesetas ($100,000) for a building. Mr. Molera expects this sum will be increased.

"I was ill at the time I was asked to go to Spain," said Mr. Molera at the Plaza, "and the Directors of the Exposition thought so highly of the probability that I would be able to get Spain to participate that they sent a physician along with me. You see, after the Marquis de la Vega Inclan had come over here as a special envoy from the King of Spain and looked about in San Francisco, and been entertained with the most lavish hospitality, there was naturally considerable disappointment when he got back and reported adversely on the question of Spain's taking part in the fair.

"As I was born in Spain, and my father was a General in the Spanish Army, I have some important connections over there. I was asked, after the fourth commission had been unable to induce the Spanish Government to change its mind, to go over there. It was felt that as Spain had played such an important part in the early history of California, it was very important that she should be represented in some way.

"When I got to Madrid I found that the King had left. So I went to the South of France and saw the Secretary of State and convinced him that we would do whatever was desired to make a Spanish representation a success. I took over with me a beautifully bound copy of a book called 'The Spanish Pioneers,' written by Mr. Loomis of Los Angeles, in which the writer praised the Spanish 'conquistadores' and refuted the charges of cruelty that have been made against them by various historians. I had intended to present this to King Alfonso.

"Señor Cambo, a prominent lawyer, a member of the Spanish Parliament, and an influential man in Catalonia, presented me to the Prime Minister, who I found was in favor of participation. I found that the chief opposition rested with the Secretary of State. However, through the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers unanimously decided to appropriate 500,000 pesetas for a building.

"One source of difficulty was the fact that Spain has lately been under tremendous expense owing to the Moroccan war, and it was not felt wise by some to expend money on an exposition building. I was able to make estimates and to go into details which convinced those who had to deal with the matter that Spain could make an excellent showing on a comparatively small expenditure. The fact that Parliament had adjourned and would not reconvene until October made it impossible to ask that body for an appropriation, and this threatened delay. But when the Secretary of the Treasury had this called to his attention he said it would be possible to get the money from other sources, and that is what was done.

"After I had had some conversation with the Secretary of State I made the suggestion that his father-in-law, the Marquis de la Toca, be made President of the Spanish Commission, but he raised the objection that the Marquis was on so many commissions and his time was so fully occupied that he doubted whether he could induce him to serve. Should the Marquis consent to act in that capacity, there is no doubt in my mind that the Spanish appropriation would be doubled, for the Marquis is a very able man and of great influence.

"I arranged that Mr. Cebrian, an architect of San Francisco, who is well known in Spain, and who received the order of Alfonso XII. because of his philanthropies and his efforts for the advancement of knowledge, and myself would look after all the business for the Spanish Commissioners over here, which would minimize the expense. Then I suggested to Señor Velasquez, one of the foremost architects in Spain, that he design something in what in Southern Spain they call the Mozarabic style of architecture. In Seville for the exposition of 1917, they are putting up a building of that style, which is one of the most beautiful I have ever seen, and if Señor Velasquez reproduces that it will be the attraction of the whole fair. For the fountain which will adorn the patio of the building I have induced Señor Benlliure, the best sculptor in Spain, to promise a set of children, in ceramic, which is a masterpiece.

"I left Spain on July 25," said Mr. Molera, "and all the way up through France our train passed or was passed by trainloads of French soldiers, headed north. There is no question that France was preparing for the conflict with Germany a month before hostilities actually commenced. When I was in Paris last, on July 27 and 28, there was abundant evidence that the French were anticipating trouble, for one night when I attempted to go to my hotel I was prevented from going direct by soldiers, who were patrolling the north side of the boulevards and making everybody keep to the south side of the street. Whether this was because they were giving especial protection to the great banks I do not know."

## WAR FELT IN AUTO TRADE.

### All Exports Stop, but Domestic Sales May Be Increased.

Views in the automobile trade differ widely on the effect of the war on their business. The importers and exporters are pessimistic, but dealers in domestic cars see good business ahead. The hopeful side is summed up in a letter by Harry S. Houpt of the Lozier concern to R. D. Willard, manager of his branch in Philadelphia. In it he says:

"Our advertising as planned will be unchanged. The vigorous campaign that we determined on will be carried out to the letter. I am convinced that the danger of money panic is past. There are tens of thousands of people who would have visited the Continent, and millions of dollars would have been spent by them that present conditions make impossible. Thousands upon tens of thousands will naturally seek the mountains and the seashore resorts, and in many instances will require automobiles in conjunction with their trips. With this in mind, I have ordered several carloads shipped to Philadelphia and New York."

In a statement on export conditions, John L. Poole, foreign representative of the Hupp Company, says:

"Wherever dealers have had access to the cables, they have wired us cancellations of all orders. This is unnecessary, however, as we have been unable to ship a single car since the war rumors first started. All banks in the United States are refusing to guarantee European credits, and this automatically prevents shipments. When you know that our export business last year amounted to 35 per cent. of the total business done, some realization can be had of the way the war will hit some companies."


# Four Pages of War Photographs

Four of the twelve pages of the Picture Section of next Sunday's New York Times will show Europe's preparations for war on land and sea. No more interesting photographs are available than these, reproduced by The New York Times's special facilities for beautiful printing.

## Important War Articles

In the Magazine Section there will be a number of features throwing sidelights on the one topic of universal interest today. These include:

The Kaiser's war plans revealed by a German General; what the war means to us—a talk with Prof. Johnson of Cornell, an authority on economics; "The Men Close to the Kaiser;" how the little nations are unwillingly drawn into war's maw, and what they will do about it; New York in war time, with the reservists fighting battles by oratory in cafes; documents that led up to the war, and Servia's war songs.

## NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Order it of your newsdealer today
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# U. S. ARMY TRAINING BEST IN THE WORLD

## Other Armies Drilled in Fixed Divisions, While U. S. Officers Take New Posts at Short Notice.

## ALLOWS FOR GROWTH

### Report Prepared for Commissioner of Education with Approval of Gen. Wood Describes Army Education.

The United States has a more thorough and far-going system of professional scholastic training for the officers in the army than any other nation, according to a special report prepared by Capt. Douglas MacArthur for United States Commissioner of Education Claxton, and approved by Gen. Leonard Wood. The report, which is made a part of the annual report of the Commissioner, under the title "Educational Systems in the American Army," has just been published in bulletin form at Washington. In it is told how the United States keeps the officers and men of its army up to the top notch of efficiency, and why its army system avoids the fixity and immobility of the systems of army education followed abroad.

"No country in the world has as complete a system of professional scholastic training for its officers as the United States," declared Capt. MacArthur. "This is due to the inherent difference between the military establishments of foreign nations and that of our own. Their armies are at all times kept upon a war footing, as a result of which they have ample opportunity for the perfect training of the personnel in the practical duties of the military profession.

"In such an army the main object is to train every man for the efficient performance of his duties in the grade which he holds when war comes. A lieutenant does not dream of becoming a captain merely as the result of war, except as a vacancy is made for him in the casualties of battle. Only in the same way does a captain expect to become a colonel; nor would the idea be tolerated that great numbers of trained line officers are to be suddenly transferred to various staff positions.

"Their organizations are founded upon the theory that there is nothing mysterious in the art of war; that technical and scientific training is needed by only a small portion of military officers; that certain things which a Napoleon must know every officer must know, and can as readily acquire as he; while those things which differentiate a Napoleon from other generals cannot be acquired in any school, not even in that of war.

"Such a system would be thoroughly unsound if transplanted to the American Army, the organization of which is quite different from Continental armies. In fact, the most striking feature in our service is the absence of what constitutes the very essence of the foreign establishments; that is, a great standing army serving in corps, divisions and brigades, in which the average officer of any grade learns the details of his profession by practical work and with the minimum of theory.

"Our system of military education must therefore differ from that of the other great nations of the world. It must be such as to educate our officers so that they will be able at a moment's notice, when the war expansion comes, to perform the duties of far-advanced grades and to render service in branches of the army, both line and staff, in which they are not commissioned in time of peace. For this reason we have established a progressive system of schools designed to teach officers and men, limited only by their individual capacities for its assimilation, the duty of the man in arms in all grades from lowest to highest.

"The military educational system of the United States comprises the Military Academy at West Point for the education of cadets, post schools for the instruction of enlisted men, garrison schools for the instruction of officers in subjects pertaining to the performance of their ordinary duties, the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., including the Army School of the Line, the Army Staff College, the Army Signal School, the Army Field Engineer School, the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for medical officers, the Special Service Schools, consisting of the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C.; the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.; the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kan.; the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.; the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.; the School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Okla.; the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal.; the Schools for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D. C., and Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; the Training School for Saddlers and for Battery Mechanics of Field Artillery, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; the School of Instruction for enlisted men of the regular army selected for detail for duty with the organized militia, the Engineer Trade Schools; the Army War College, Washington, D. C.; the schools of instruction for college students, and the military departments of civil institutions at which officers of the army are detailed under the provisions of law."

## WOMEN WATCH PRICES.

### National Housewives' League Sends Warning Broadcast to Its Members.

The National Housewives' League yesterday sent this notice to members throughout the United States: "Call a meeting to consider the prices of foodstuffs in your city. Investigate from every angle. Honest merchants will not take advantage of the present war crisis to advance prices, but we must have the subject well in hand to protect the consumer from any unwarranted rise. Watch prices and report any advance to the National Executive Committee."

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Ga.—Cloudy Fri.; probably thunder showers in s., warmer in the interior; Sat. thunder showers; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat., except fair in extreme s.; gentle to moderate winds, except over n. w.

Ala.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer Fri. in n.; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

Miss.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

La.—Thunder showers Fri.; warmer in w.; Sat. cloudy; probably thunder showers in s.; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

E. Tex.—Thunder showers Fri.; Sat. cloudy; moderate winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer Fri. in s. e.

Utah—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; somewhat cooler Sat. in s.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair, continued warm Fri. and Sat.

Ohio—Fair Fri. and Sat., without decided temperature change; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Ind.—Fair and continued warm Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat., continued warm; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming s. e.

L. Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate shifting winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Fri. Sat., cloudy; moderate, shifting winds.

Wis.—Fair Fri. Sat., fair, warmer; moderate, shifting winds, becoming s. e. and s.

Minn.—Fair, warmer Fri. Thunder showers and somewhat cooler Sat. or Sat. night; moderate s. winds, becoming n. w. Sat.

Ia.—Fair Fri., warmer in e. p. Sat., cloudy, probably thunder showers in w.

Okla., Mo., Neb., and Kan.—Fair, continued warm Fri. and Sat.

N. Dak.—Partly cloudy Fri., warmer in e. and [illegible] showers and cooler at night or Sat.

S. Dak.—Fair, continued warm Fri., showers and cooler at night or Sat.

# BUSINESS WORLD

### Colored Cotton Makers Perplexed.

Manufacturers of heavy colored cottons are in a quandary. The European war has cut off the importation of dyestuffs, which will curtail the production of these cottons in time, and there is no snap to the demand from buyers. To stock up more heavily in colored yarns at advancing prices means the expenditure of money that will not be returned immediately through trade channels, and not to stock up means that business may be lost when the demand improves. Denims, chambrays, tickings and similar fabrics will be affected.

### Solves Coat Length Problem.

So that buyers may not go wrong on the coast length question this Fall, a local manufacturer of coats and suits has designed a garment that may be adjusted to either 36 or 45 inches. When the former length is used a tunic is attached to the waist, over the skirt, with patent fasteners. To get the long coat effect the tunic is removed and fastened under the belt of the coat, giving the additional length. The belt cleverly conceals the junction of the tunic with the coat. Little more than the usual amount of material is required to manufacture the garment.

### Fine Cotton Goods Pick Up.

There has been a pronounced improvement in the demand for fine cotton goods in this market in the last few days. Importers are certain that it will be impossible to get the goods they have on order for the 1915 Spring season, and have turned their attention to the offerings of the New Bedford mills to keep their organizations intact until the trouble abroad is settled. Local converters are striving to head off early deliveries to the importers. Several sales of 10,000 to 15,000 pieces were reported yesterday. The leno weaves, fine lawns, and splash and seed voiles are especially active.

### Will Importers Be Liable?

Firms in the wholesale dry goods market are anxious to know whether importers who are unable, because of the war, to make deliveries of goods on orders must defend damage suits instituted by disappointed buyers. Some contracts on which imported goods have been taken contain a clause specifying that delivery is subject to happenings beyond the control of the seller, while others contain only a clause which protects the importers against loss through sudden changes in the tariff. Most persons think it will be poor trade ethics to sue a firm because the war stopped business, but the unexpected may happen.

### Raw Silk Trade Upset.

The closing of banking channels in London and Paris has put a complete stop to shipments of raw silk from the Far East, and importers have been forced to withdraw from the market indefinitely. There is little available silk here, and prices are mounting on the most-wanted sorts. Sharp advances are reported on Italian and on Japanese tram stock. The only good feature of the present situation is that there has been no interruption of shipping on the Pacific. This means that Japanese silks will come forward as soon as the financial knots are untied. The last report from Yokohama placed sales for the week ended Aug. 1 at 4,600 bales.

### Carpet Mills May Close.

Practically all the raw materials used in the manufacture of carpets in this country are imported, and if shipments are cut off for any length of time by the war the mills will have to close. An executive of one of the largest companies said yesterday that his firm already was considering the advisability of running on short time. Two weeks ago indications pointed to at least a steady market for the raw materials, and the mills were running light in order to take advantage of any decline that might come. Consequently, stocks in the hands of any mill are not thought to be large enough to last more than two or three months. Stocks of carpets are also sub-normal from all accounts, and a scarcity of merchandise, with higher prices, is not a remote possibility.

### Linoleum Makers Are Hard Hit.

Price advances on linoleums and floor oilcloths are expected soon if the European situation is not cleared. While the trade is said to have fairly liberal stocks of the finished materials on hand supplies of the raw products are light. One of the principal manufacturers cannot run more than two months without replenishing his holdings, and none of the other producers is thought to be in a better position. If the Dundee burlap mills are forced to close by invasion or draft of employes, cessation of operations will follow here in linoleums. Calcutta burlap, besides being of too poor a quality for use in linoleums, is too narrow. The chances of retarded shipments of cork from Portugal and Spain further complicate the situation. While fair spot buying for retail account was told of yesterday, Fall business from these merchants to date is much behind that of last year in the aggregate.

### War May Prove Blessing.

Manufacturers in the women's wear lines who depend on cables, letters, and designs from Paris, for their styles, do not believe that there will be any serious interruption in this service. If they are cut off from the European style centre, there is a feeling in the various trades that sufficient knowledge of the fashion trend has been obtained, through the visits of the manufacturers abroad, to carry them through the season. Some manufacturers hold that the war may prove a benefit to the trade, inasmuch as the possible inability of the domestic houses to obtain the results of the August openings in Paris will eliminate to a large extent the uncertainty that now prevails. The successful creations at these openings, they say, may introduce an entirely different note in styles than has existed up to this time, and the effect of this would be to add confusion to already unsettled conditions.

### Gray Goods More Active.

Gray goods moved a little better here yesterday under the influence of easier prices. A much better sale of 38½-inch 64-60s was reported at 4½ cents for nearby delivery, and there was some small business on 39-inch 68-72s at 5⅝ cents. Four-yard 80 squares also sold a little, with the mills asking 6⅞ cents for them; 38½-inch 60-48s moved at 4 cents. Narrow goods were priced on the basis of 3 3-16 cents for 27-inch 64-60s, but were pretty much neglected. Twills moved in a small way, and 39-inch, 64-104 sateens were sold in a fair way at 7¼ cents. Drills were quiet, and sheetings slowed down a little after great activity in the last few days. Forty-inch goods of this type were scarce here, and 3.75 yard goods of this width were offered at 6 cents. The mills are asking 5⅜ cents for 40-inch, 4.25-yard sheetings, while buyers are still after goods at 5¼ cents. There is little bidding being done for most constructions of gray goods.

### Some Import Advances Not Just.

While the stoppage of imports may justify the marking up of prices on lines that meet with very little or no competition from domestic producers, there is a growing sentiment in the various markets where European products play an important part that some of the increases made in the last few days are not warranted. The reason given is that, in these particular lines of merchandise, the difference between the quality of the foreign and domestic product is not sufficient to create a strong demand for the former merely because the supply on hand is limited. In other words, the domestic goods may be substituted for those made abroad with very little dissatisfaction on the part of the buyers. The so-called unwarranted advance in prices for such commodities may explain in some measure the apathetic buying going on at present, as the buyers are inclined to doubt that such increases should be approved by them.

## LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

### Importers' Protest on Marble Articles Are Mostly Fruitless.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday disposed of several importers' protests involving the classification of a variety of marble articles. The S. & G. Grump Co. imported jardinieres, window boxes, and tables made of marble which were returned by Collector Malone at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff as manufactures of marble. The importers claimed a rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as "sculptures." The board orders the Collector to admit certain of the goods at the lower rate, holding that the balance was properly assessed.

William Baumgarten & Co. protested the Collector's assessment on marble vases, pedestals, and basins or fonts. They were claimed dutiable as sculptures, but the board decided that the tax as manufactures of marble was correct and must stand. Similar action was taken in the case of Kronfeld, Saunders & Co., who brought in marble monuments and markers. Austin, Baldwin & Co. also lost marble article protests. The American Express Company was sustained for the free entry of articles as antiques.

L. Amendola was sustained in a claim that in assessing duty on nuts in pine cones, duty should not be taken on the combined weight of the cones and nuts. Judge Waite directs the Collector to assess the nuts at 1 cent a pound on the basis of 20 per cent. of the gross weight.

### Butte State Savings Bank Closed.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 6.—The State Savings Bank of Butte was closed today by State Bank Examiner H. S. McGraw. It was said the suspension was only temporary and had been caused by the failure to obtain money from Eastern correspondents.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### In Town.

MAX KOBRE'S BANK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max and Sarah Kobre, trading as Max Kobre's Bank, at 41 Canal Street and 81 Grand Street, this city, and at 1,786 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn. The liabilities are said to be $4,000,000 and assets $1,000,000.

MORRIS WAINSTOCK, a theatrical manager living at the Normandie Hotel, has filed a petition with liabilities of $12,573 and no assets.

HERBERT P. CROWLEY of 911 Simpson Street, formerly of Kammann & Crowley, florists, at 31 West Fifty-eighth Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $8,253 and assets of $234 in accounts and a lawsuit for $775, value unknown.

PREMIER SWISS EMBROIDERY WORKS.—A petition has been filed against Jacob Kugelman, doing business as the Premier Swiss Embroidery Works at 590 East 137th Street. Liabilities are stated to be $700.

RECTOR'S.—Seaman Miller, referee, reports that a majority of the creditors of Rector's, formerly a hotel and restaurant at Forty-fourth Street and Broadway, have voted to request Edwin C. Ward, the trustee, to appeal from the decree of the District Court of July 20 allowing judgment against Rector's for $49,876 in favor of Stern Brothers.

EUGENE L. WALDO.—Specifications of objections to discharge from bankruptcy of Eugene L. Waldo, formerly a dry goods dealer at 212 Church Street, have been filed by William Whitman Company, Incorporated, a creditor.

S. LINDAU & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Simon Lindau, trading as S. Lindau & Co., dealer in women's apparel at 531 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities of $15,685 and assets of $5,600.

KLEIN & BENDHEIM.—Schedules of Klein & Bendheim, jewelers of 49 Maiden Lane, show liabilities of $39,786 and assets of $9,765.

PALESTINE & NEMSER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Palestine & Nemser, furriers of 279 Seventh Avenue, show liabilities of $8,121 and assets of $1,800.

MARTIN KNITTING WORKS.—Schedules of Harris J. Phillips, doing business as the Martin Knitting Works at 36 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities of $21,154, nominal assets of $12,200, and actual assets of $2,400.

THE L. M. BONNET COMPANY filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,740, nominal assets of $3,690, and actual assets of $3,383.

LOWENFELD BROTHERS.—Judge Grubb has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for Lowenfeld Brothers, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 161 Nassau Street and 37 Broadway. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $8,000.

HENRY I. COHEN, manufacturer of shirt waists at 15 and 17 West Twenty-sixth Street, has assigned to Edwin Blumenstiel. Liabilities are between $6,000 and $7,000 and assets from $3,000 to $4,000.

## JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alpha Construction Co.—Doty & Orr Co., $1,429.
Same—Same, $1,429.
Arra, Angelia, or Angelina Arra Barletta—David Mayer Brewing Co., $288.
Brivoul, Jean—J. Berdier, $323.
Brauch, Herman—Badgley, Riedel & Meyer, Inc., $184.
Bienenstock, John—A. C. Whitfield et al., $162.
Benel, Andre—N. Denser, $119.
Charter Publishing Co., Inc.—A. J. Hirsh, $214.
Doern, Peter—Eastern Woodworking Co., $375.
Dorfman, Louis—A. H. Komines, $2,076.
Drury, John R.—American Fruit Product Co., costs, $367.
Friedman, Max—Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co., $213.
Friedlander, Meyer—Cross, Austin & Ireland Co., $622.
Firestone, Charles—K. Gluck, $608.
Gagin, Richard J.—H. Elle et al., $590.
Green, David—J. Nealen, $112.
Giles, Murray O.—G. H. Mathews, $128.
Gilbert, Joseph M.—J. R. Markley, $205.
George Alexander Co.—Olney & Warren, $235.
Herbert H. Herrman Co.—F. V. C. Parsons et al., $812.
Haft, Rose—H. B. Rennell, $3,626.
Horowitz, Barnet—C. Bahmsen et al., $116.
Hall, Augustus H.—E. L. Hall, costs, $205.
Jacobs, J. Jonas—National Nassau Bank of New York, $422.
Janowitz, Joe, and Annie—A. L. Dubowsky, $124.
Klein, Simon—B. C. Samuels et al., $251.
Legan, Mare—Durham Realty Co., $273.
Moskow, Leo—C. Hamp, $114.
McLean, Hugh—R. B. Thibaut, $150.
McDowell Co.—Pictorial Review Co., $140.
Munro, Henrietta B.—Long Branch Banking Co., $38,621.
McCune, Marcus M.—F. P. Munch, $133.
Miller, Sarah M.—S. Phillips et al., $180.
Murphy, Riviano & Co.—H. Givin, $419.
Oppenheim, Joseph G.—L. V. Weber, $100.
Occidental Construction Co.—F. Fischer, $3,007.
Nelson, Albert G.—Kalamein Co., $436.
Pause, Annie—N. Bates, $3,881.
Paterno, Rocco—Julius P. Kessler & Co., $113.
Pugh, Paul B.—Arrow Realty Co., $11,849.
Perry, James—A. P. White, $702.
O'Reilly, Thomas J.—Bonta Hotel Co., $103.
Rosenberg, Ely—F. Gens, $141.
Rose, Maurice—F. R. Mitchell Co., $184.
Suydam, George D.—Follansbee Brothers Co., $115.
Sims, Rae—G. Gennert, $240.
Stegmann, Herman F.—F. R. Boehmcke et al., $627.
Schwarz, Richard, and William Levy—M. Epstein, $236.
Silverstein, Nathan—S. Pfeffer, $216.
Smith, Leonard C.—Nason Mfg. Co., $238.
Smith, Leonard C., and Gus T.—Same, $228.
Smith, Leonard C., and Gus T.—Same, $230.
Valentine, George—D. P. Boehm, $146.
Whitney Hotel, Inc.—Bank of United States, $299.
Willson, William A.—M. E. Kimball, $240.
Warren Steel Co., Inc.—Lukens Iron and Steel Co., $1,216.

### In Bronx County.

Barletta, Angelina Arra—David Mayer Brewing Co., $388.
Edgar O. Clark Co.—C. H. Forsman Co., $207.
Levy, Israel N.—F. Rovitti, $509.
Maher, Michael F., Jr.—S. Bender, $1,677.
Occidental Construction Co.—F. J. Fischer, $3,007.
Trell, Alexander—L. Camber, $504.

## SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Grahling, Norman M.—H. E. Grahling, Apr. 23, 1914, $382.
Majerowitz, Gussie and Schia—D. Sharger, Apr. 15, 1909, $229.
Moore, Hugh H.—C. Mantle, Dec. 10, 1907, $1,070.
Ryan, James, James Stanton, and North Beach Amusement Co.—F. R. Caspars, Apr. 26, 1913, $1,190.
Same—Same, Feb. 5, 1914, $143.
Same—Same, May 1, 1914, $961.
Rhinock, Frank P.—Manhattan Leasing Co., Feb. 14, 1911, $168.
Reiss, Emil—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds Co., Nov. 9, 1911, $188.
Reynolds, William H., George T. Dobson, Eugene D. Wood, Edward C. Boyce, and Percy B. Purdy—P. C. Ertsaas, Feb. 23, 1912, $5,782.
Egan, Michael—F. Forman, July 7, 1914, (vacated,) $239.
Moore, Hugh H.—R. Wood, Sept. 12, 1893, (vacated,) $2,297.
Smyth—Donegan Co.—City of New York, Apr. 23, 1913, (vacated,) $175.
Midas Amusement Co.—S. Stark, July 23, 1914, (vacated,) $[illegible].

## GROCERS' CONVENTION ENDS

### New York State Retailers Ask Aid in Finding Debtors.

The New York State Association of Retail Grocers brought its four-day convention at the Broadway Central Hotel to a close yesterday with the adoption of several resolutions and the election of officers. One of these resolutions favors the enactment of a State law compelling official registration of removals of individuals and families from one locality to another in order to reduce losses by tradesmen from debtors who attempt to evade payment of their bills.

An ordinance of this kind is now before the local Board of Aldermen and has the support of the grocers' association. During the Winter it is proposed to push such legislation at Albany. Another resolution dealt with the hours of employment in the grocery business, and called on the State Labor Department to make an exception to the State law in so far as grocery employes are concerned.

These officers were chosen for the coming year: President, W. Jeffrey, Hornell; First Vice President, Peter Becker, Brooklyn; Second Vice President, E. Jehle, Buffalo; Third Vice President, P. De Puyt, Rochester; Treasurer, J. Clark, Gloversville, and Secretary, Charles Thorpe, New York City. A dinner last night ended the entertainment features of the convention.

# ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, Miss.—B. Sheiber, ladies', misses', children's Fall dresses; 406 Bwy.
AKRON—A. Bien, coats; 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Oriole Department Store; M. J. Aaron, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—I. Rosenthal, woolens; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Mass & Kemper; L. Kemper, dry goods; Grand.
BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready to wear; 60 W. 33d.
BERWICK—Berwick Stores Co.; W. C. Garrison, general mdse.; Breslin.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Brothers & Welden Co.; Miss A. McNulty, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; A. H. Germond, dress goods, parasols; 220 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Hirsch Millinery Co.; Miss A. Carny, millinery; Park Avenue.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, children's dresses; Miss Horan, silk, cotton petticoats; Miss Peck, misses' underwear, kimonos, petticoats; Miss Griffin, ladies' waists; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; H. S. Torrey, sporting goods, photo supplies; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downs, colored dress goods, silks; 55 White.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Levy, gloves; J. W. Horne, trunks, bags, toys, pictures; 60 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, domestics; W. Jardine, general mdse.; 55 White.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; E. L. Hengerer, notions; Miss J. A. Finnecaine, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—Hamlin's; S. E. Conrad, notions, ribons, gloves; 353 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; M. C. Myers, house furn. goods; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; L. G. Wagner, toys; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; B. C. Burlingame, linens; 214 Church.
CHARLESTON—Charleston Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Fleming, carpets; Broadway Central.
CHATTANOOGA—C. Rosenthal Co.; Mrs. S. Pollock, ready-to-wear 15 West 26th.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss D. Mongson, cloaks, suits, skirts, corsets; Miss M. Connelly, waists; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss J. Goldberg, misses', children's, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; A. H. Winkler, waists, petticoats; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. W. Leitch, dry goods; 104 Worth; Latham.
CHICAGO—12 St. Store; C. Mayer, clothing; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; C. Popper, ladies' Fall coats; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—D. Goldstein, hats, furnishing goods; Wallick's.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; P. Stone, millinery; 116 W. 32d; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss McGrath, millinery; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. R. Nelson, representing; 104 Worth; McAlpin.
CINCINNATI—I. & S. Bing; S. H. Bing, piece goods; 141 W. 36th.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. F. Bachmayer, ladies' knit underwear; 200 5th Av.; Navarre.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss Fisher, women's neckwear, veilings; C. Allen, gloves, ribbons, hosiery; 51 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; S. M. Bond, prints, wash goods; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Fries & Schuele Co.; C. E. Meyers, notions, gloves, jewelry; 320 Church.
CLEVELAND—Fries & Schuele Co.; A. J. Frey, dress goods, silks, linens; 320 Church.
COLUMBUS—Columbus D. G. Co.; Mrs. I. M. Stout, silks, jewelry, leather goods; Miss M. Hempstead, ladies' neckwear, ribbons; C. E. Reilly, carpets, rugs, upholstery goods; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—Moorehouse-Martens Co.; Miss M. Tracy, silks; Mrs. M. E. Evans, women's costumes, dresses; Miss K. Judge, infants', juniors' wear; 60 West 23d.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus; H. Simmons, ladies' hosiery, gloves; 45 E. 17th; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—Columbus D. G. Co.; C. E. Riley, upholstery goods; Breslin.
DALLAS—A. Harris & Co.; Miss M. Lee, corsets; R. S. Brown, furnishing goods; 148 West 23d.
DALLAS—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; J. C. Mason, millinery; 48 Leonard; Collingwood.
DEADWOOD—L. Wertheimer, general mdse.; Wallick.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; J. L. Flanagan, dress goods, silks; 214 Church; Prince George.
DENVER—Golden Eagle D. G. Co.; M. Bernstein, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 315 4th Av.; Aberdeen.
DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; Miss A. M. Wilson, millinery; 30 East 20th.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; Miss J. McWilliams, laces, hdkfs.; Mrs. D. H. Smith, millinery; 60 West 33d St.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; O. D. Brown, domestics, linens; 75 Spring.
GALESBURG—C. T. Larson, general mdse.; Latham.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; Miss Murphy, infants', children's wear; 214 Church.
GREENVILLE—W. McBride, millinery; York.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; Miss L. Hastings, corsets, furn. goods, hosiery, knit muslin underwear; 31 Union Square; Flanders.
HERKIMER—H. G. Munger Co.; H. G. Munger, gen'l mdse.; 320 Church.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; R. T. Ramsey, hosiery, gloves, underwear, furn. goods; 320 Church; Somerset.
INDIANAPOLIS—Badger Furniture Co.; C. Kiplinger, carpets; Breslin.
INDIANAPOLIS—Eagle Clothing Store; A. L. Block, clothing; Netherland.
ITHACA — Rothschild Bros.; Miss R. Schwanse, notions; Collingwood.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Brothers; S. Goldberg, notions, jewelry, laces, ribbons, hosiery, gloves; 225 5th Av.
KANKAKEE—Chicago Store Co.; F. C. Hefter, clothing, furn. goods, millinery; Claridge.
KANKAKEE—Chicago Store; F. Hefter, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.
KANSAS CITY—Parisian Cloak Co.; Miss Platt, cloaks, suits; 7 West 22d; Cumberland.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' silk waists; 7 West 22d.
KNOXVILLE—American Clothing Co.; B. G. Peters, clothing; Albert.
LAKE CHARLES—Specialty Store; Miss E. Turner, millinery; J. J. Utits, ready-to-wear; 15 West 28th.
LANCASTER—Hager & Brother; R. C. Masterson, gloves, handkerchiefs, leather goods; 75 Spring.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; J. W. Aikins, linens, white goods, embroideries; 75 Spring.
LINCOLN—Herpolsheimer Co.; F. R. Elliott, notions, leather goods; C. A. Birdsell, dress goods, silks; Breslin.
LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; H. Kohn, dress goods, silks, linings; 2 Walker.
LOUISVILLE—D. Baird & Son; J. Kraselse, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
LYNCHBURG—C. M. Guggenheimer; Mrs. C. T. Matthews, hosiery, gloves; 353 4th Av.; Latham.
MACON—Union D. G. Co.; W. J. Juhan, notions, furn. goods; Mrs. R. M. Woodward, ready to wear; 69 5th Av.; Arlington.
MARION, Ind.—Queen City Store; J. Zimmerman, suits; 38 E. 8th.
McPHERSON, Kan.—Grand D. G. Co.; V. E. Atkinson, general mdse; Great Northern.
MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, domestics, linens; 75 Spring.
MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand; J. Martin, domestics; 75 Spring.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; M. B. Johns, cloaks, suits, waists, misses' wear; H. Leppick, dry goods; 148 W. 23d; Gregorian.
MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Merc. Co.; H. Leppich, hosiery, knit underwear, jewelry, leather goods; 351 4th Av.
MEMPHIS—Levy Bros.; L. E. Levy, ready-to-wear; 15 West 26th.
MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Merc. Co.; H. G. Mandres, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. Henderson, dress goods; 1,170 Bwy.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Mrs. C. J. Starke, millinery; 2 Walker.
MOBILE—Reiss Merc. Co.; J. Reiss, millinery, ready-to-wear; Continental.
MONTREAL—Dupuis Freres, Limited; E. Des Jardin, millinery; Breslin.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; T. H. Cullen, shoes; 75 Spring.
NEW ORLEANS—C. Leb's Sons; E. Leb, woolens, trimmings; Wallick's.
NEW ORLEANS—C. A. Kaufmann Co.; E. Levy, shoes; 1,123 Broadway.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoad & Swartz; C. E. Chandler, domestics; W. Schneer, notions, leather goods; 320 Church; York.
NORFOLK—Willis-Crall-Smith Co.; F. W. Crall, carpets; York.
OKLAHOMA—Aurora Bargain Store; M. D. Hershkowitz, clothing, furn. goods; Somerset.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. C.; W. L. Bulkley, cloaks, suits, skirts; 39 W. 32d.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Emporium; E. L. Tobias, ready-to-wear; 1,195 Broadway; Wallick's.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandus & Sons; Miss C. Jones, ribbons; 1,261 Bwy.
OMAHA—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; F. Robin, millinery; 621 Bwy.
PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; Miss Biggerstaff, laces, embroideries; 31 Union Square.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Eit, Mann & Co.; S. Mayer, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Navarre.
PHILADELPHIA—W. H. McMahon, carpets; York.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; F. W. Gremmels, notions, toys, toilet goods; C. Myers, ladies' ready to wear; Mr. Connelly, waists; Mrs. Kohnwall, costumes; 60 W. 33d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Stores; F. Albright, jewelry; A. Moffatt, hosiery; M. M. Lipman, silks; L. Powers, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; L. C. Moses, china and glassware, toys, dolls; 30 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss L. M. Leslie, gloves; 37 W. 26th.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; A. Keene, buttons; J. W. Cameron, ribbons, hdkfs.; F. E. Rich, dress trimmings; E. H. Tiffany and Mrs. Rhoads, C. Morrison, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; J. Hamilton, laces, embroideries; J. Hood, linings; 2 Walker.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Miss M. V. Gormly, laces, trimmings; Mrs. B. MacNiece, gloves; 220 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—G. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Sq.
REDFIELD, S. D.—Robertson, Schwartz & Co.; R. C. Robertson, general mdse.; 41 Union Sq.
REDLANDS, Cal.—A. Leipsic; Miss M. Smith, cloaks, suits, waists; 3 W. 29th.
RICHMOND—J. B. Mosby & Co.; G. C. Dietrich, Jr., hosiery, gloves, ribbons; 39 W. 32d.
RICHMOND—Kaufman & Co.; Miss E. M. Merritt, ribbons; 621 B'way.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens; 432 4th Av.
SALEM—W. G. Webber Co.; J. J. Walsh, domestics; 75 Spring; Latham.
SALT LAKE CITY—Keith-O'Brien Co.; Miss H. Cox, cloaks, suits, waists; J. McArthur, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY—Hudson Bay Fur Co.; J. H. Proval, furs 1,150 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Greenebaum, Weil & Michaels; W. Greenebaum, furn., hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Block Bros. Co.; A. G. Lesley, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS—Schaper Bros. Merc Co.; C. Martins, coats, suits; H. Krueger, dress goods, silks; H. Shaper, sweaters, gloves; 40 East 22d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr D. G. Co.; Miss A. Arbogast, art needlework; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; P. Ullman, laces, embroideries; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss M. Berg, laces; 37 West 26th.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; Miss B. Fulton, ladies' neckwear, veilings; Mrs. F. Stein, ribbons; 60 W. 33d; McAlpin.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; Miss M. Boise, laces, neckwear; 417 5th Av.; Wellington.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; P. J. Railly, trunks, 1,270 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. I. H. Field, dry goods; 417 5th Av.
SIOUX FALLS—Bee Hive; Miss K. Rinder, millinery; H. C. Freese, furn. goods, gloves, underwear; 1,133 B'way.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.; Park Avenue.
TACOMA—Rhodes Bros.; C. W. Rhodes, millinery, general mdse.; 39 W. 32d; Aberdeen.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; J. H. Hahn, house furn. goods, china, glass; 214 Church.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss A. Renner, waists; 20 W. 22d.
TROY—Scheier's; W. H. Hatch, coats, suits, waists, dresses; Imperial.
TUSCALOOSA.—L. Rosenfeld & Co.; L. Rosenfeld, ready-to-wear; Prince George.
VANCOUVER—G. Drysdale, Ltd.; G. Drysdale, ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; J. F. Finnin, notions, jewelry; J. D. Furlong, silks; 215 4th Av.
Waxahachie, Texas—Rose Bros.; Mr. Rose, ready-to-wear; 27 East 22d.
WICHITA—Geo. Innes D. G. Co.; C. A. Carlson, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, laces; 212 5th Av.
WINSTON, N. C.—Ideal D. G. Co.; H. L. Trotter, notions, hosiery, gloves, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
WORCESTER—S. Seder & Bros.; L. Lobar, waists; I. Seder, waists, dresses; 200 5th Av.; Hoffman House.


## Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS AND SUITS.—Big job for close-out in ladies' coats and suits, Spring and Fall models. Regal Cloak Co., 14 Division St.

I HAVE A REDINGOTE SUIT, 45 inches in size, yard-dye lining, for $6.25. M. Kanmack, 24 West 17th St.

OPEN FOR POPULAR priced dresses for catalogue. Marshal, Ward & Co., 1,269 Broadway.

WAISTS AND DRESSES.—FEDERAL STORES, INC., WILL LOOK AT WAISTS AND DRESSES. 109 WEST 26TH ST.

200 COATS TO CLOSE OUT; new Fall model; cloth and pile fabrics. 56 East 11th, first floor. 2483 Stuyvesant.

COSSACK REDINGOTE SUITS, $8.75; choice materials; guaranteed lining. B. Lasker, 126 West 26th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at high-grade ladies' suits. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

OPEN FOR GOOD stylish suits; popular prices. 118 West 27th St., 5th floor.

JOBS IN CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES. Heilbron & Englebardt, Inc., 98 Bleecker St.



Phil Gill Says:—
Dress Buyers who come to my showrooms are always glad they came. Values that mean Quick Sales—sure sales make a noise like profit that's music to a Buyer's ear. Come to my showrooms and hear it.
Phil S. Gill, The Dress Value Creator.
39 W. 32d St. In the heart of the Trade.

PATTERN HATS FOR THE TRADE
PRICES NEW TO FIFTH AVENUE
ARTHUR LINDAU,
500 Fifth Avenue, at 42d Street.

Krower-Tynberg Co., Inc.,
BROADWAY AT 29TH STREET.
Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear.

MISSES' and JUNIOR BASQUE SUITS.
JUNIOR SUITS $6.75 to $12.50.
Weinrib & Melrowitz, 112 W. 18th St.

MERCHANDISE OF MERIT
MARGULIES & MAAS, 26 West 20th St.
SKIRTS
The HIGHEST degree of INDIVIDUALITY in design—FINEST WORKMANSHIP. PRICES MODERATE.

BELTS GIRDLES SASHES
All that's new, and staple, too.
SLOTE & SCHAFFER,
"The Belt House of New York,"
49-53 E. 21st St.

Dresses in All Conceivable Fabrics and the Latest Styles, For Immediate Delivery.
J. GLOCKNER & CO.,
115 WEST 30TH STREET.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

| ARTICLE. | TRADE MARK. | SOLD BY |
|---|---|---|
| A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers. | Hydegrade WEAVES | A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO. |
| MEN'S POCKET-BOOKS | Masterpiece | A. L. Steinweg & Co., Makers, 131-137 West 35th St. |
| WAISTS | Geisha | Frankenthal Bros. Co. Makers, 16-18 W. 22d St. N. Y. |
| Lingerie | Amifrench | French Lingerie Co. 320 Fifth Ave. at 32d St. |
| ENGLISH MESH UNDERWEAR | AERTEX Allows the skin to breathe | A. Kuehnert & Co. Wholesale Distributors, 315 4 Av., N. Y. C. |
| House Dresses, Kimonos, Bath Robes | H. B. Brand | Hamburger Bros., 142-144 W. 26 St. New York City. |
| BRUSHES | See the "V" that "Zel" locks the bristles. | Holton & Adams DISTRIBUTORS, 29-31 East 22d St. NEW YORK. |
| Imported Cotton Suitings for Jobbers and Manufacturers. | Nearlinen British Manufacture | SHIPLEY-HOLLINS COMPANY. American Agents, 49 Leonard St., NEW YORK. |



## AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE
Today, August 7th, 1914,
At 10:30 A. M., at our Salesrooms, 48-50 Wooster St., N. Y. City, we will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, for account of whom it may concern, salvage stock of Goldberg Bros., 8 E. 12th St. | N. Y. City, Sepolsky Bros., 15 E. 8th St. | Mfrs. of Ladies' Cloaks & Suits, consisting of
Woolens, Silks, Linings, Trimmings, &c.
Also Fine Up-to-date Line of Winter
Ladies' & Misses' Cloaks & Suits.
Also quantity of 6-4 & 3-4
CLOTHS
for Mfr. Clothing, Knee Pants & Caps.
Terms of sale cash. Deposit of 25% from all buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by
LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY
Telephone Spring 16.

## AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE. | MERCHANDISE.

THE ENTIRE HIGH-GRADE STOCK OF
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
Hats and Caps and Fixtures
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ASSIGNEE SALE
in the matter of the assignment of Adolph Slomowitz, Abram Bennett & Harry Bennett, trading as the Scottish Raincoat Company, SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Friday, August 7th, at 10:30 A. M., ON PREMISES, 39 East 20th Street, N. Y. C., MERCHANDISE, FIXTURES AND MACHINERY, consisting of Raincoats, Bombazines, Coat Capes, Ladies' Raincoats, Men's and Boys' Coats, and Ladies' Cloaks; also large line of Rubberized Fabrics, Silks, Satins, Linings, Trimmings, Silks, and Cloakings; Machinery, Fixtures consisting of Singer Machines, Individual Motors, Electric Cutting Machines, Cutting Tables, Safe, Typewriter Desks, &c. By order of CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Assignee. WM. C. ROSENBERG, Attorney for Assignee, Singer Bldg., City. SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Suite 2,126, Woolworth Bldg. Tel. 6911, 6912 Barclay.

BANKRUPT SALE.—Stock, fixtures, made and unmade material, formerly the Robert Stuart Metal Mfg. Co., Inc., (Bankrupts;) dies for manufacturing brass and metal novelties, machine, stamping, buffing, and nickel plating shop. William A. Tobias, Auctioneer, sells Monday, August 10th, at 11 A. M. sharp, at 141-155 East 25th St., near Lexington Av., N. Y. C. To be sold in lots for immediate removal. Auctioneer's office, 415 Broadway, N. Y. C. Phone 4307 Franklin.

These are times when investors should seek the best advice obtainable before either buying or selling securities.

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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Working on Plans to Reopen International Credits—The Marking Up of Call Loans.

Arrangements similar to those which have been made between the French Government and J. P. Morgan & Co. for the establishment of credits between this market and Europe may prove the way out of the deadlock which has existed ever since the oncoming of war demoralized the international Exchanges. The financial situation here, by the prompt measures which were taken at the beginning of the week, has been kept very well in hand, and resources have been conserved against the resumption of business, which every one here is hoping for, but up to now no general solution has been found for the problem arising out of the large payments which have to be made from time to time in Europe to meet obligations assumed before the financial world was thrown into confusion by the resort of all Europe to arms.

One important phase of any such arrangement as applied to a general settlement of obligations between our market and those of Europe is an understanding concerning the rate of exchange which is to govern such exchanges of credits. Our bankers could not consent to an exorbitant rate, and in the long run the interest of the European markets would, it seems, be better served by agreement upon a normal rate of exchange for such credit exchanges, for undoubtedly large purchases of American merchandise, notably of American foodstuffs, will be made in the near future, and these will have to be paid for on this side. It is not to be expected that the Atlantic will be long closed to merchantmen. Indeed, arrangements have already been made for some grain shipments, and in all probability other shipments will go forward without any long delay. The fact is that the real solution of the international credit deadlock lies in the reopening of the channels of trade. It is because that phase of the matter is fully realized that the financial community is awaiting with special interest the outcome of the expected struggle between the German and English navies.

Except for the clearing up of transactions entered into before the closing of the Stock Exchange after last Thursday's session, the consensus of opinion yesterday was still that no trading should be done, except in purely personal transactions. There is some trading going on in Government bonds, but that business is, of course, in a class by itself. The fact is that these prices have been advancing. United States 2s sold at the highest price quoted in a long while. This is the result of the increased demand for these bonds for circulation purposes. The expedients resorted to to care for old transactions are working smoothly, but the view prevails very widely that no attempt should be made to resume public trading in securities until the transactions entered into prior to the suspension of trading have been cleared up and until conditions have mended sufficiently to give reasonable assurance that a normal level of prices will prevail upon the reopening of the Stock Exchange.

To the extent to which the advances in call money rates made by some institutions this week served to induce the paying off of loans by those overwell supplied with funds that increase promised to work to the advantage of the situation as a whole, but it may be that all the facts in the case call for a reconsideration of such advances as have been made above the 6 per cent. level which prevailed at the beginning of the week. The matter, of course, is one which cannot be considered merely from the point of view of the lenders. With all the ordinary channels of liquidation in suspense readjustments which usually follow rises in rates cannot be resorted to, and under these conditions an advance in the rate on standing loans works an unusual hardship to borrowers. Some of the large international banking houses have had this matter under consideration the last two days, and have come to the conclusion that for the time being at least rates should not be increased. One point made against any advance in rates is that it increases the loss of houses carrying securities, and this in turn increases the incentive to liquidate securities at the very time when efforts are being made to prevent any pressure upon the securities markets which, owing to the closing of the Stock Exchange, are deprived of the usual channels of liquidation. What is being said on this score regarding standing loans does not apply, of course, to any new loans which may be made for any other purpose than to care for obligations entered into before the financial community agreed to suspend the ordinary operations of the security markets.

## BANK DEPARTMENT UPHELD.

### Another Federal Judge Refuses to Supplant Supt. Richards.

The right of Bank Superintendent Eugene Lamb Richards to sieze a private bank when he believes public interest requires it was upheld by another Federal judge yesterday when Judge Grubb denied an application for a bankruptcy receiver for Adolf Mandel, a private banker at 155 Rivington Street, whose bank was recently taken over by Superintendent Richards.

Judge Grubb decided that the Superintendent being in possession, it would be unwise to change that possession.

### Committee for U. S. Light and Heat.

A committee representing minority shareholders of the United States Light and Heating Company has been formed and has sent a request to stock owners to deposit their holdings with the Guaranty Trust Company as a measure of united action in protecting their interests. The committee consists of Walston H. Brown, Crawford Livingston, Albert N. Parlin, Charles R. Dalgleish, and Herbert V. Falk. Application will be made to list the depositors' receipts on the Curb market.

## DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Rates on New York at domestic centres were: Chicago, 10c. discount, off 10c.; San Francisco, par, off 30c. Montreal, $1 discount; St. Louis, 45c premium, unchanged.

## TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

| | Aug. 6. | Month. | Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | $1,113,296 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ordinary | 715,014 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cor. & inc. tax | 27,710 | 98,114 | [illegible] |
| Miscellaneous | 151,529 | 1,009,623 | [illegible] |
| Total receipts | 2,018,670 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Expenditures | 1,003,718 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Surplus | 614,952 | ...... | [illegible] |
| Deficit | ...... | [illegible] | ...... |

# TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

### Speculating on the Opening.

Looking ahead to the reopening of the Stock Exchange, brokers are speculating on the probability of higher or lower prices, in comparison with the final figures of last week, as the net result of the first day. Those who attempt to draw a possible parallel between the present occasion of inactivity and the time when the market was closed in 1873 say that further declines can be expected. They consider precedent alone. A weak point in the argument is the fact that conditions then and now are by no means comparable, outside of the actual cessation of business. In '73 the security markets were shot to pieces by a severe panic, which lost little, if any, of its intensity while the Exchange doors were shut. It was hardly less than natural that the downward impetus given to prices should be continued to a further degree. Against this state of demoralization of finance, from internal causes largely, stands now an orderly and effective gathering of loose ends together which were cast asunder by no fault of this country. Outstanding obligations of broker and customer are being adjusted rapidly. In all markets the authorities are working to have clean slates when business starts up, and in all quarters it is stated that the local situation is well in hand.

### Prices After Close in '73.

A glance at the prices quoted for stocks at the close of the day when the Exchange was shut down in 1873 and at the end of the session ten days later shows that sellers were evidently more numerous than buyers. This table gives the closing bid quotation for a number of shares on Sept. 19 and the closing bid on Sept. 30, 1873, the latter being the day that trading was renewed:

| | Bid. | Bid. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 95 | 91 |
| Erie common | 53⅞ | 51 |
| Erie preferred | 70 | 66⅞ |
| New York & Harlem | 114 | 110 |
| Michigan Central | 75½ | 80 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna & West | 92 | 86⅞ |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 28 | 23 |

It will be seen that Michigan Central fared considerably better than the others mentioned. The official Stock Exchange sheet for the two days, from which the railroad issues were taken, showed that the list was bare of any bids at all for many stocks. This evidently indicated that the panicky times had removed buyers from the market, a condition that seems not likely of repetition this time, in view of the number of purchasing orders already on brokers' books for execution when the exchange reopens. In the industrial department declines following the suspension were of about the same extent as in the railroad stocks cited.

### Germany Cut Off from Messages.

Bankers found the isolation of Germany from this country complete. Numerous efforts to get cables through to Berlin were made without avail. One international house directed messages to correspondents in the German centre by way of France, Holland, and Italy, but in each case the dispatch was returned. As two of these nations were still nominally friendly to Germany, the bankers were fully persuaded by the futility of their attempts that the Germans were fully outside the field of communication and that they were entirely excused from carrying out business transactions pending at the moment.

### New National Banks.

A Treasury bulletin says that during July six applications by State banks to become national institutions were filed and seven applications to form new national banks came from individuals not connected with existing State and private banks. Twenty pending requests were approved, of which nine called for the conversion of State banks. In the month twenty-one banks began business with a total capital of $1,145,000.

### A Contingent Bill.

If France, Russia, and Great Britain succeed in the contract they have undertaken it is to be expected that, as in past wars, peace will only be concluded upon the conquered nations agreeing to the payment of indemnities. In this connection a banker with a penchant for history suggested yesterday that it would be only poetic justice if France were to demand as her share the repayment of her indemnity incurred in 1870. To obtain peace after the Franco-Prussian war she paid Prussians 5,000,000,000 francs or $1,000,000,000. With interest compounded at 6 per cent. her claim would amount now to the tidy sum of $10,286,000,000. If that amount were awarded to her it would only remain to collect it.

### Too Many Employes.

It is always a feast or a famine in Stock Exchange business. On last Wednesday and Thursday there was not a house that was not undermanned to meet the rush of business. With that cleaned up there has been almost nothing for any of the employes to do. It is expected that at least twenty-four hours' notice will be given of the reopening of the Exchange, and to many clerks have been given holidays. On the floor of the Stock Exchange only about a fourth of the regular army of runners has been required to report each day, and most of these have whiled away the time playing games. Yesterday there were signs of uneasiness among employes, who feared an order that would stop their pay checks for a few weeks. Some of the brokers said that if the Exchange remains closed much longer they will have to lay off most of their clerks and reduce expenses in any other way possible.

### Investors in a Quandary.

The shutting down of practically all dealings in stocks and bonds has left thousands of investors with funds accumulated in the usual way or through withdrawals from banks for which they can find no outlet. Bond and Stock Exchange houses have been in receipt of many letters asking for advice.

In most cases the firms appealed to have told their clients not to try to pick up securities under the conditions now prevailing, but to hold on to their cash pending the readjustment which must go through. Bond salesmen were packing up yesterday to get out of town while their enforced vacations continue.

## I. J. Sturgis's Seat to be Transferred

The New York Stock Exchange seat of Irving J. Sturgis has been posted for transfer to Daniel Sullivan. The price was not made public.

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. J'pot | 3½ | 3¾ | Jackpot | 5 | 5½ |
| Elkton | 45½ | 47 | McKinney | 42½ | 43½ |
| El Paso | 125 | 130 | Old Gold | .. | 2 |
| Findley | .. | 1½ | Portland | 105 | 111 |
| Gold Dol. | 2 | 4 | Vindicator | 100 | 104 |
| Isabella | 9½ | 10½ | R. B. H. | 3½ | 4 |

## CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $103,090,505; balances, $10,461,069; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $925,064.

The local banks lost $805,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

# GOVERNMENT BONDS IN GREATER DEMAND

## Due Chiefly to Interior National Banks Desiring to Issue Additional Currency.

## 2S OF 1930 SELL HIGH AS 98

### Heaviness of Panama 3s, for Which 100 Is Bid, Due to Possible Increase of Supply.

Bond houses and banks which pay especial attention to dealings in Government bonds report a marked increase of business for the last three days. The demand has come chiefly from interior national banks which desire to put out additional currency to care for crop-moving operations and to expand their quota of available cash.

The most insistent call has been for the 2s of 1930, which have changed hands at prices ranging from 97¼ up to 98, as compared with a bid price of 96⅞ on the Stock Exchange when trading was discontinued. The 3s which have the circulation privilege have been sold at a fraction higher than 101, but the supply of these bonds is exceedingly small and bidders have not been able to get as many as they have wanted. From banks in other cities have come reports of offerings at 102½, although no takers at this figure have been mentioned.

In contrast with the strength of bonds which may be used to increase the circulating medium there has been a softening tendency in Panama 3s. The quotation yesterday was 100 bid, 101½ asked. Brokers held the opinion that a serious effort to get the 3s would bring success at par. An evident cause of heaviness in this class of Government obligation was the possibility of an increase of the supply. It is thought that in case commerce continues to be paralyzed for weeks or months the receipts of customs may be so far reduced that the Government may need to raise funds for running expenses by a bond sale. The sale of more Panama bonds would be the logical way of meeting such a situation. The Government has spent $219,000,000 more on the Panama Canal than has been made good to the Treasury through the distribution of canal bonds, and a part of this amount can be raised at any time by putting out more of the securities.

It was practically agreed yesterday at a meeting of about 100 bond dealers to suspend business in outside securities pending the reopening of the New York Stock Exchange. This action was taken at a meeting held at Harris, Forbes & Co.'s offices, which was presided over by J. P. Morgan. William A. Read, Albert Strauss of J. & W. Seligman & Co., Charles Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company, and other prominent investment dealers were present.

No arbitrary rule was laid down, but it was left largely to the discretion of each house to restrict trading that might unsettle security values. It was the sentiment that it was a time for philanthropic work at the cost of possible profits.

Most of the big houses have done hardly any business since Friday, when the Stock Exchange shut down. One of the most active bond men said that he had sat at his desk every day without using his telephone, and that only a few small sales had been made to investors anxious to get idle money into good bonds. Several thousand bond men have been recalled and will get vacations until it is possible to resume business.

## SEEK $52,844,950 IN NOTES.

### Applications for That Amount of New Currency Approved.

Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said at the close of the day yesterday that he would be in Washington tomorrow morning and would devote himself to expediting the printing and shipment of more additional currency for the banks here. In his absence, Assistant Secretary William P. Malburn, in charge of customs, will officiate at the Sub-Treasury in authorizing the banks to issue the additional currency. W. P. G. Harding, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, will continue to act for Controller of the Currency Williams.

The applications for additional currency approved up to last night amounted to $52,844,950, part of which was against further shipments from Washington, as the amount received at the Sub-Treasury heretofore was only $46,000,000. Some of this is still on hand, as eight banks have made no applications and some of those whose applications have been approved have not removed their notes. One batch of notes amounting to $1,000,000 was taken out yesterday on an application approved on Wednesday.

The applications approved up to last night were from twenty-two banks, one of which had not taken the currency out. Applications were received yesterday from two banks that had made none before, and further applications were received from two that had made earlier ones. The applications of these four banks were the only ones received and approved yesterday, the total amount involved being $1,770,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Only about $127,000,000 of additional currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland law has been shipped to the Sub-Treasuries of the country since the Government decided to aid the banks of the nation in the emergency caused by the European war, according to a statement made tonight by the Controller of the currency. Amounts taken were: New York, $45,052,500; Chicago, $25,637,010; San Francisco, $13,408,000; Boston, $12,065,000; Philadelphia, $9,890,000; St. Louis, $8,491,700; Baltimore, $4,035,000; Cincinnati, $5,950,000, and New Orleans, $2,163,600.

## STOCK SITUATION IMPROVING.

### Further Progress in Settlement of Outstanding Contracts.

The distribution of securities worth millions of dollars received on the Olympic on Wednesday proceeded so smoothly yesterday that bankers engaged in the work said that they were doing no more worrying about them. At the same time further progress was made in the settlement of contracts for stocks and commodities outstanding as the result of local dealings on the last day of business last week.

The banks reported that loans were being liquidated on a satisfactory scale, and in all quarters it was felt that the efforts to take in sail when the situation was realized had brought the results desired.

The special committee of Stock Exchange Governors appointed to straighten out any kinks that might arise made no statement, and it was said that its work had largely eased. The ruling of the committee to permit trading under exceptional circumstances did not stimulate business so far as could be learned.

A committee representing dealers in unlisted securities, consisting of Frederick H. Hatch, Harry G. Tobey and J. K. Rice, Jr., issued a statement asking their colleagues to note the decision of the Stock Exchange, and to "refrain from any acts that might have a disturbing tendency."

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reported so far for the fourth week of July show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Two roads | $2,346,517 | + | $35,869 |
| Five roads | 2,186,679 | — | 123,494 |
| Total (6) roads | 4,533,196 | — | 87,625 |

| NORFOLK & WESTERN for June— | 1914. | 1913. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 2,037 | 2,035 | 2,018 |
| Freight rev. | $3,187,495 | $3,199,475 | $2,958,233 |
| Passenger rev. | 410,289 | 415,318 | 386,580 |
| Total op. rev. | 3,714,153 | 3,742,888 | 3,457,322 |
| Mt. of way | 461,544 | 492,066 | 505,963 |
| Mt. of equip. | 727,918 | 747,210 | 650,592 |
| Transp. exp. | 1,119,236 | 1,172,031 | 991,658 |
| Total op. exp. | 2,436,223 | 2,543,683 | 2,282,618 |
| Taxes | 140,000 | 122,000 | 120,000 |
| Oper. income | 1,134,829 | 1,092,408 | 1,056,055 |
| Twelve months: | | | |
| Freight rev. | 38,038,621 | 37,588,023 | 34,022,572 |
| Passenger rev. | 4,906,679 | 4,715,293 | 4,342,452 |
| Total op. rev. | 44,470,618 | 43,739,920 | 39,735,237 |
| Mt. of way | 4,998,612 | 5,542,960 | 4,816,377 |
| Mt. of equip. | 9,214,007 | 8,336,631 | 7,676,464 |
| Transp exp. | 14,068,577 | 13,192,921 | 11,771,799 |
| Total op. exp. | 29,935,841 | 28,565,812 | 25,669,429 |
| Taxes | 1,620,000 | 1,452,000 | 1,410,000 |
| Oper. income | 12,894,922 | 13,714,499 | 12,635,897 |
| GREAT NORTHERN for June— | | | |
| Mileage | 7,803 | 7,752 | 7,482 |
| Gross | 6,111,872 | 6,797,629 | 5,830,534 |
| Net after tax | 1,478,000 | 1,987,234 | 1,762,370 |
| 12 mos. gross | 75,441,365 | 78,654,590 | 66,180,622 |
| Net after tax | 24,296,770 | 28,670,575 | 25,179,340 |
| DENVER & RIO GRANDE for June— | | | |
| Mileage | 2,585 | 2,560 | 2,556 |
| Freight rev. | 1,299,654 | 1,301,473 | 1,417,847 |
| Passenger rev. | 402,153 | 486,092 | 424,221 |
| Total oper. rev. | 1,790,632 | 1,873,089 | 1,928,103 |
| Mt. of way | 300,400 | 432,970 | 288,500 |
| Mt. of equip. | 319,671 | 395,679 | 351,643 |
| Transp. exp. | 519,942 | 535,650 | 587,218 |
| Total op. exp. | 1,236,261 | 1,461,646 | 1,335,758 |
| Taxes | 60,543 | 72,000 | 65,500 |
| Operating inc. | 492,116 | 341,545 | 527,734 |
| Twelve months: | | | |
| Freight rev. | 17,058,080 | 18,078,140 | 17,359,374 |
| Passenger rev. | 5,077,407 | 5,299,080 | 4,888,588 |
| Total oper. rev. | 23,167,051 | 24,452,964 | 23,280,402 |
| Mt. of way | 3,393,968 | 3,545,938 | 3,201,865 |
| Mt. of equip. | 4,245,325 | 4,538,256 | 4,326,859 |
| Transp. exp. | 7,249,240 | 7,738,495 | 8,185,483 |
| Total op. exp. | 16,018,195 | 17,047,172 | 16,984,517 |
| Taxes | 1,009,148 | 948,738 | 877,000 |
| Operating inc. | 6,123,563 | 6,450,559 | 5,396,259 |
| NEW YORK CENTRAL for June— | | | |
| Mileage | 3,757 | 3,751 | 3,597 |
| Freight rev. | 5,165,330 | 5,663,379 | 4,982,241 |
| Passenger rev. | 3,210,791 | 3,287,891 | 3,042,835 |
| Total oper. rev. | 9,466,040 | 9,962,558 | 9,035,142 |
| Mt. of way | 1,344,231 | 1,604,196 | 1,294,796 |
| Mt. of equip. | 1,564,123 | 1,846,126 | 1,598,999 |
| Transp exp. | 3,107,036 | 3,405,462 | 2,984,538 |
| Total op. exp. | 6,434,852 | 7,335,142 | 6,352,993 |
| Taxes | 560,136 | 536,787 | 457,675 |
| Operating inc. | 2,474,277 | 2,091,751 | 2,234,872 |
| Twelve months: | | | |
| Freight rev. | 65,219,132 | 68,806,941 | 61,282,436 |
| Passenger rev. | 34,074,164 | 34,423,450 | 32,080,520 |
| To. op. rev. | 112,705,211 | 115,087,951 | 104,597,379 |
| Mt. of way | 16,064,578 | 15,806,645 | 13,863,788 |
| Mt. of equip. | 22,394,718 | 21,353,112 | 18,360,205 |
| Transp. exp. | 42,154,291 | 41,862,268 | 39,474,657 |
| Total op. exp. | 85,718,343 | 84,120,197 | 76,694,273 |
| Taxes | 6,206,869 | 6,286,442 | 5,909,322 |
| Operating inc. | 20,515,290 | 25,056,112 | 22,264,512 |
| CUBA RAILROAD for June— | 1914. | 1913. | 1912. |
| Gross | 432,184 | 399,100 | 318,818 |
| Net | 176,951 | 219,327 | 131,669 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 106,576 | 152,535 | 64,044 |
| 12 mos. gross | 5,164,671 | 4,632,040 | 3,819,253 |
| 12 mos. net | 2,470,922 | 2,215,502 | 1,818,860 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 1,651,505 | 1,414,280 | 1,059,861 |
| NORFOLK & WESTERN for June— | | | |
| Mileage | 2,037 | 2,035 | 2,018 |
| Gross | 3,714,153 | 3,742,888 | 3,457,322 |
| Net after taxes | 1,134,829 | 1,092,408 | 1,056,055 |
| 12 mos. gross | 44,470,618 | 43,739,920 | 39,735,237 |
| Net after taxes | 12,894,922 | 13,214,499 | 12,635,397 |
| DENVER & RIO GRANDE for June— | | | |
| Mileage | 2,585 | 2,560 | 2,556 |
| Gross | $1,790,632 | $1,873,089 | $1,928,103 |
| Net after taxes | 492,116 | 341,545 | 527,734 |
| 12 mos. gross | 23,167,051 | 24,452,964 | 23,280,402 |
| Net after taxes | 6,123,563 | 6,450,559 | 5,396,259 |

| PERE MARQUETTE for June— | 1914. | 1913. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 2,321 | 2,330 | 9 |
| Gross | $1,242,867 | $1,309,768 | $66,900 |
| Def. after tax | 16,430 | 2,309 | *14,121 |
| 12 mos. gross | 16,413,939 | 17,406,754 | 974,815 |
| Def. after tax | 1,762,144 | †2,988,440 | *4,750,585 |

*Increase. †Surplus.

| THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY for June— | 1914. | 1913. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 432,183 | 399,100 | 33,083 |
| Working exp. | 255,232 | 179,772 | 75,459 |
| Net profits | 176,951 | 219,327 | *42,376 |
| Fixed charges | 70,375 | 66,791 | 3,583 |
| Surplus | 106,576 | 152,535 | *45,959 |
| From July 1, 1913: | | | |
| Gross | 5,164,670 | 4,632,039 | 532,631 |
| Net profits | 2,470,921 | 2,215,502 | 255,419 |
| Fixed charges | 819,416 | 801,222 | 18,194 |
| Surplus | 1,651,505 | 1,414,279 | 237,225 |

*Decrease.

# COMMODITIES MARKETS

## WHEAT.

The Chicago market after a feverish opening advanced 4@4¼ cents, and later eased off 2¼@3 cents, and closed at a net advance of ¼@1¼c. The local market was firm, early in sympathy with the West, but broke under pressure of cash wheat, with evidences of selling by exporters, and at the close was 1¼@2¼c net lower.

Stocks at all Atlantic and seaboard ports, including Montreal, now amount to around 14,000,000 bushels, and wheat is in transit in large volume, cars being distributed all the way from the seaboard to the wheat fields of the West. In the local cash market prices were irregular and weak, No. 2 red Winter wheat being quoted at 95c, and No. 2 hard at 95½c, elevator.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅛ | 99 | 94⅜ |
| December | ... | ... | 1.03 | 1.04½ | 97½ |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 93½ | 89¼ | 91⅛ | 90⅞ | 86¾ |
| December | 99⅛ | 93¼ | 96⅛ | 95⅞ | 90 |
| May | 1.07½ | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.03⅛ | 68¼ |

## CORN.

The corn market was active and strong, closing with a slight reaction in sympathy with wheat, but with net gains of 1⅛@1⅜c. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 74⅞ | 71¾ | 74½ | 72⅝ | 70¼ |
| December | 68⅝ | 65⅞ | 67⅝ | 66⅝ | 66⅞ |
| May | 71 | 68⅛ | 70⅛ | 69⅝ | 68⅞ |

## OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and firmer, but prices lost part of the early gain, closing at ¼@½c net advance. The local cash market was strong; standard white quoted at 45½@46c; No. 2, 46@46½c; No. 3, 45@46c; No. 4, 44@45c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@46½c; fancy clipped white, 46@48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 38⅝ | 37⅛ | 38⅛ | 37⅞ | 42¼ |
| December | 41⅝ | 40⅝ | 41⅛ | 40¾ | 44⅝ |
| May | 44⅝ | 43 | 44⅜ | 44 | 47⅝ |

## PROVISIONS.

The provision market was again strong and higher with active buying prompted by strength in the hog position and on the belief that Europe will be a big buyer of meats.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 6,000, estimated for Friday 6,000; Kansas City received 1,000, and Omaha 1,400.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard— | | | | | |
| September | 9.52 | 9.10 | 9.32 | 9.05 | 11.47 |
| October | 9.70 | 9.25 | 9.50 | 9.20 | 11.55 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| September | 12.50 | 12.05 | 12.47 | 12.00 | 11.17 |
| October | 12.40 | 11.72 | 12.35 | 11.62 | 11.17 |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| September | 22.20 | 20.35 | 22.00 | 20.30 | 20.85 |

## COFFEE.

Prices early were steady on the basis of 8.60@8.65 for September, 8.55@8.60 for December, 8.45@8.50 for March, and 8.50@8.55 for May. The demand was less active later, and selling by longs caused a setback of 30 to 35 points. At the close September was quoted at 8.25, December at 8.20, March at 8.15, and May at 8.15.

Prices for Rio coffee were reduced about ¼c, with 7s quoted at 9@9¼c, while Santos held firm on the basis of 14 cents for 4s.

## COTTON.

There was less activity in the matter of evening-up and ringing out old commitments on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, suggesting that the bulk of the interest willing to liquidate voluntarily had been adjusted.

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,202 packages. Several days of dull trade and accumulating stocks resulted in a decline today. Creamery, extras, 28½@29c; firsts, 25½@28c; seconds, 23@25c; thirds, 22@22½c; State dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 25@27c; common to fair, 21@24½c; process, extras, 23@24c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,131 cases. Trading in fresh eggs has slackened slightly, but the position is steadily sustained for desirable qualities at unchanged prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 26@28c; extra firsts, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 20@22c; thirds and poorer, 14@19c; dirties, No. 1, 18c; No. 2 and poorer, 12@18c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16½@17c; undergrades, 10@16c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 26½c; firsts, charges paid, 25½@26c; seconds, charges paid, 23½@25c; undergrades, charges paid, 19@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fancy large, new laid, 32@33c; hennery whites, defective, 27@31c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 25@31c; Western, gathered whites, 23@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, browns, 28@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@27c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 26@27c.

**Why**

We do not consider the execution of orders the only important part of our business.

Helping customers to put in the right orders comes first.

That's why we are open to advise and assist investors who want to put in orders to be executed on the reopening of the New York Stock Exchange.

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Bought, Sold & Quoted.
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**$200,000**
To Buy Outright From Owners
Small Lots in blocks of $5,000 and $10,000.
Securities dealt in on Stock Exchanges.
Write or wire offering.
W. F. TEBBETTS,
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Will buy for cash:
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50 Shares Southern Pacific
Make offer: NASSAUER, 1,492 Broadway. Room 338. 'Phone 44 Bryant.

—CHARTERED 1864—
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80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,300,000.
*Allows Interest on Deposits.*

**MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY 20-Year 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds Dated January 1, 1901, Due January 1, 1921.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on August 17th, 1914, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of Bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $53,098.94.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
August 4th, 1914.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated June 19, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.
The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
EDWARD EARL, President.
Dated June 24th, 1914.

Apartment hunting simplified by consulting The New York Times. Choice of over 3,000 apartments, city houses and country homes, classified according to number of rooms, location, and rental or price—the best and most complete directory arranged in clear and convenient form for reference. Next Sunday.—Advt.

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Investment Securities

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ESTABLISHED 1888
**Franklin Trust Company**
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Member New York Clearing House Association
Main Office, - 166 MONTAGUE STREET
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This Company manages estates as Executor or Administrator, and acts as Trustee, Guardian, Committee and Agent. Also acts as Trustee of corporate mortgages, registers bonds and stocks, pays coupons and transacts any other approved business of a fiduciary character.
Deposits received subject to check, payable in funds current at the New York Clearing House. Interest allowed on balances of $1,000 or more from date of deposit to date of withdrawal. Certificates of deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date. Accounts and trust business invited.

## THE UNITED STATES LIGHT AND HEATING COMPANY OF MAINE STOCKHOLDERS PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE

Receivers have been appointed for the property of the company by the United States District Court for the Western District of New York upon the application of creditors of the company. It appears, however, that the assets of the company are very largely in excess of its debts and obligations.

The undersigned, all of them stockholders of the company and representing a large amount of the common and preferred stock of the company, have been constituted a committee for the protection of the holders of the stock of said company, under a stockholders' protective agreement dated the 23rd day of July, 1914.

The past management of the company and the protection of its assets under present conditions peculiarly require the united action of the stockholders for their mutual protection. The stockholders are therefore requested to deposit their certificates of stock as quickly as possible with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which has been named as depositary by the committee, and which will issue to the stockholders its negotiable receipts in the place and stead of their stock certificates. Application is intended to be made for listing these receipts on the New York Curb Market.

Copies of the protective agreement may be obtained by application either to the depositary or to any member of the committee.

New York, August 1st, 1914.

WALSTON H. BROWN, 45 Wall St., New York City.
CRAWFORD LIVINGSTON, 41 Exchange Pl., N. Y. City.
ALBERT N. PARLIN, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.
CHARLES R. DALGLEISH, 40 Exchange Pl., N. Y. City.
HERBERT V. FALK, 29 Broadway, New York City.
Committee.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
140 Broadway, New York City,
Depositary.

**The Royal Bank of Canada**
Invites Enquiries in Regard to Every Description of Banking Business in
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London, Eng., Branch, 2 Bank Building, Princess St., E. C.
NEW YORK AGENCY, Cor. William and Cedar Sts.
Total assets ........$187,915,000

**WAR RISKS**
Bring Offers with details for specie and merchandise
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**LEON PLATKY**
General Insurance Brokers
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NO BROKERS

**Wanted—To Buy**
100 shares United States Steel, Common. Cash transaction. Wire terms.
Harry W. Hosford,
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Cleveland, Ohio.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
**The Franklin Society**
Founded 1888. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before August 31st will earn from September 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A. 38 Park Row, New York City.
4½%

**MONTANA POWER TRANSMISSION CO.**

Montana Power Transmission Company, pursuant to the terms of its First Mortgage, dated August 1st, 1908, has deposited with the undersigned, the Trustee thereunder, the sum of $10,997.30, as a payment into the Sinking Fund mentioned therein. Proposals for the sale of bonds sufficient to absorb such sum are hereby invited. All proposals must be in securely sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned and marked "Montana Power Transmission Company, Proposal for Sinking Fund," and must be delivered at the office of the undersigned, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, August 18, 1914. The right is reserved to reject any offer.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

## PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

The Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 8 of the Town of New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., will receive sealed bids at the office of its Clerk, in Chadwicks, in said county and State, until five o'clock in the afternoon, August 20, 1914, for Registered Bonds of said Board of Education in the amount of $31,000.00, issued for the purpose of providing funds for the purchase of a site for a new school house and erecting there on a new school building for said district. Said bonds will bear date of March 1, 1914, and will be payable $1,550.00 thereof on March 1, 1915, and $1,550.00 on March first of each successive year thereafter, until all are retired, with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable annually.

For each maturity there shall be One Bond of $1,000.00 and One Bond of $550.00, unless other denominations are mutually agreed upon. Principal and interest will be payable at The First National Bank of Utica, N. Y., or upon request of the registered holder, will be remitted in New York Exchange. No bid for less than par and accured interest will be considered, and the Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A certified check for One per centum of the face value of the bonds bid for, payable to the Treasurer of said school district, must accompany each bid. A prescribed form for proposals will be furnished upon application to Dr. E. M. Griffith, Treasurer of said Board, at Chadwicks, Oneida County, N. Y., and all proposals must be unconditional as therein prescribed. Proposals must be addressed to G. B. Brooks at Chadwicks, N. Y., aforesaid and marked "Proposals for Bonds." F. A. BLACKSTONE, President.

Dated the 5th day of August, 1914.

## DIVIDENDS.

**CENTRAL ARKANSAS RAILWAY & LIGHT CORPORATION.**
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.
New York, August 5, 1914.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the sixth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the preferred stock of the Central Arkansas Railway & Light Corporation, payable September 1, 1914, to the stockholders of record as of the close of business August 15, 1914. Checks will be mailed. Books for the transfer of the preferred stock of the company will not be closed.
L. C. GERRY, Treasurer.

**THE BUTTERICK COMPANY.**
Butterick Building.
New York City, August 5th, 1914.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Dividend of three-quarters of one per cent. on its capital stock outstanding, payable on September 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record on August 17th, 1914, at three o'clock P. M.
C. D. WILDER, Treasurer.

**THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION.**
Engineers—Contractors.
43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

The regular quarterly dividend (Sixth Quarter) of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable September 1, 1914, to stockholders of record, August 20, 1914.
H. S. COLLETTE, Secretary.

**119TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND. Illinois Central Railroad Company.**

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable September 1st, 1914, to holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 10th, 1914.
D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, June 24, 1914.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., Aug. 10, 1914, and then opened, for installation of beds and wire equipment for additional story, baggage and dormitory building. For specification apply to Byron H. Uhl, Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

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Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Pool and Billiard Room.

Moderate Rates.

Under same management as The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I., and (formerly) Nicholas Fish Mansion, New York City. Take Long Island (Electric) R. R. at Pennsylvania Station; 13 minutes to Forest Hills, L. I.

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For further information or booklet, inquire on property, or at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

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THE COZY, HOMELIKE PLACE AT THIS IDEAL RESORT

Southern Cooking Rates Reasonable

Delightful surroundings, unequalled service; unexcelled cuisine.

FAMOUS SOUTHERN DINNER $1.

Grill—A la Carte.

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—ON—

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The Gramatan is the ideal Summer home for New York business men. 28 minutes from Grand Central. Coolest spot near New York. Special rates for bachelors during August. Golf, tennis, and every outdoor sport.

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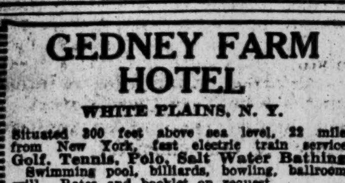
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.



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High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required.

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ROOMS FOR RENT IN COUNTRY CLUB ON HUDSON.

A few guests can be accommodated by week, month, or over week-ends at small country club, fifty miles from New York City, opposite West Point; private baths, beautiful view; golf, tennis, garage, and accommodations for chauffeurs; references required. For further particulars write S. J. May, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

Sanitary Saranac Lake, (Adirondack Mts., N. Y.) Information, Sec. Board of Trade.

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Three hours from N. Y., on D., L. & W. Autos from station. In 2,000-acre Park. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Tennis, and Baseball. Dancing. Cafe. Rooms with or without private bath. Bachelors' rates. Ideal motor trip.

ARTHUR LEDERER, Forest Park, Pa. 37 B'way, Tuesdays, 11-1. Rector 2850.

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**MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE**

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Enlarged, modernized. Private baths, bells, gas, orchestra, dancing. FREE GARAGE. Booklet. Open All Year. For road map and rates address W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

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CAMP ANNUNG FOR GIRLS AND ADULTS. North Water Gap, Penn. Summer colony sports and out-of-door life; reasonable rates. Miss Anna E. Sigafus, Head Guardian.

RESORTS.

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Coolest Location in Atlantic City

**OSTEND**

Occupying entire block of ocean front and connected with the famous Boardwalk in the popular Chelsea section; capacity 500; unusually large, cool rooms, with unobstructed view of ocean from all; every appointment and comfort; sea and fresh water in all baths; running water in rooms; 4,000 feet of porches surround the hotel; notable cuisine and service; orchestra of soloists; dancing twice daily; social diversions; special $17.50 up weekly; illustrated booklet mailed; auto meets trains; entirely new management by owners. John C. Gossler, Manager.

**ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES** on the Beach Atlantic City, N.J.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600. INDOOR SEAWATER SWIMMING POOL. TENNIS · BOATING · SURF BATHING. NEW ARBOR DANSANT.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING DANCING. DIRECTED BY ...

**ELBERON**

AND FIREPROOF ANNEX. Tennessee Av., near beach. Central; open surroundings; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; capacity, 500; new throughout; running water in rooms; private baths; metal beds; 4,000 feet of porches; excellent table; fresh vegetables; windows screened; white service; booklet. Special $8 to $21 weekly; $1.50 to $3.50 daily. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

**ALAMAC HOTEL**

Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO. The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

**HOTEL RUDOLF**

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

**NEW HOTEL MERION** FIRE-PROOF

Vermont Av. and beach. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, etc. Unexcelled cuisine. Special terms—$17.50 up weekly. Bus at trains. C. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner.

**Marlborough-Blenheim**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

**New Monterey**

North Asbury Park, N. J.

Will Remain Open Until After Labor Day.

250 rooms with private bath and hot and cold sea water connection.

100 rooms with hot and cold running water. Long-distance telephones in all rooms. Surf Bathing—Sailing—Fishing. Daily concerts and dancing.

S. O. Dennis, Asst. Manager. FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Telephone 1600 Asbury Park.

Spend your week-ends at the

**Hotel Winthrop,**

Asbury Park, N. J.

Open until October. Strictly first-class, fireproof. Famous for its cooking. Surf bathing, sailing, fishing. $3.00 per day up. Special rates by the week.

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NEW JERSEY—Avon-by-the-Sea.

**AVON INN**

Avon by the Sea, N. J.

Directly on the Ocean.

Bathing directly from the Hotel.

One of the few large Hotels on the Jersey Coast which remains open through September, the best month of the season.

Special rates in September.

2 persons in one room, $12.50 each.

1 person in single room, $15.00.

Special rates over Labor Day. From Saturday dinner to Tuesday after breakfast, $8.00.

AVON INN HOTEL CO.

S. Thomas Penna, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Lake Hopatcong.

**New Hotel Breslin**

On Lake Hopatcong, P. O., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

Ideal Mt. Hotel. Elevation 1,400 ft. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, saddle horses. Orchestra, Cafe, Grill. Booklet, auto maps. Special late August and Sept. rates. G. FRANK COPE.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

**The Edgewood**

AT GREENWICH, CONN.

To those who have postponed leaving town and who desire to remain close by we would suggest an inquiry in regard to special and attractive inducements at

"NEW YORK'S IDEAL SUBURBAN HOTEL"

*From now until Oct. 1st.*

Ownership Management insures highest standard of service throughout.

The Edgewood Motor will make daily trips from Hotel Vanderbilt. Bookings taken at Hotel Office.

Fine Auto Run of 28 Miles.

Golf links. Modern Dancing and all outdoor and indoor amusements provided.

The Alfred S. Amer Co., Owners,

Also

The St. Charles, New Orleans.

*"Finest All Year Hotel in the South"*

**SOUTHFIELD POINT CLUB**

STAMFORD, CONN.

Designed for an exclusive patronage. A new house with every modern convenience. 5 minutes by trolley to station, 50 minutes to N. Y. Directly on the water, with white sandy beach. Golf, tennis; excellent boating. Garage. W. B. Stubbs, Norcee Hall, 114 West 79th St. Tel. 7140 Schuyler.

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*In the Berkshires*

**RED LION INN**

Stockbridge, Mass.

Fine 18-hole Golf Course.

Splendid Roads.

Good Tennis.

Allen T. Treadway, Prop.

**HOTEL ASPINWALL**

LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS, in the heart of the famous Berkshires; golf course one-quarter of a mile from the hotel; saddle horses, tennis, good livery, fine motoring, &c.; accommodates 500; good orchestra; open until October 20. We make a special rate for young men. Write for circular.

W. W. BROWN, Manager.

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NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

**Passaconaway Inn**

York Cliffs Maine

Directly on the ocean. Every charm of a cool picturesque Summer resort. Bathing, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Tea Garden. Excellent Orchestra. Wonderful Ocean and Sunset Views. Miles of Fragrant Pines. Cottages For Rent. State road now completed to this hotel.

W. H. TORREY, Mgr.

Dirigo House, Long Island, Casco Bay, Me. MRS. J. PERRY, Prop. Booklet.

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Northwest Canadian disturbance is disappearing to the northward of Lake Superior, and another of more decided character now covers Alberta and Northern Montana, with the result that high temperature again prevails over the Northwest and Central West, including the plateau region, but with a falling tendency in the latter region owing to rising pressure in the North Pacific States. Temperatures are also above the seasonal average in the central valleys and the lake region, while in the Atlantic and Gulf States they are moderate.

There were scattered thunder showers in the Upper Mississippi Valley and lake region, the eastern portions of the South Atlantic States, and the West Gulf States, Utah, and Northern Arizona. Elsewhere fair weather prevailed.

The eastward movement of the northwestern low pressure area will result in high temperatures Friday over the interior of the country, extending Saturday into the Atlantic States and continuing east of the Mississippi River. Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains high temperatures Friday will be followed by a fall Saturday over the central and northern districts, with scattered thunder showers.

West of the Rockies there will be scattered thunder showers Friday or Friday night, with falling temperatures, followed by fair weather Saturday, with moderate temperatures over the central and northern districts.

Scattered local showers will continue in the Gulf States, and showers are probable Friday in the lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley. Elsewhere in the East and South the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast Friday and Saturday will be moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate east.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair southern, local showers northern portion Friday; Saturday fair.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair and warmer Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Unsettled Friday; Saturday fair.

Northern New England—Local showers Friday; Saturday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1913. | 1914. | | 1913. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 66 | 64 | 4 P. M. | 77 | 70 |
| 6 A. M. | 67 | 65 | 6 P. M. | 74 | 68 |
| 9 A. M. | 75 | 69 | 9 P. M. | 71 | 64 |
| 12 M. | 77 | 72 | 11 P. M. | 71 | 64 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67, at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M., 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.11 inches.

## FIRE RECORD.

| | Loss. |
|---|---|
| A. M. | |
| No fires reported. | |
| P. M. | |
| 12:55—15 W. 88 St.; L. C. Hoover | Slight |
| 2:10—Terega & Story Avs.; Municipal Asphalt Co. | $2,000 |
| 2:30—3 Jackson St.; M. Ginsburg | Slight |
| 7:10—296 7 Av.; H. Drucker | Slight |
| 7:20—465 W. 44 St.; Philip Graf | $200 |
| 7:30—616 E. 158 St.; Max Meslie | Slight |
| 8:15—145 Orchard St.; Mater & Kalinberg | Slight |
| 9:30—1,130 Havemeyer Av.; A. Weiland | $25 |
| 10:50—3 W. 29 St.; Graner & Herkowitz | $5,000 |

## COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Seabury, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Content<White. Libman Con<D M Oltarsh Iron Wks. Packer<Packer. Gursky<Blair. Cavinato<Piccirilli. Dwor<Osen. Burns Bros<Jackson. Met S B'k<Goldberg. Agrew<Danziger. Langfelder<Langfelder. Vander Poel<Ilium E, (2 acts.) Barnes<Benven R'lty. Kempner<Newstate. Same<same. Lewis<Donald S S Co. In re Falcon R'lty. Kaufman<Scofield. In re Ansorge & Co. Brown<Robinson. Sullivan<Davis. In re Brown, (Mulvany.) In re Flynn, (Cruikshank.) Schwartzman<Jetter. Weinberg<I R T. Steigerwald<same. Economu<same. Kensing<same. Bachmann<same. Corp H & A Cohen<same. Wasser<same. Konig<same. Dworetzky<same. Wien<same. Kraus<same. Lurril<same. M J Adrian, Inc<same. Henes<Henes. Muldberg<I R T. Alexander<same. Saxe<Dale Amuse. Atwell<Rabinoff. Lodwick<Van Dyk. Tompkins<Maloney. Tax Lien Co<Rogers. Voron<Chait.

Schwarz<Beller. Mulvany<Brown. Mackey<Stannard. Coen<Attleboro Nov. Voron<Chait. Same<same. McCormack<McC'm'k. Aronson<Klubok. Ripley<Guaranty Tr. Brown<Norton. Bain<Sum. Ingram<Ingram. Pamos Picture Co<Fitsche. O'Donnell<O'Donnell. Amend<Wolfram Wire Co. Stroghts<Stroghts. Progressive Circuit<Baker. Kaiser<Gormley. Pike<Am Credit Ind. Titus<Titus. In re B B L B Assn. McPhelemy<McP'my. Matter of Schwartz. Feigl, Moravek & Co<Feigl. Southerland<Tucker. In re Kensaly. Gallagher<Gallagher. De Acasta<De Acasta. Sanders<Morris P Est. Walsh<Enterprise P. People<Butler. Lodwick<Du Jardin. In re Green. Reis<Mulligan. Howell<Young. Ohgee<Swinger. Morris<Cahn, (2 acts.) Melle<Cohen. Brill<Brill. MacNamara<MacNamara. Matter of Drake. In re Greenberg. Hullin<Hullin. Marsh<Ward. Weiss<Egolinsky. Van Hise<Underhill.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Ethelyn L. Cauly, Mary Brady, Elizabeth Decker, Charles J. Stocking, Maria M. Farr, Jacob Katzenberg, Magdalen B. Zimmer, George H. Friese, Emma Knight, S. B. Sigesmond.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lipschitz<Levy. Resnick<42 St Ry. Same<same. Bonn<Isaacs. Glickstein<Stern. Lee<Drey. Wellerson<Kesler. Lahey<Rothschild. Hepner<NYC Rys. Berman<Sanger. Gordon<Cohen. Kalisch & Co<Greenbaum. East Broadway Exch<Rubinowitz. Sagamore Garage Co<Earl.

Weber & Heilbroner<Moore. Myers<Gray. Bodnar<Papp. West<Hast. McGuire<Marino. Bucholz<Alstadter. Prager<Amsterdam B. Merrill<Margolies. Citizen's C N B'k<Eisenberg. Marcus Con<Minsker Realty. Howell<Hast. Bosca & Co<Clancy.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Pace<Warren—Robert W. Bonynge.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. N Y Trust Co<133 West 19th St Co—George F. Roesch. Otto Gerdan<Odias Karp—Frank W. Toppan. Bronx Investment Co<Rosa Marasco—Eugene Canini.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Abraham H. Sarasohn<People's Theatre Co—H. C. S. Stimpson.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Ex parte. Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 11.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schultz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Southard, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Southard, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Southard, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Matter of Johnson—Peter L. Mullaly. Gass<Carbone—Henry H. Sherman.

Investors should consult THE ANNALIST for descriptions of actual economic conditions in the United States and Europe. Clear and independent descriptions of finance by leading writers. Every Monday. Single copies 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. THE ANNALIST, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:01| Sun sets..7:10|Moon rises..8:08

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A. M. | P. M. | Low Water. A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 8:38 | 8:49 | 2:27 | 2:38 |
| Governors Island | 9:08 | 9:14 | 3:00 | 3:15 |
| Hell Gate | 10:58 | 11:04 | 4:40 | 4:56 |

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 6.

SS Pannonia, Gibraltar, July 27.
SS Tonawanda, Antwerp, July 21.
SS Santa Isabella, Havana, July 29.
SS Syndic, Matanzas, July 31.
SS Florizel, St. John's, July 22.
SS Nicholas Cuneo, Jamaica, Aug. 1.
SS Metapan, Colon, July 30.
SS Oregon, Port Antonio, July 31.
SS Galveston, Havana, July 31.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Aug. 1.
SS Chicago City, Swansea, July 22.
SS Brattenburg, Matanzas, Aug. 1.
SS San Ricardo, Tuxpan, July 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beacon Light | Shields | July 31 |
| Hubert | Para | July 24 |
| Meppen | Oporto | July 28 |
| Caserta | Genoa | July 23 |
| American | Antwerp | July 24 |
| Jupiter | Hamburg | July 24 |
| Flora | Palermo | July 14 |
| City of St. Louis | Savannah | Aug. 4 |
| Apache | Jacksonville | Aug. 4 |
| El Rio | Galveston | Aug. 1 |

DUE TOMORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eupion | Antwerp | July 25 |
| Brilliant | Shields | July 23 |
| Nickerie | Trinidad | Aug. 1 |
| Santiago | Galveston | Aug. 1 |

DUE SUNDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York | Southampton | Aug. 1 |
| California | Rio Janeiro | July 17 |
| Nicara | Barbados | July 30 |
| Erny | Naples | July 25 |
| Colon | Colon | Aug. 3 |
| Scottish Prince | Port of Spain | July 31 |
| City of Savannah | Savannah | Aug. 6 |
| Guantanamo | Vera Cruz | July 30 |
| Lenape | Jacksonville | Aug. 6 |
| Narragansett | Rotterdam | July 26 |

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paul, Liverpool | 6:30 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Maracas, Grenada | 10:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Guiana, St. Thomas | 11:30 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Prins Maurits, Haiti | 1:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Bramley, Montevideo | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Antilla, Nassau | —— | 12:00 M. |

SAIL TOMORROW.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Olympic, Liverpool | | |
| Tennyson, Rio Janeiro | 7:30 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Florizel, St. John's | 7:30 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Carolina, San Juan | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Tenadores, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Mexico, Havana | 10:00 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. |
| Algonquin, Santo Domingo | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Vaderland, Antwerp | —— | 10:00 A.M. |
| Minnehaha, London | —— | 10:30 A.M. |
| Europa, Naples | —— | 11:00 A.M. |
| Sant' Anna, Marseilles | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Rochambeau, Havre | —— | 3:00 P.M. |
| Italia, Naples | —— | 3:00 P.M. |
| Columbia, Glasgow | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Huron, Jacksonville | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Apache, Jacksonville | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Borinquen, San Juan | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Concho, Galveston | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Antilles, New Orleans | —— | 12:00 M. |
| El Occidente, Galveston | —— | 12:00 M. |
| City of St. Louis, Savannah | —— | 3:00 P.M. |
| Progreso, Nassau | —— | 12:00 M. |

SAIL MONDAY.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Alliance, Colon | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 197 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 204 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS W. B. Keene, Belfast, Ga., to New York, was 190 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 170 miles S. at noon.
SS John D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 300 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, passed Savannah Sea Buoy at 6:20 P. M.

## Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Belvedere, at Algiers, July 30.
SS Carmania, at Queenstown, Aug. 6.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Queenstown, Aug. 6.

Passed.

SS New York, (tank,) New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Ryndam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Land's End.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 6, SS St. Paul.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 7, SS Vaderland.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 10, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. Aug. 17, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 10, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ... Aug. 7
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru ... Aug. 10
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru ... Aug. 13
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana ... Aug. 14

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

## WILLS FOR PROBATE.

Hackett, Christopher, (July 24;) estate about $32,000, of which $30,000 was in realty; $9,800 to John Hackett and $8,000 to Joseph Hackett, sons, and $9,600 to Helen Mueller, daughter; $10 a month for life to Mary Bamteny, Eliza McDermott, and Katharine Fitzgerald, sisters.

O'Neill, Annie, (June 13;) more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personal estate, to Matthew D. O'Brien, a friend, who was made executor.

## KINGS COUNTY CALENDARS.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Adjourned.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

Harburger<St John A M E Church et al. Shaw<Savage. In re Myrtle Av. In re Thompson Av. Peake<L I RR. Pitcher<Schreyer et al. Spiegel, ex'rs, &c<Cooper Glue. In re Burns. Brown<B H RR. Belinkoff<same. Mueller<same. Tocque<same. Haskens<same. Exilech<same. Wallace<Bodine. Christofferson<French Line. Ruckt<B H RR. Larson et al<Eagle. Tratner<B H RR.

Hendrickson<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Kirkland<S B RR. Riely<same. Mitchell, &c<Retunno. Ennis<Ennis. Federman<Nieger. Lore<Federman. Ferrara<Oriander & ano. SNY<Cox & ano. Martins<Bigger. Woodhaven Bank et al<Creditors' Hold'g. Gumpert<Std Water Meter Co et al. Robinson<Robinson. Schonburg<Van der Bogart. Busch<G Neck. Taber<Staintow et al. Hill<same.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until October.

INSTRUCTION.

**Many Boys Fail to Pass FOR COLLEGE IN JUNE**

Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their schools and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will find that

THE GROFF SCHOOL

with its limited number of students and its unexcelled record of success, offers unusual opportunities for rapid progress at its Summer Session.

Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities. 259 West 75th St., N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

**LAW SCHOOL** FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

140 NASSAU STREET

Near Federal and County Courts, Brooklyn Bridge, Subway, Hudson Tunnel.

Afternoon Classes, 4:15 to 6:15.

Evening Classes, 7:45 to 9:45.

Term Begins Sept. 24. CASE SYSTEM. Tuition Fee One Hundred Dollars. Catalogue sent on application to Registrar.

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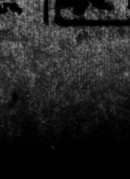
FOR SALE.

Army-Navy Auction Bargains



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Most magnificent river steamers in the world.

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Leave Pier 32, N. R., daily at 6:00 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer TROJAN leaves New York Sunday nights, 10:00 P. M. Orchestra, Dinner Dances, Dining Service a la Carte.

Phone, 9400 Spring—Day or Night.

THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

She's clever, she's well-known; if she wasn't masked you'd recognize her. She dances tonight (with you if you wish) on the

"ADIRONDACK"

MOONLIGHT SAIL

Beautiful silver cups, on exhibition at Cook's, 245 Broadway; N. Y. Transfer, 1354 Broadway, and Green Car Office, 23d and Broadway, will be given to the successful couple each night.

Pier 32, N. R. (Foot of Canal St.), 8:00 P. M. West 132d St., 8:45 P.M.; returning 11:30 P.M.

FARE 50 CENTS

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Saturday Afternoon

Daylight—Twilight—Searchlight

"ADIRONDACK"

Cuisine Unexcelled. Music. Dancing.

ROUND TRIP 50 cts. PIER 32, NORTH RIVER, 2 P. M. WEST 132D ST., 2:45 P. M. RETURNING 10:30 P. M. (ONE HOUR AT WEST POINT.)

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$1.00 Round Trip

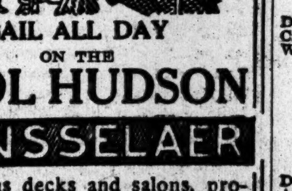
The Pleasantest way to spend the day. Orchestra. Dinner a la carte. Cafe.

Pier 32 N. R., Foot of Canal St. 10:00 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10:45 A. M.

Phone Day or Night Spring 9400.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

**SUNDAY**



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Spacious decks and salons, protected from sun. Large staterooms and parlors. Music. Unexcelled dining service a la carte.

Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany, Troy

Newburgh or Poughkeepsie and Return $1.00

Steamer takes passengers for Bear Mountain at 132d St.

Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 8:45 A. M. W. 132d St., 9:30 A. M.

Phone Day or Night, Spring 9400.

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**HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN INTERSTATE PARK**

45 Miles UP THE HUDSON

Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER

Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 22d St., 10; W. 131st St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; (Sundays, Str. RENSSELAER lvs. W. 132d St. 10:00 A. M.); Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children 25c.; Sundays and Holidays 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music. LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mt.

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Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades. Str. Bay Ridge lvs. 129th St. Pier daily at 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 5:00 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister Stbt. Co.

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For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and

All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires

Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.

Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.

Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

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28-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS. Lvs. Battery Daily 10, 11 A.M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; E. 24th, ¼ hour later; E. 138th, one hour later than at Battery. Sunday boats at frequent intervals.

Moonlight Cabaret Sail Wed. & Sat. Nights. Leave Battery 7:30, E. 24th St. 8, E. 138th St. 8:30. Round trip, 50c.

"In enabling us to locate special subjects for our use in the files of The Times the Index is invaluable; it is also very helpful in locating needed material in other newspapers." —James T. White & Co., Publishers, New York.—Advt.

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All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.

Str. "Washington Irving"

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

Str. "Hendrick Hudson"

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.

Str. "Robert Fulton"

Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.

Steamer "Albany"

Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.

Hudson River Day Line

(ALBANY DAY LINE.)

Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.

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NEW STEEL STEAMER

MAGNIFICENT BALLROOM.

DANCING FREE. Beautiful Silver Cup Dancing Contests Mon. & Wed. Evenings.

UP THE HUDSON—DAILY AND SUNDAY. DAY TRIP*—NEWBURGH AND RETURN

*Day trip omitted Monday.

Regular Stops at West Point daily, except Sunday and Monday.

NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON.

Night trip ends at 131st Street.

$1.00 Each Round Trip.

| MORNING. | EVENING. |
|---|---|
| Leave Battery, 9 A.M. | Lv.Battery, 7:30 P.M. |
| W. 131st St., 10 A.M. | W.131st St.,8:30 P.M. |
| Yonkers, 10:30 A.M. | |

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**CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY**

INCLUDING WEST 23D ST.

STEAMERS ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER

LEAVE WEST 129TH ST.—9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WEST 23D ST.—10:00, 11:00 and 2:45. BATTERY—10:30, 11:30 and 3:00. CONEY ISLAND—1:30, 6:30 and 7:30. ROCKAWAY—12:30, 5:30 and 6:30.

EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

No connection with any other night line.

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$1.00 To ALBANY

THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.

Excellent Dining Service a la Carte.

Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P.M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 3236 Spring.

**Iron Steamboat Co.**

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OBSERVATION & TOURIST Around New York Daily. Lvs. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Lecturer. "HALCYON" to the Ocean, Sandy Hook & Scotland Lightship, 1:30; ret. 5:30. Tel. Broad 872.

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From New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for descriptive folder.

**To Boston**

And New England Points

**Fall River Line**

Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

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$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and are Always Cool and Comfortable.

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Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE

Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave foot East 23d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE

Direct route to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE

To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 23d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.

The New England Steamship Co.

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To the Public

Owing to the conditions in Europe, future sailings are uncertain.

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**HOLLAND AMERICA LINE**

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Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 1 A. M.

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| | |
|---|---|
| †Rotterdam.......Aug. 11 | †New Amsterdam.Aug. 25 |
| *Potsdam..........Aug. 18 | *Noordam..Sept. 1,10 AM |

*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth and Boulogne.

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Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

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Lake Hopatcong $1.00

Next Sunday also every Sunday and Holiday

Lv. W. 23d St. 8.30; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.

Mauch Chunk $1.50

NEXT SUNDAY

Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20; Liberty St. 8.30 a.m. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.

via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

**Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT**

**Steamer "Albany"**

Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. 100 miles of marvelous scenery, with time to drive around the Post.

BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

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New Foundland
St. Lawrence
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**BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. EVERY SUNDAY. $1.50**

Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For full particulars see Saturday's papers.

**BRIDGEPORT, Conn.**

EVERY SUNDAY, $1.00

Via the Montauk Steamboat Co.'s steel steamer Montauk.

For full particulars see Saturday's papers.

**Popular SIGHT SEEING Yacht Clifton**

Around Manhattan Isle; Lv. ft. W. 42d St., daily & Suns., 10:30 & 2:30. Music. Lecturer. Tkts. & folders all hotels & ticket offices. Tel. 5441 Gram'cy

**YELLOWSTONE** Ideal Vacation Tours during August. Via Great Lakes or All Rail. MARSTERS, 1,246 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form a corporation "for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage, including loss of use or occupancy, by fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado, cyclone, earthquake, hail, frost or snow, and by explosion whether fire ensues or not (except upon steam boilers and pipes, fly-wheels, engines and machinery connected therewith or operated thereby, against explosion and accident; and except against loss or damage to life or property resulting therefrom; and except against loss of use and occupancy caused thereby;) also against loss or damage by water to any goods or premises arising from the breakage or leakage of sprinklers, pumps, or other apparatus erected for extinguishing fires, and of water pipes, and against accidental injury to such sprinklers, pumps or other apparatus, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, including insurances upon automobiles whether stationary or being operated under their own power, which shall include all or any of the hazards of fire, explosion, transportation, collision, loss by legal liability for damage to property resulting from the maintenance and use of automobiles and loss by burglary or theft or both, but shall not include insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person and to effect re-insurance of any risks taken by it," as expressed in Section 110 of the Insurance Law of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, July 29th, 1914.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. A. Stone, | C. A. Garthwaite, |
| L. R. Bowden, | E. C. Ochs, |
| John J. Kline, | A. P. Kortheuer, |
| C. V. Meserole, | A. Whelpley, |
| J. S. Frelinghuysen, | G. F. Hutchings, |
| J. A. Metz, Jr., | Louis C. Habig, |
| | Garrett W. Van Cleef. |

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS F. O'BRIEN, deceased:

Please take notice that the undersigned intends to apply for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Thomas F. O'Brien, deceased, late of the City of Albany, New York, and

You are hereby notified, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Newton B. Van Derzee, Surrogate of the County of Albany, dated July 30, 1914, to present your claims against the estate of the said decedent to the Honorable Surrogate of the County of Albany on or before the 31st day of August, 1914.

ELLEN CALLAHAN, Petitioner.

DENIS E. O'BRIEN, 165 Broadway, New York City, Attorney for Petitioner.

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Use the Water Route. Direct passenger and freight service.

Weekly sailings on Thursdays from

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Tickets, etc., at the Piers, or 290 Broadway, New York Transfer Co., or Tourist offices throughout the city.

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| | |
|---|---|
| *Ausonia...Aug. 15, noon | Cameronia.Aug. 29, noon |
| Caledonia..Aug. 22, noon | Columbia....Sept. 5, noon |

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SECOND CABIN, $50 and Upward.

THIRD CLASS, $32.50.

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Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

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S. S. Sant' Anna will sail to Marseilles direct, taking 1st-class passengers only, Sat., Aug. 8, 1:00 P. M.

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PANAMA and West Indies Cruises. Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays. Send for booklets. United Fruit Company, 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

**SAVOY HOTEL**

LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

# WRECKERS RAZE ONCE STATELY HOMES

## Dwellings in Varick Street Noted for Their Beauty Give Way to Civic Improvements.

## FEW OF THEM ARE LEFT

### Little Now to Show Pleasant Atmosphere That Once Surrounded Neighborhood of St. John's Park.

House wreckers leveled to the ground a few days ago the three finest examples of old-time city homes left in lower Varick Street. Like the dwellings in the upper part of that thoroughfare, they have been sacrificed after an existence of more than seventy-five years to furnish the additional space needed for widening Varick Street to a one-hundred-foot thoroughfare, and to connect it with Seventh Avenue at Eleventh Street by cutting through several blocks of buildings from Carmine Street to the point where Seventh Avenue new ends.

The three houses which have just disappeared stood on the southeast corner of Varick and Beach Streets. For many years they attracted the attention of artists and others interested in the few existing memorials or earlier days because of the simplicity and grace of their neat Colonial architecture. Viewed from the street the entrances with the delicate door posts surmounted with Doric capitals, and a simple carved design in the archway over the door, were their characteristic features. This Colonial style was maintained in a slightly more elaborate manner inside, especially in the large front parlor, adorned at one end with white enameled Doric pillars and designs of fruit and flowers carved in the white marble of the old-fashioned fireplace.

The corner house was for many years the home of the well-known Dolan family, having been occupied originally by John T. Dolan, who lived there in 1832. He was a prominent hardware merchant and importer, and his son, Peter T. Dolan, who was made a partner in the firm, lived there in later years. The house adjoining, formerly 20 Varick Street, has been owned for many years by the McArdle estate. In 1850 it was the home of the Brazilian Vice Consul, Louis F. Defiganiere. One of the curiosities that remained in the house until recent times was a large iron key which was used to unlock the gate leading into St. John's Park.

Before 1867 the great square now occupied by the New York Central freight station, bounded by Varick, Hudson, Beach, and Laight Streets, was a private park. It was laid out by Trinity Corporation soon after the erection of St. John's Chapel, which will soon have to go for the Varick Street widening. The establishment of the park, in addition to the fashionable congregation attached to St. John's Chapel, soon made the locality one of the most select residential centres in the city. The park was adorned with handsome trees, and was laid out somewhat similar to Gramercy Park. Each house in the square had a key to the park, but very few of them are now in existence.

Mrs. Marian Gouverneur a short time before her death published a book of New York reminiscences. She lived close by the park, in Hubert Street, in 1828, and in describing the conditions at that time, she said:

> St. John's Park was always kept locked but it was the common playground of the children of the neighborhood whose families were furnished with keys. St. John's Church overlooked the park and the houses on the other three sides of the square were among the finest residences in the city. Many were occupied by families of prominence, among which were those of the Watts, Gibbes, Kemble, Hamilton, and Smedberg families. Next door to us in Hubert Street lived Commander, subsequently Rear Admiral, Charles Wilkes of the United States Navy and his young family.

Beach Street, which is now almost wholly absorbed by ugly warehouses, still retains two of these fine old homes. They are at 36 and 38 Beach Street, close to the Hudson Street corner. Although badly dilapidated through their use for many years as Italian tenements, they retain some traces of their former elegance. The fine old Colonial columns may be seen on either side of the doorway at the former house, while the latter has heavy granite ornaments.

It was at 36 Beach Street that John Ericsson, the inventor of the Monitor, died in 1889. He lived there for nearly thirty years, and up to a few years ago part of his workshop on the roof might be seen. It would not do to ask any of the present tenants about the man who revolutionized naval warfare during a critical period of the civil war, for they doubtless never heard his name, and it would probably be equally as surprising to the merchants in the big warehouses near by to learn that Ericsson died there twenty-five years ago.

Less than four years ago Laight Street, at the northern end of the old park, had a few of these old homes, but they have recently given way to tenements and warehouses. The finest ones were at 34 and 36 Laight Street. The latter was the early home of Isaac Iselin. He went to live there before 1830, and it was his city home in 1837 when he was drowned in Switzerland while visiting his native land. The adjoining house, at 34, was the old Lydig home, and the wedding of Philip Lydig's daughter to the late Judge Charles P. Daly was celebrated there with great pomp.

Up to about 1850 the St. John's Park section retained its fashionable atmosphere. Society then began to move northward toward Washington Square, Gramercy Park and Union Square. By 1867 business had crowded out most of the wealthy residents, and Trinity then sold the land utilized for the park to Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt for his great freight station, and, as if in triumph of that event, a huge statue of the railroad builder surmounts the entrance on the Hudson Street side. The abandonment of the favorite park was not received with any better grace by the citizens than the contemplated destruction of the artistic St. John's Chapel is to-day. The late John Flavel Mines, who attended school in the vicinity in his boyhood, called the destruction of the park a work of vandalism, and in speaking of it in his reminiscences of old New York, he says:

"It was a cruel act. The only public execution I ever witnessed was the slaying of those old trees under which my sisters and I had played, and I would as soon have seen so many men beheaded. It boots not to ask who was at fault for blotting out this oasis. There are some who do not want to know, because they do not want to withhold forgiveness from the barbarians. If the pretty little garden, fragrant with so many memories of old loves and domestic joy, had given way to a block of homes, it would not have been so bad; but to rear in its place a coarse pile of bricks for use as a freight depot, to make it a centre of ceaseless noise and riot, was to create in an earthly paradise the abomination of desolation."

The block in which the old chapel is situated, between Beach and Laight Streets, has not been invaded by the housewreckers who are widening the street, but it is expected that they will begin operations there within a few days. Besides the old church, two fine old homes will pass away, one on each side of the church grounds. The northerly one was used for many years as Trinity Hospital, but in early days it was the residence for many years of the Rev. Dr. William Berrian, rector of Trinity Church.

## TO AID WESTERN PACIFIC.

### Denver & Rio Grande to Make Up Deficit for Bond Interest.

Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande decided yesterday to pay out of that company's treasury money needed to make up a deficit from operations of the controlled Western Pacific in meeting the Sept. 1 bond interest. At the same time, they announced that the advance had been made to give security holders time to work out a readjustment of the Western Pacific's finances. The board stated:

"Directors have authorized the announcement that the interest which will fall due Sept. 1 upon Western Pacific first mortgage bonds will be paid, but that if the Denver & Rio Grande is to continue its support of the Western Pacific some plan of adjustment of Western Pacific finances and the relation of the Denver & Rio Grande thereto must be devised which will be acceptable to the holders of bonds, and that a call for the deposit of these bonds will be put forth at an early date by a committee of responsible bankers, looking to the adoption of a plan which will at once lighten the burden which the Denver & Rio Grande is now carrying, to place the financial structure of the system upon a basis of recognized solvency and credit, and as far as may be practical provide means for the development of the Western Pacific."

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—Incorporated today:

International Education League, educational, motion pictures, $10,000,000; C. E. Thorn, Blair Frasier, W. White, 36 Central Park S.

American Cellon Co., inflammable substitutes for celluloid, $1,500,000; E. R. Siebert, J. T. Patterson, C. Hollander, 452 W. 24 St.

Topical News Co., motion pictures, $100,000; A. E. Sobo, William Carter, Blair Frazer, 309 W. 99 St.

Daylight Screen Co., $100,000; same Directors.

Cellite Safety Film Co., $100,000; Charles Hollander, E. R. Siebert, J. T. Patterson, 129 W. 98 St.

The Pat Sales Corpn., vending machines, $30,000; Jennie E. Fielding, Sidney H. and S. C. Weinberg, 171 Vernon Av., B'klyn.

Panama Pacific Hat Co., $20,000; Max Krumkimmel, Edmund Huerstel, Jacob Davis, 979 E. 163 St.

Riverside Park Improvement Corpn., realty, $10,000; F. P. Tucker, W. D. Clough, H. O. Bailey, Albany.

Kent Paper Co.; $120,000; E. M. Kent, Thomas Croll, R. T. Willis, Plainfield, N. J.

Alco Silk Co., N. Y. C., fabrics; $12,000; Mahlon Lederer, R. H. Wooley, Samuel Cohen, 204 Harrison St., Paterson, N. J.

New Liberty Cloak & Suit Co.; $5,000; Morris Chaikin, Nathan Cohen, Max Smith, 7 E. 116 St.

Cosmopolitan Feature Film Co.; $10,000; Henry Presser, Joseph Kaufman, Jacob Lehrer, 111 Avenue A.

Von Hoffs & Benchelm, dry goods, notions, wearing apparel; $5,000; Emmanuel Scharff, Charles Methke, Nathan Bendheim, 1,015 Tiffany St.

Mackey Medicine Co.; $10,000; W. H. Buckley, C. A. Williamson, N. A. Mackey, 484 Lenox Av.

Singer Holding Co., realty; $5,000; Louis Karasik, Lillian Rein, J. P. Maynes, 875 Union St., B'klyn.

Bushwick Glass Co.; $6,000; Josef Silverman, Max Berman, Samuel Seiller, 97 Nassau St., B'klyn.

C. Diorrio, Inc., trucking; $5,000; Giuseppe Cirignono, Carmine and Mary Diorrio, 16 Grand St.

B. Moss & Co., men's apparel; $7,000; L. J. Heminger, L. M. Picker, William Levy, 8,665 20 Av., B'klyn.

Louise Karp, Inc., delicatessen, $1,000; Jacob, Anna, and Louise Karp, 317 E. 17 St.

Levi G. Lanking Co., realty construction; $10,000; Evangeline Rankin, A. T. Stewart, L. G. Lanking, Niagara Falls.

Firefly Co., theatrical, electrical, $5,000; Hugh Grady, Lyle D. Andrews, Arthur Hammerstein, 1 W. 68 St.

Trap Co., theatrical, $5,000; same Directors.

S. E. Neumark, ladies' apparel, $10,000; C. W. Hastings, Elsie and Solomon E. Neumark, 245 W. 113 St.

Kennedy-Morris Corp., publishing, printing, stationery, $10,000; C. E. Morris, E. B. and F. S. Kennedy, Binghamton.

Capital Increase—Coats Manufacturing Co., Wellsville, $80,000 to $150,000.

Authorization—Motokart Co., Newark, N. J., automobiles, $5,000; rep. Alfred R. Gormully, 1,790 B'way.

### New Jersey Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, Aug. 6.—Charters filed today:

Herman Hantsch Building Co., Paterson, $25,000; Herman Hantsch, August Miller, Charles E. Malie, Paterson.

Henry Rosenbaum & Co., Elizabeth, shirtwaists, &c.; $2,000; Abraham Newman, Anna P. Newman, Elizabeth Newman, Thomas D. McCarthy, New York.

Frelinghuysen Realty Co., Newark; $60,000; F. F. Frelinghuysen, Newark, G. C. Frelinghuysen, Morristown; Theodore Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo Park.

Hazlett Harrison Co., Trenton, printing; $50,000; J. F. Hazlett, Charles Harrison, Jr., B. Van Fleet, Trenton.

Art Press Co., Newark; $10,000; W. H. Lee, G. T. Fifield, F. E. Wilkinson, Newark.

Luchetta Co., Town of Union, contracting; $100,000; John Luchetta, Giuseppe Luchetta, Batista Baldi, West Hoboken.

Amusement Concessions Co., Jersey City; $10,000; C. H. Weller, H. B. Hall, L. J. Cain, Jersey City.

New Jersey Foundry Co., Orange, textile machinery; $10,000; Mary Vigil, Orange; Vito A. Serritella, B'klyn; Vito Sangrasono, Newark.

Hill Arcade Realty Co., Jersey City, $50,000; C. H. Weller, H. B. Cain, Leo J. Cain, Jersey City.


HOMES

at Rents to Suit All

The New York Times

Real Estate Directory

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THE HOMESEEKERS' GUIDE


# THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Mutual Life Insurance Company Buys Hudson Building on Lower Broadway for $825,000—West Side Sales—Bronx and Brooklyn Deals—Long Island Transactions.

The unusual spectacle of a large lower Broadway office building which is assessed at nearly $1,000,000 being sold at auction at foreclosure proceedings and bringing over $100,000 less than its taxable valuation was witnessed in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday. The property sold was the sixteen-story Hudson Building at 32 and 34 Broadway, running through to 69 and 71 New Street, fronting 40.4 on Broadway and 197 feet deep, where it adjoins the Standard Oil Building on the south.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, the plaintiff in the foreclosure action, got the building on a bid of $825,000, the only bid offered. The assessed value of the property is $950,000, so the price paid was $125,000 under the city's valuation. The encumbrances against the property were slightly over $12,000 more than the selling price.

The Hudson Building Company, which acquired the property in 1905, was the defendant in the proceedings. The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company were the auctioneers.

### West Side Dwellings Sold.

Title has been acquired by John R. Slattery to the four-story dwelling 313 West Eighty-third Street. Mr. Slattery also owns the two dwellings at 309 and 315 West Eighty-third Street. His holdings at that point are separated by a 16.8-foot dwelling at 311, owned by William Vail.

The houses are located just west of West End Avenue, where three parcels are owned by the West End Eighty-third Company. Grace L. Prentice was the seller of No. 313.

### Low Price for Harlem Plot.

An unusual case of a Manhattan plot being allowed to go to an outside bidder for nearly half the judgments against the property was seen yesterday in the Vesey Street salesroom when Samuel Marx sold the three-story dwelling at 73 East 124th Street, a plot 17.6 by 100.11, between Madison and Park Avenues. It was sold at foreclosure in an action brought by Margaretha Reinke against C. M. Schwenk to recover judgment of $12,028. David Jacobson bought the property for $6,450, only a little more than half the amount of the judgment.

### Recent Buyers.

The Tillman Realty Company of Newark, N. J., is the buyer of the loft building at 213 Greene Street, reported sold Wednesday.

The personnel of the Secured Holdings Corporation, of 50 Church Street, buyers of the El Dorado apartment, at 300-302 Central Park West, sold last week, is as follows: Frederic W. Le Porin, president; Henry G. King, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Le Porin was formerly president of the Great Neck Cove Realty Company. The corporation represents out-of-town capital. Title passed yesterday, the property comprising the block front between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Street.

### Bronx Sale.

A corporation representing the heirs of Jeremiah Sullivan, better known as "Little Tim," has sold to the Galveston Building Company a plot of two lots, 50 by 100, on Hoe Avenue, 179 feet north of Freeman Street. The site will be improved by the buyer with a five-story apartment house.

### Brooklyn.

Fred A. Thompson has purchased from the Alco Building Company 2,101 Sixty-third Street, a one-family dwelling.

The Jerome Property Corporation sold 363 Fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue, a four-story single apartment house, on a lot 22 by 100, for E. Snook to a client for investment. The purchaser gave in part payment a plot, 120 by 100, located on Washington Street, Rockville Centre, L. I.

The Alco Building Company has sold to Olins Andreason the property at 2,162 Sixty-second Street.

### Long Island.

The New York and Suburban Land Company sold in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, a plot, 80 by 100, on President Avenue to Robert O. Huffman, and a plot, 40 by 100, on Union Avenue, to George W. Clapp.

Amelia Glurdeck purchased from L. M. Andrews a 113-acre farm at Gay Head, Greene County, N. Y. In part payment the buyer gave the store property at 247 South Street, Jamaica, and plots at Bellemore and Freeport. L. Covert was the broker in the trade.

John L. Klagus has just completed the erection of six stores in Jackson Avenue, facing the Queensboro Bridge Plaza. Three of the stores have been leased for a period of five years at $1,800 a year each.

The Arthur J. Scholz Company sold for Mrs. Caroline Guildner her residence in South Vine Street, Glen Morris, for which she took in part payment 24 Ocean Place, Brooklyn, a three-family house.

### New Jersey.

At Garwood the New York and Suburban Land Company sold a plot 40 by 100 in South Avenue to Miss E. Hergert, a plot 40 by 125 in Spruce Avenue to A. F. Elliott, a plot 60 by 150 in Third Avenue to Joseph F. Finley, and a plot 40 by 150 in Third Avenue to Thomas E. Daly.

### Sales at Nepperhan.

The Westchester Land Exchange, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, lots to Edward Missin, Helen J. Kaptanock, Martin Racioppi, F. E. Newcombe, Miss Grace M. Bitter, and Matthew Payne.

A house on Colvin Place, Greenacres, has been leased by the Scarsdale Estates to F. Bramhall Geddes.

### Private Dwellings Leased.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Elizabeth Irwin the three-story dwelling 131 West 137th Street, to Edward T. Bruen.

The Houghton Company has leased the four-story and basement house 121 West Sixty-fourth Street, for Mary E. Pinchot of Washington, D. C., to Florinda Delgado.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the estate of Charles Garneau the two four-story dwellings 161 West Forty-sixth Street to Margaret Kearney, and 167 West Sixty-fourth Street to Frank N. Edwards.

Shaw & Co. have leased for William S. Young the three-story dwelling 220 West 131st Street, to Wilfred J. Smith.

### Mortgage Loans Placed.

The Herman Arms Company has negotiated a first mortgage loan of $24,000 at 5 per cent. on 202-4 West Twenty-eighth Street, fifty-six feet west of Seventh Avenue; two four-story brick buildings, on plot 40.4 by 61.4 feet, for L. J. Creegan.

Smith & Phelps have placed for Robert J. Moorehead a first mortgage loan of $30,000 at 5 per cent. on the five-story apartment situated on the north side of 160th Street, beginning 149 feet west of Melrose Avenue; also for J. Lawrence Davis a first mortgage loan of $1,800 on the vacant plot, 50 by 100 feet, situated at the southwest corner of Hobart and Buhre Avenues, and for the same party a loan of $1,700 on the vacant plot, 50 by 100 feet, situated at the southeast corner of Hobart and Buhre Avenues.

### Real Estate Notes.

There were entered for registry during the month of July in the County Clerk's office of Queens, 1,424 deeds and 1,091 mortgages.

Pease & Elliman have leased in the Liberty Tower, northwest corner of Nassau Street, a large suite of offices to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Cohen & Felson are preparing plans for a two-story stucco dwelling to be erected at Edgemere, L. I., by Max Lehrer, at a cost of about $10,000.

## RESULTS AT AUCTION.

**AT 14 VESEY STREET.**

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Broadway, 32 and 34, e s, 322.7 ft s of Exchange Place, 53.3x206 to New St, (69 and 71,) x40.4x197, seventeen-story office building; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Hudson Building and others; F. L. Allen, attorney; J. C. Coleman, referee; due, $853,590.27; to the plaintiff for $825,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Claremont Av, 140, e s, 300 ft n of 122d St, 75x115.8x75.8x121.2, a six-story apartment house; Joseph Joffe against Tuscan Construction Co. and others; A. A. Silberberg, attorney; H. M. Zodikow, referee; due, $2,258.83; taxes, &c., $1,500; subject to mortgages aggregating $145,000 and a judgment for $15,217.21; to the plaintiff for $162,217.

70th St, 228 East, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4, four-story tenement; adjourned to Sept. 10.

70th St, 230 East, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4, four-story tenement; adjourned to Sept. 10.

70th St, 232 East, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4, four-story tenement; adjourned to Sept. 10.

215th St, 708 East, s s, 175 ft w of Holland Av, 25x125; David Stevenson Brewing Co. against F. De Carlo et al; Brown & F., attorneys; William Berg, referee; due, $4,883.69; taxes, &c., $363.34 and $2,721.57; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

By Henry Brady.

82d St, 246-8 East, s s, 61.8 ft w of 2d Av, 40x76.7x irregular, three-story clubhouse; adjourned to Aug. 20.

By Samuel Marx.

124th St, 73 East, n s, 107.6 ft w of Park Av, 17.6x100.11, three-story dwelling; Margaretha Reinken against C. M. Schwenk et al; L. B. Hasbrouck, attorney; S. J. Dickbeiser, referee; due, $12,028.15; taxes, &c., $319.50; to David Jacobson for $6,450.

## TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

**AT 14 VESEY STREET.**

By Joseph P. Day.

112th St, 26-30 West, s s, 389 ft w of 5th Av, 98x100.11, three-story tenements; Bernard Galewski against Blitzen Realty Co. et al.; David Galewski, attorney; P. J. McCook, referee; due, $15,634.38; taxes, &c., $1,112.70; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $75,000.

Columbia St, 75½, w s, 60 ft n of Rivington, 20x49.8, five-story tenement and stores; Abel King et al, against Isaac Lipshitz et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $18,028.99; taxes, &c., $700.81.

By Daniel Greenwald.

158th St, 522-528 West, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.1, two six-story tenements; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Rose Simon had on Dec. 9, 1913, or since; H. A. Gordon, attorney.

**AT 3,208 3D AV.**

By Charles A. Berrian.

Jerome Av, e s, block front between 164th and 165th Sts, 466.5x125.10x irregular, vacant; also

Jerome Av, s e corner 164th St, 201.8x133.6x irregular, vacant; R. H. MacDonald et al. against E. F. Robinson et al.; Allen & S., attorneys; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $64,439.59; taxes, &c., $5,432.35.

By Henry Brady.

Park Av, 4,121, w s, 108 ft n of 175th St, 72x307.6 to Webster Av, (1818-24) x 83.6—, one-story factory and garage; E. S. Appleby et al. against P. S. Ketterer et al.; Cannon & C., attorneys; A. J. Griffin, referee; due, $31,158.87; taxes, &c., $2,730.54.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Newton Av, w s, 148.18 ft n of 256th St, for a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20x36; Andrew S. Corbett, Newton Av, owner; Stephen J. Kodak, Warburton Building, Yonkers, N. Y., architect; cost, $4,200.

Pelham Bay Park, near Pelham Road and City Island Av, for a one-story frame waiting room, 12x17; Pelham Parkway and City Island Railroad Co., 2,396 Third Av, owners; Cornelius J. Horgan, 5 East 42d St, architect; cost, $700.

11th Av, s w corner 57th St, for a five-story store and loft, 25.5x100; J. & P. Mullen, 301 West 57th St, owners; Sloan & Kilgour, 1,182 Broadway, architects; cost, $35,000.

158th St and Riverside Drive, 99.11 ft s of 158th St, and facing tracks of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, for a one-story fireproof garage, 44x20.4; E. L. Adams, Litchfield, Conn., owner; J. F. Deniff, 306 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,500.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

### Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 113th St, 100.11x125; James T. Brundage to Benjamin F. Romaine, 24 East 11th St; Louis T. Romaine, 290 West End Av; Girard Romaine, 15 Forest Av, Lakewood, N. J.; Julia R. Van Schaick, 1,417 Massachusetts Av, Washington, D. C.; Girard and Louis T. Romaine, as trustees for Washington T. and Jean S. Romaine, all liens, June 30; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St, (mtg $360,000)........$1

FRONT ST, 103, s e s, 20.11x71.6x19.2x71.5, s w s; J. Rolf Searles to Elizabeth Drown, St. Johnsbury, Vt., (mtg $45,000,) July 30; attorney, Louis W. Stotesbury, 55 Liberty St........$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 22.2 ft s of 82d St, 20x70; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York to E. L. Davis, 249 West 22d St, Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$16,750

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100.11x85; Victor Land and Improvement Co. to Kayell Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, May 11, (mtg $157,000;) attorney, Joseph C. Levi, 37 Liberty St........$100

PERRY ST, 32, s s, 145.10 ft w of Waverley Place, 20.10x95; Peter C. La Forge to William F. Long, 195 New York Av, Westerleigh, West New Brighton, S. I., 1-3 part, (mtg $5,000,) July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$1

PERRY ST, 32, s s, 145.10 ft w of Waverley Place, 20.10x95; William La F. Long to Isabel L. Long, Wayne, Penn., 1-3 part, July 30, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

PITT ST, n w s, 175.2 ft e of Stanton St, 24.10x100; Tillie Gabrilowitz to Alexander Sabsevitz and another, 1,418 Pitkin Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 4, (mtg $30,150;) attorney, Goldstein & G., 366 Broadway........$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 183d St, 104.11x150; Jay W. Lewis to Abraham Leipzig, 50 West 77th St, Aug. 6, (mtg $285,000;) attorneys, Jacobs & L., 132 Nassau St..$100

1ST AV, w s, 74 ft n of 36th St, 24.8x80; Anna Potash to Martha Casner, 1,621 Madison Avenue, (mtg $18,500,) all liens, Feb. 5, 1913; attorney, C. H. Potter, 273 West 131st St........$1

8TH AV, 2,852 and 2,854, n e corner of 152d St, 49.11x100; Alice M. Lyons and another to Joral Realty Co., Inc., 99 Nassau St, (mtg $40,000,) Feb. 21; attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, 99 Nassau St........$100

12TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 20.11x103.3; Fred Ingraham to White Realty Co., 92 William St, July 30, (mtg $14,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

26TH ST, 225 East, n s, 25x98.8; Levi Pakelnishky to Hugh Cavanagh, 724 Bergen St, Brooklyn, July 22, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$75

55TH ST, 313 West, n s, 18 or 19x100.5; Mary C. O'Brien to Christian Schierloh, Great Neck, L. I., (mtg $18,000,) Aug. 3..$1

71ST ST, 35 West, n s, 395 ft w of Central Park West, 18x102.2; Edwin C. Jameson to Hilary R. Chambers, 35 West 71st St, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, rerecorded from Dec. 11, 1912, all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

74TH ST, 234 East, s s, 233.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Herman Hartman to Anna von Der Lieth, 203 East 44th St, (mtg $8,000,) Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$1

77TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Abraham G. Meyer, referee, to Howard Conkling, 157 East 70th St, Aug. 6; attorney, A. Smith, 111 Broadway........$7,400

79TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Morris Chavin to Morris Woronock, 373 New Lots Road, Brooklyn, (mtg $13,000,) July 25; attorneys, London & Davis, 55 Liberty St........$1

83D ST, 28 West, s s, 313 ft w of Central Park West, 18x102.2; Charles M. Low to David H. M. Gillespie, 28 West 83d St, quitclaim, July 16; attorney, James T. Crane, 2 Rector St........$1

93D ST, 54 West, s s, 248.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 26.8x100.8; Anna Wensel to Elysian Realty Co., 99 Nassau St, all liens, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Anna Potash to Martha Casner, 1,621 Madison Av, (mtg $16,500,) all liens, Feb. 5, 1913; attorney, C. H. Potter, 273 West 131st St........$100

118TH ST, 111 East, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Keilbert Construction Co. to Mary E. Bellinger, 815 West 179th St, (mtg $23,000,) July 22; attorney, M. Adams, 1,533 St. Nicholas Av........$100

### Bronx.

FRANKLIN AV, 1,291, w s, 73.5 ft s of 170th St, 20x100; Joseph H. Fargis, referee, to Elizabeth A. May and others, 1,323 Ditmas Av, Brooklyn, July 31; attorney, J. J. Breunich, 3,436 3d Av........$4,000

JACKSONVILLE AV, n e corner of Richardson Av, 80.5x130.9; Augusta M. de Peyster and others to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, July 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$1

LOTS 332 & 333, map Laconia Park; Joseph Troiano to William Krusch, Norwalk, Conn., July 30; attorney, E. M. Lockwood, Norwalk, Conn........$100

RESERVOIR PLACE, s s, 67.6 ft e of Reservoir Oval, 22x100; Jacob Cohen to Elise Spahr, 872 East 182d St, July 27; attorney, Carrington P., 200 Broadway........$100

TIEBOUT AV, 2,476, e s, 31x100; Elizabeth Erler to Philip H. Feising, Otisville, N. Y., Aug. 3, (mtg $16,500;) attorney, George L. Ludwig, 1,511 3d Av........$100

WALNUT AV, n w corner of 134th St, 207.11x275; Abraham S. Phillips to Phillips-Jones Co., Inc., 829 East 134th St, July 30, (mtg $55,000;) attorneys, Hirsch & N., 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn........$1

WEBSTER AV, s e corner 170th St, 50x90; Christine Wenigmann to Olin J. Stephens, Inc., 138th St & Mott Haven Canal, Aug 6, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, William C. Relyea, 55 John St........$1

150TH ST, n s, 320.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Raffaele Sanza to John Gaudiosi, 685 Fordham Road, July 27; attorney, V. A. Pittaro, 590 Morris Av........$100

156TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 16.8x100; Rosa Wiederman to Pauline Berg, 917 Union Av, Aug. 3, (mtg $5,150;) attorney, F. A. Stroh, 38 Park Row........$200

176TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 51.3x104; C. J. Carey Building Co., Inc., to Wilhelmina C. Popek, 501 West 146th St, July 26, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av........$1

176TH ST, n s, 625 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 50x125; James Roche to Mary A. Reardon, 135 E. 163d St, Apr 23; attorney, M. A. Reardon, 735 E. 163d St........$100

203D ST, s w corner of Williamsbridge Road, 78.6x100; Ignace Gruber to Leo Jacobs, 385 Central Park West, June 23, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Leo Jacobs, 385 Central Park West........$100

224TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of White Plains Road, 20x114; Edward W. Dowling, (referee,) to Anna Young, 1,316 Fulton Av, Aug 6; attorney, Shaw & L., 29 Broadway........$3,000

## RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

### Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 90th St, 100.8x100; Secured Holding Corporation to Frederic W. Le Porin, 1,979 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, (prior mtg $400,000,) due as per bond, Aug. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway........$25,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, from 90th to 91st Sts, 201.5x100; Secured Holdings Corporation to Tillie Koscherak, 418 Central Park West, Aug. 3, (prior mtg $910,000,) due Oct. 25, 1914, 6 p c; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$7,000

FRONT ST, 103, s e s, 20.11x71.6; Elizabeth Drown to Slawson & Hobbs Corporation, 162 West 72d St, July 30, (prior mtg $45,000,) due as per bond; attorney, L. W. Stotesbury, 55 Liberty St........$1,125

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 22.2 ft s of 82d St, 20x70; E. L. Davis to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, trustee, 140 Broadway, Aug. 5, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$12,000

15TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Nathan Kohn to Frances Bieber, 38 Fort Washington Av, mtg $24,000, installments, 6 p. c., Aug. 4; attorney, Jacob Bieber, 1,372 Broadway........$2,100

41ST ST, 141 West, w s, 25x98.9, (prior mtg $40,000;) 41st St, 137 West, n s, 25x98.9, (prior mtg $40,000;) 44th St, 156 West, s s, 24x100.4, (prior mtg $50,000;) Schuyler Realty Corporation to Alex F. Ullman, 2 West 86th St, June 7, due as per bond; attorney, A. F. Ullman, 41st St and Broadway........$30,000

72D ST, s s, 263 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2, (prior mtg $20,500;) 72d St, n s, 350 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, (prior mtg $20,000;) Herman Dencker to Bank of Europe Corporation, 1,429 1st Av, July 27, demand..$2,000

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Teresa Pandozza to Filomena De Maio, 447 West 44th St, due as per bond, Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$5,000

124TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Edmund M. Ferrett to Benjamin F. Edsall, Newark, N. J., Aug. 5, 2 years, 6 p. c.; address Benjamin F. Edsall, 35 Nassau St........$5,200

166TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x95; Rudolph Von Heyn to Mary A. Gordon, 261 Central Park West, July 21; attorney, A. H. Bancker, 768 9th Av........
To Secure Performance of Lease

### Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 185.6 ft n of 169th St, 27x97; John H. Gabel to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Aug. 6, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St....$3,000

DALY AV, w s, 83.7 ft n of 179th St, 44.1x102.7; Steinmetz Construction Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Aug. 5, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St........$35,000

FAILE ST, 900, e s, 25x100; Charles P. Kelly to David W. Cohen, 2,010 7th Av, prior mtg $4,500, July 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Tolleris, 132 Nassau St..$1,000

FINDLAY AV, w s, 515.2 ft n of 169th St, 112.6x100; Louise R. Goodwin to Edmont Realty Co., 535 East 166th St, prior mtg $5,400, Aug. 5, due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. F. Schubert, 535 East 166th St........$2,000

HOUGHTON AV, n s, 271.8 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 33.4x66; John Gannon to New York Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 147 East 125th St, July 31, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. H. Toergman, 3,219 3d Av........$2,800

JACKSONVILLE AV, n e corner of Richardson Av, 130.9x30.5x130x22.11; American Real Estate Co. to Augusta M. de Peyster, 11 East 86th St, and others, Aug. 5, 5 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$1,000

LOTS 103 and 104, map of 107 lots sold by Joseph P. Day; Johanna Schlosser to Harriett Canning, 2,987 West 30th St, Brooklyn, June 5, due Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, M. Canning, 129 West 42d St........$5,000

WILLIS AV, s e corner of 147th St, 50x100; Elizabeth C. Doherty to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, Aug. 5, due Dec. 1, 1917; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W., 43 Cedar St........$40,000

3D AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25x125; Poseidon Realty Co. to Gibraltar Realty Co., Inc., 280 Broadway, Aug. 5, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Nicholas Hodes, 2,648 Briggs Av........$3,000

224TH ST, 874 East, s s, 32.6x114; Catherine L. Walters to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 4, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$2,000

## RECORDED LEASES.

### Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE C, 185 and 187, all; Abr. Golden to Joseph Rothman, 157 Ludlow St, 3 years, from April 1, 1914; attorney, A. Warenbaum, 124 Stanton St........$8,430

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302, all; Secured Holdings Corporation to Milton J. Gordon, 418 Central Park West; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway, 3 months........$3

MANHATTAN AV, 10 to 16, all; Shenk Realty and Construction Co. to Isaac Specter, 95 West 119th St., 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1914; attorneys, Gross & S., 309 Broadway........$14,000

PARK AV, 1,408, store; Josephine E. Daly to Timothy Cronin, 2,492 8th Av., 10 years, from July 1, 1914; attorneys, Kips Bay B. & M. Co., 650 1st Av........$1,100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner, 176th St, store, &c.; National City Amusement Enterprise, Inc., to Alphonse Andre and another, 605 West 111th St, 4 10-12 years, from July 1, 1914; attorney, Harry Rittenberg, 309 Broadway........$1,800

8TH AV, 2,075, store floor; Leonard Graziader to Alphonse Andre, 884 Columbus Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, H. Rittenberg, 309 Broadway........$1,500

8TH AV, 680, all; Charles A. Christman to Thomas Kiernan, 209 7th Av., 10 years, from July 1, 1914; attorney, B. & S. P. Brewing Co., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av.........$4,625

121ST ST, 427 and 429 East, all; Hy. L. Scheuerman to G. Tripoli, 318 Bowery, 5 years, from June 1, 1914; attorneys, Kendall & H., 233 Broadway........$3,600

### Bronx.

JEROME AV, 1,579, s w corner of Belmont Av, all; Dora Schnapp to John McCaffery, 1,579 Jerome Av, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, James Everard's Breweries, 12 East 133d St........$900 to $1,500

3D AV, 3,786, all; Olga Hirschman to Joseph Goldfine, 929 Whitlock Av, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, H. J. Radin, 505 Claremont Parkway........$600 to $780

## MECHANICS' LIENS.

### Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,840; Samuel J. Corker against Morris Weinstein, owner and contractor........$20

16TH ST, 150 West; same against same..$59

CHARLES ST, 28 to 32; Kings County Plumbing Co. against Margaret M. Fritz, owner; Dasie Construction Co., Incorporated, contractor........$300

182D ST, s s, 366.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 70.10x100; Sam Rebb against John Doe, owner; Nathan Harrison Realty Co., contractor.$160

### Bronx.

WALKER AV, 1,125 and 1,127; H. A. Bergers' Metal Ceiling and Fireproofing Co., Incorporated, against Michael D. Howard, owner and contractor........$64

## SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

### Manhattan.

SHERMAN AV, n w corner of 204th St; Progressive Painting and Decorating Co. against Vermilyea Realty Co. and others, June 15, 1914, (by bond)........$2,499

SHERMAN AV, 152; Joseph Torregrossa against Vermilyea Realty Co. and others, June 15, 1914, (by bond)........$320

3D AV, 2,076 to 2,080; Hudson Woodworking Co. against Mary E. Jones and others, June 24, 1914, (by bond)........$19

### Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Tremont Av, 100x100; Peter Fusco against Matteo Canobianco and others, July 24, 1914, (by bond).
$359

UNIONPORT ROAD, 1,673; Del Baso Contracting Co. against B. McCullough, (Miss,) June 23, 1914........$42

## LIS PENDENS.

### Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 475; John I. Downey and others, trustees, against James H. Naughtin, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Montgomery & Peabody.

CANAL ST, 79; David Stern against Jacob Rubin and others, (counterclaim;) attorney, S. B. Pollak.

50TH ST, 305 West; 52d St, 327 and 329 West; 9th Av, 771 to 775; 52d St, 408 West, and 53d St, 405 to 411 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against Marie Farrington and others, (partition;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

58TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Doris Schwartz against Isaac J. Danziger and others, (action to declare conveyance void, &c.;) attorney, L. M. Wallstein.

120TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11; United States Trust Co. of N. Y. against Mary J. Crotty and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

124TH ST, 411 East; Giovanni Guglielmetti and others against Michael Gagliardi and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Schafran.

125TH ST, 532 West; John H. Lambert against Edwin F. Walton and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Hoar.

127TH ST, 26 West; Sarah Dahlman against Jacob Wiener and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Parnes.

187TH ST, s s, 119.6 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Robert H. Oakley, trustee, against Bernard W. Fischer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. E. Connell.

188TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; Benjamin Mordecai and others against Henry N. Braude and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.

201ST ST, Academy St and Harlem River, —x—; U. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Co. against United Electric Light & Power Co., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, C. R. Frazer.

### Bronx.

LOT 21, Map of New Village of Jerome; Robert C. Schlegel against Pietro Serrilli and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. B. McHugh.

STARLING AV, n s, 25 ft w of Olmstead Av, 25x100; George Hause against Westchester Woodworking Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Neier & Van Derveer.


REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Joseph P. Day

REAL ESTATE

31 Nassau Street

REAL ESTATE.

BUILDING SALE

The BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION offers for sale to the highest bidder buildings on 21 parcels, including residential, store, and factory buildings, for removal from the Bronx River Parkway Reservation. These buildings are located in the Borough of the Bronx, Yonkers, Wakefield, Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Hartsdale, and White Plains.

All bids must be made upon regular form provided by the Commission, and subject to terms and conditions therein set forth, and will be received at the office of the Commission, 100 Broadway, New York, on or before 2 P. M., MONDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1914, at which time bids received will be publicly opened. There shall be one bid for each parcel. Lists and bid forms will be furnished upon request by mail or in person.

BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION, 100 Broadway, New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

City, Country and Seashore Combined

We have several beautiful stucco houses, hardwood trim, tile baths, and every city convenience for sale at bargain prices; located at Cedarhurst, L. I., 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal.

WEBB CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC., 1,476 Broadway, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Banking Department, State of New York IS SELLING AT PRIVATE SALE

Modern Houses--Bungalows--Building Lots

at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia and Hudson Heights, New Jersey, about opposite Grant's Tomb. Prices average about 50% of former prices. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of the Industrial Savings & Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company. Bargains for Builders, Investors or Homeseekers.

Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Sup't of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., New York City.

WESTFIELD.

FOR SALE, at a bargain, free and clear, two-story and attic, with about one acre ground; house has 8 large rooms, steam heat, hot and cold water supply, gas and electric lights, two baths, sewer connections, large porch in front and side of house, also fruit trees on premises; cellar cemented, sidewalk cemented, street macadamized, house in first-class order; large chicken coop on premises; any reasonable offer will not be refused. Inquire J. C. Giese, 985 Simpson St., Bronx, New York City.

MONTCLAIR Out-of-town client offers to sacrifice beautiful brick veneer residence worth $10,000 for $8,200. Entrance hall, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 2 solariums, one with open fireplace, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, fine corner lot; excellent location.

MURDOCH, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair.

Country Residence 35 minutes Broadway, railroads, trolley; commutation $4.85; 8 rooms and bath, fireplace, beautifully decorated; $4,600, $600 cash; balance $40 monthly. Harrich, Room 459, Fifth Ave. Building, cor. 23d.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Why Not End Your Vacation Troubles

by owning your own cottage in a beautiful park on the Connecticut shore, which was for fifty years a wealthy man's private estate? New seven-room bungalow with bath, $300 down, or a plot on which to build, as low as $20 down. Fully restricted, all improvements, including modern sewer. Beach, woods, bathing, fishing, fine neighborhood, fast electrics. Address or call at office of YALE LAND COMPANY, 110 West 34th Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

645-647 MADISON AVE.,

Adjoining 59th St., (Transfer Corner.)

Chance to secure store in select apartment, hotel, club and residential district at an attractive rental. Size of stores 13'x90', 23'x90' or 36'x90'.

MARSTON & CO., Agents, 477 FIFTH AVENUE, or Superintendent on Premises.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS,

6TH AVE., AT 21ST ST.,

$35 and $45.

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148-150 EAST 42D STREET

Near Grand Central Terminal.

Store and basement, 42'x88'. Owner will divide and make alterations to suit tenant. Attractive rental.

MARSTON & CO., 477 Fifth Av. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

148-150 EAST 42D STREET

Near Grand Central Terminal.

Large light lofts, 42'x88' each, suitable for light manufacturing, special work or storage. Attractive rentals.

MARSTON & CO., 477 Fifth Av. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

We have for rental in West 72d, 73d, 74th and 85th Streets a number of high-class dwellings. For particulars, booklets, etc., apply to

CLARK ESTATES

Telephone 7430—Cortlandt. 149 Broadway.

Janitor, 67 West 73d St.

DWELLINGS TO LET. SPECIAL OFFERINGS. Some from Oct. 1, 1914. $660-$1,200 and upward. 10 to 16 rooms, with 1, 2, and 3 baths. All offers submitted.

PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

BROOKLYN TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Beautiful Brick Houses

FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick-and-stone, 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 40A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 3553.



APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

A Time to Economize

Economy is the wise course at the present time. Economy and comfort are combined in the Five Room Apartments in the

WATSON ARECO DISTRICT

$26 to $30 per month

Every modern improvement, big rooms, tree-lined streets, two private play-grounds, base ball, tennis, etc.

Take Bronx Park Subway to Simpson Street Station, walk or ride East on Westchester Avenue to Rental Office, corner Westchester and Evergreen Avenues.

NEW BUILDING

135 West 79th Street

Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.

Subway Station at Corner.

Now Open for Inspection

New Idea Small Apartments

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

Other Special Features.

3 & 4 Rooms

Completely Equipped Kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.

Rental $900 to $1,300

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

Spencer Arms

Southeast Cor. of Broadway & 69th St.

12-Story Modern Fireproof Building, convenient to Subway express and elevated stations and all street car lines.

Under New Management.

9 to 13 Room Housekeeping Apartments with 3 bathrooms and having permanent light on all sides.

ALSO

1 Apartment of 6 Rooms

Suitable for a physician or a dentist.

Rental $2,200 & upward.

A few apartments ready for immediate occupancy.

C. F. DE CASANOVA, Agent on Premises, TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 3936. Or Your Own Broker.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 WEST STANTON 91ST ST.

Eight rooms and bath, $900.

All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

422 WEST END AV. (80TH ST.)

Seven rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,800-$1,800.

All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

IRVINGTON

407 Central Park West (100th St.)

Eight rooms and bath, $960.

All-night elevator service.

MARION

2,612 Broadway (98th St.)

Six rooms and bath, $690-$900.

All-night elevator; express Subway station 96th.

CARROLLTON

601 West 168th St., (opposite Subway station). Five, six and seven rooms, one and two baths. $510-$1,000.

All-night elevator service.

BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET. 'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

Saxony

250 W. 82D ST.

7 & 8 Rooms, $1500-$1750.

One suite of 9 Rooms, $1800

Dewitt

254 W. 82D ST.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1800.

Now occupied by and admirably suited for a physician.

Well-built, Well-kept Houses, where the service is of the highest character.

Satisfactory References Required.

Inquire of Superintendent or

Loton H. Slawson Company

Tele. Mad. Sq. 8680. 17 Madison Av.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.

7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,800.

Standard Service, All Night Elevator.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

FOR RENT

In Washington Square District, Dwelling Houses & Apartments, $1350 to $4500 per annum

Horace S. Ely & Co.

489 Fifth Avenue. 21 Liberty Street.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath. Unfurnished from Oct. 1st. Southern exposure.

150-152 West 106th St.

High-class elevator apartments; 7 rooms; all light; $1,000-$1,200; owner lives on premises. Apply to Superintendent.

EWING, BACON & HENRY.

Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Westwood & Cliffewood Courts,

Entire Block Front 179th to 180th Street & Fort Washington Ave.

Largest rooms and best built high-class elevator apartment on Heights; resident owner's attention insures perfect service and attention; leases for suites four to nine rooms now being made; neighborhood most refined. Express station Subway 181st Street. Owner on premises.

SMITHSONIAN

60 West 129th St.

Apartments of 6-7-8 large, light rooms, with every improvement, including elevator service, rents $50 to $60. Inquire on premises or

Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Ave.

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"The Imperator has just been completed, and I wish to assure the public that no expense has been spared to make it perfect and modern in every detail." ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner.

The IMPERATOR

725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Southerly cor. 150th St.

NEW—11 STORIES.

Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.

Every Room an Outside Room.

5 Rooms $900, $1,000 | 6 Rooms $1,000, $1,100 | 7 Rooms $1,400, $1,700

2 AND 3 BATHS,

Spacious foyer, abundance of closet room.

Many New Features

Rental Representative on premises daily.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents

Broadway & 156th St.

PHONE AUDUBON 870.

The Paterno

440 RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 116TH STREET.

A 14-story building of the highest type, ideally situated, overlooking Hudson River. 7 and 8 Rooms, $1,500 to $2,400. 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS, $660 TO $1,350. Inquire at the Building, or Loton H. Slawson Company, Tel. Mad. Sq. 8680. 17 Madison Ave.

BRYN MAWR Opp. Columbia University, Cor. Amsterdam Ave.

420 West 121st St.

Large, light corner apartments, 6 & 7 rooms; exceptionally low rents, $60-$65. Apply Superintendent or L. SCHLECHTER, 217 West 110th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

APARTMENTS WITH ELEVATORS, HALL SERVICE, ETC.

N. W. Corner Central Park West and 102d St.

7 and 8 rooms and bath..$720 to $1020

1,744 Broadway

Corner 56th St.

8 rooms and bath....$1000 to $1700

71 East 96th St.

N. W. Corner Park Ave.

7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 baths..$1000 to $1400

571 Park Ave.

S. E. Cor. 63d St.

8 rooms and bath..........$1800

171 East 83d St.

6 rooms and bath..........$600

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.

30 East 42d St. Telephone 500 Murray Hill

GRAMERCY COURT,

152 EAST 22D ST.

3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

BRONX.

2,490 TIEBOUT AVENUE,

NEAR FORDHAM ROAD.

NEW BUILDING,

3-4-5 Rooms and Bath,

$21-$35.

Select people only.

Unusually large; every improvement; telephones; near Grand Concourse and Park; 3 minutes' walk WEST from 3d Av. "L" and N. Y. Central R. R. Fordham Station.

BROOKLYN.

St. James Pl., Near Fulton St.

6 and 7 room apartments, $42-$48; central; select; booklet furnished. Apply on premises.

Golden Realty Co., Owners.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

**Army Orders.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Capt. La F. Applewhite, retired, to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, sick.

1st Lt. R. W. Bliss, M. C., as member of the board appointed May 1, vice Capt. J. R. Barber, relieved.

2d Lt. H. M. Rayner, 8 Cav., to enter the class for the first-year course at the Mounted Service School, Ft. Riley, Kan., Sept. 25.

C. A. C. promotions: W. C. Davis, from Major to Lt. Col.; T. F. Dwyer, from Capt. to Major; R. F. Anderson, from 1st Lt. to Capt.; W. L. Clay, from 2d Lt., (1st Lt., O. D.,) to 1st Lt., and W. L. Clark, from 2d Lt. to 1st Lt., all effective July 8. Lt. Col. Davis, Capt. Anderson, and Lts. Clay and Clark will remain on their present duties at their present stations.

Capt. T. J. Smith, O. D., to this city and the N. Y. Arsenal for consultation, to the coast defenses of Balboa and Cristobal.

These officers will proceed at once to New York City and report at 8 o'clock P. M. Aug. 5 to the Asst. Secty. of War on board the U. S. Tennessee, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, for special duty abroad under his direction: Lt. Col. H. T. Allen, Gen. Staff; Maj. D. W. Ketcham, Gen. Staff; Maj. C. A. Herdkin, cav.; Maj. J. A. Ryan, cav.; Maj. J. A. Logan, Jr., Q. M. C.; Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindle, Gen. Staff; Capt. R. R. Ralston, Corps of Engrs.; Capt. E. D. Ardery, C. E.; Capt. H. F. Dalton, Q. M. C., and the following C. A. C. Capts.: L. E. V. Coleman, G. Sevier, F. J. Miller, A. H. Sunderland, R. H. Williams, L. C. Brinton, Jr., W. M. Colvin, C. L. Fenton, and M. A. Cross, and 1st Lt. E. H. Phipps, Jr., C. A. C.

1st Lt. R. Wetherill, 6 Inf., to the Presidio of San Francisco for temp. duty, then to Morgantown, West Va.

1st Lt. H. L. Walthall, 15 Inf., relieved from assignment to that regt., Oct. 15, then to the U. S. and report for further orders.

Capt. H. W. Jones, M. C., to Jackson Barracks, La., for temp. duty, then to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Lt. Col. W. P. Burnham relieved from assignment to the 10 Inf. and detailed as Lt. Col. of the Porto Rico Regt. of Inf. Oct. 1, when he will proceed to San Juan for duty. Orders of July 8, directing him to join the 10th Inf. revoked.

Maj. A. Hamilton, C. A. C., as a member of the Ordnance Board, vice Maj. F. K. Ferguson, C. A. C., relieved. Maj. Hamilton is relieved from his present duties and will take station at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Orders of July 27, relating to 2d Lt. C. L. Kilburn, C. A. C., are amended so as to take effect upon the completion of target practice of the 69 Co.

2d Lt. E. B. Garry, 15 Inf., from assignment to that regt. Oct. 15, then to the U. S. for further orders.

Officers of the Medical Corps to report at once to commanding officer, Central Dept., for duty pertaining to Ohio Militia Camp of Instruction, upon completion of which they will return to their proper station. Majs. I. W. Rand and P. H. McAndrew and Capt. J. R. Bosley.

Leaves—1st Lt. R. M. Barton, 5 Cav., 20 days; Capt. J. M. Fulton, C. A. C., 7 days ext.; 2d Lt. J. R. N. Weaver, 8 Inf., 2 months, and Capt. N. K. Averill, 7 Cav., four days further ext.

**Navy Orders.**

Lt. Com. B. T. Bulmer, from the Milwaukee to the Pittsburgh and Oregon as executive officer.

Lt. H. L. Irwin and Jr. Lt. J. Baer, the Isla de Luzon to the Dubuque.

Ens. V. L. Kirkman, the Colorado to the Milwaukee.

Ens. W. E. Doyle, the Maryland, to the Annapolis.

Ens. J. H. Brown, Jr., the Georgia, to temp. duty the Virginia.

Surg. H. A. Dunn, recvg. ship at Norfolk, Va., to Marine Brigade, Vera Cruz.

P. A. Surg. T. W. Reed to recvg. ship at Norfolk, Va.

P. A. Surg. W. H. Connor and P. A. Paymaster R. W. Clark, the Isla de Luzon, to the Dubuque.

Asst Paymaster R. C. Reed, Bureau of Supplies, to the Tennessee.

Chf. Bosn. M. J. J. Farley to orders.

Rear Adm. R. B. Bradford, retired, died at Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 4.

**Marine Corps Orders.**

Capt. L. P. Pinkston, retired, from July 28.

**Naval Vessels.**

Arrived—Glacier, at La Paz; Alert, at Honolulu; Warrington, at Bar Harbor, and the Jupiter, at San Francisco.

Sailed—Osceola, Key West for Guantanamo; Mayflower, Washington for Hampton Roads; Paducah, and the Eagle, Vera Cruz for Portsmouth, N. H.; Kansas, Vera Cruz for Portsmouth; Ammen, Boston to sea; and the Cincinnati, Chefoo for Amoy.

The Texas, Minnesota, and Louisiana, now on the East Coast of Mexico, have been ordered to New York.

The Dubuque, now at Chicago, to proceed to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

The Jupiter at San Francisco to Puget Sound, then to Norfolk Yard via the Panama Canal.

The Uncas, at New York Yard, to Hampton Roads.

The Somers placed in commission and the Jason placed in reserve at Norfolk, Aug. 4.

The Utah has been designated temporarily as receiving ship at New York.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers—Patrol., to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 6: Thomas F. Lynch, 13 Prect., to Insp. Dist.; John J. F. Hanigan, 147 Prect., to 6 Insp. Dist.; Morris Grossman, 35 Prect., to Det. Bureau, designated as Act. Det. Serg., 2 grade; David Katz, 39 Prect., to 5 Insp. Dist. To take effect 4 P. M. Aug. 6: Bernard Mayer, 157, to 164 Prect.

Temporary assignments: Inspector John O'Brien, 1 Dist., to assume com'd 13 Dist., in addition to his own, for 18 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 9; Capts. E. I. Walsh, 13 Insp. Dist., to com'd 4 Insp. Dist. for 18 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 9; W. F. Boettler, 167 Prect., to com'd 11 Insp. Dist. for 8 days from 9 A. M. Aug. 22; Lieuts. Dennis F. Lyons, 14, to 82 Prect. for 15 days from 4 P. M. Aug. 6; James Keane, 16, to 81 Prect. for 6 days from 9 A. M. Aug. 5; Patrick J. Parrell, 36, to 33 Prect. for 5 days from 9 A. M. Aug. 7; Michael Hickey, 61, to 79 Prect. for 16 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 7; William J. Burns, 65 Prect., to 4 Insp. Dist. for 30 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 1; Edward F. Harris, 158, to com'd 146 Prect. for 20 days from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 6; Frank T. Lane, 167, to B. B. H. Squad for 10 days from 4 P. M. Aug. 6; John J. Noble, 172, to com'd 167 Prect. for 8 days from 9 A. M. Aug. 22; Oscar P. Himmell, 174, to com'd 65 Prect. pending assignment of Capt. from 8 A. M. Aug. 6; Patrolmen Morris P. Friedlander, 18 Prect.; Nathan Whitman and Max Lowe 15 Prect., to 1st Insp. Dist. for 10 days from 4 P. M. Aug. 8; William J. Blanch, 22 Prect., to Det. Bureau for 10 days from 12:30 P. M. Aug. 9; Frederick H. Meybert and James R. Nolan, 28 Prect., to 4 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 6; James S. Dalton, 39 Prect., to Det. Bureau for 10 days from 11 A. M. Aug. 9; Charles H. Eason, 149 Prect., to Det. Bureau for 10 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 9; Peter Thornton, 155 Prect., to C. O. duty in Special Squad 1 for 10 days from 4 P. M. Aug. 7; George M. Bliaffer, 278 Prect., to 12 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from noon Aug. 8.

To C. O. duty in Special Squad No. 1, for 8 days, from 4 P. M. Aug. 8: Thomas McAdams, 10; J. J. Paton, 14; James Byrnes, 146; William Dowling, 170; J. A. Hurton, 276; J. T. McCarthy, 278.

To C. O. duty in Special Squad No. 4, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Aug. 7: Theodore Henkler, 4; John W. Conway, 15; William F. Kirwin, 21; William F. Reith, 36.

To Detective Bureau, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Aug. 8: F. S. McNaught, 13; T. F. Hughes, 26; T. A. Brady, 28; C. L. Manning, 36; M. J. Callahan, 42; Edgar Stephens, 61; T. J. Ford, 63; R. M. McKenna, 68; James J. Cooke, 146; C. J. Scrivens, 153; William Dillon, 170.

For ten days, from 4 P. M. Aug. 8: L. J. Campomenosi, 2; Louis Herman, 7; Jacob Lowenheim, 13; J. F. Fitzpatrick, 14; Andrew Mealli, 16; Donato Cavone, 28; S. G. Donohue, 42; T. H. Waters, 149; J. A. Kessler, 164.

For 10 days, from 4 P. M. Aug. 9: Italo Cassetti, 15; Joseph L. Massie, Jr., 65; Matthew Murray, 276; Joseph P. Hopkins, 276.

Assignment Discontinued.—Lieut. J. F. Shaw, 66, to com. 65 Prect., from 8 A. M. Aug. 6, 1914.

Leaves, with pay: Inspectors J. F. Dwyer, 4, for 18 days, from 8 A. M. Aug. 9, (balance of vacation;) Henry Cohen, 11, for 8 days, from 9 A. M. Aug. 22, (deducted from vacation;) Capt. W. A. Coleman, 281 Prect. for five days, from 8 A. M. Aug. 6, (deducted from vacation.)

Without Pay—Patrol. W. R. Leach, Jr., 28 prect., for 1 day from 10 P. M. Aug. 6.

Applications for Pay approved—Patrol. George Vehnert, 35 prect., from July 26 during disability; Henry Applebaum, 31 prect., from July 1 to July 21, while sick.

Relieved from Suspension—Patrol. P. J. Doody, 168 prect., from 4 P. M., Aug. 5.

Revocations—So much of Par. 2, S. O. 162, C. S., as grants Capt. Edward L. Walsh, 13 Insp. Dist., 34 days' leave of absence from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 6, and so much of Par. 1 as assigns Insp. George R. Wakefield, 2 Insp. Dist., to command 13 Insp. Dist. during said absence, is revoked; so much of Pars. 1, S. O. 178, C. S., as assigns Lieut. Oscar P. Himmell, 174 prect., to command 146 prect. for 20 days, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 6, 1914, is revoked; so much of Par. 2, S. O. 121, C. S., as grants Patrol. Daniel J. Martin, 31 prect., 30 days' leave of absence without pay from 8 A. M., Aug. 8, is revoked.

## EDUCATION NOTES.

The children of Vacation Playground 78, Pleasant Avenue and 119th Street, will give an entertainment tomorrow afternoon for their parents, relatives, and friends. Among other things there will be gymnastic drills, folk dances, and recitations.

A roller skating rink has been added to the attractions of Vacation Playground 42, the Bronx.

It is reported that the attendance at the vacation schools continues good, the average being more than 120,000.

It is proposed to fit up a model flat in P. S. 13, Fourth and Fifth Streets, west of Avenue D.

One of the features at the entertainment tomorrow afternoon at Vacation Playground 1, Corona, Queens, will be a fancy costume show.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

**City.**

The receipt of applications for pathological chemist was begun yesterday, and will be continued for two weeks. Applicants must be twenty-one years of age. The salary is $2,500 a year.

It has been decided to reduce the length of service necessary for eligibility for promotion from the attendance service to clerical. Hereafter one year's service as attendant will be sufficient for eligibility to an examination for promotion to second grade clerk and three years' service for promotion to third grade clerk.

**United States.**

The commission announces for Aug. 10 a competitive examination for statistical expert, for both men and women, to fill a vacancy in the Children's Bureau, Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $2,000 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or thesis. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

## ESTATES APPRAISED.

BOETTGER, HENRY W., (Jan. 30, 1913;) net estate, $1,077,901; to widow, Pauline Boettger, household furniture and life estate in residue; to Anna Laughlin, Pauline Denkelmann, Helena Hesse, and Matilda Roessel, daughters, $40,000 each; Helena Solkau, niece, $5,000; Herman F. Wintrich, confidential clerk, $20,000; bank, $58,460; pictures, books, automobiles, furniture, &c., $14,756; mtgs., $86,000; due on notes and loans, $140,000; bonds—$3,570 Pere Marq. R. R., $4,655 U. Ry. of San Fran., $760 Erie R. R., $5,740 Cal. Indust. Co., $176,000 Silk Finishing Co. of Amer., $5,925 L. & N., $140,000 M., K. & T., $18,625 Mo. Pacif., $6,187 St. L. & San Fran., $18,650 So. Pacif., $7,750 Nassau Elec., $15,600 So. Ry., $8,000 Wabash R. R., $1,000 Arlon So.; stks.—4,000 shs. Kerr Lake Mi, $11,500; 250 Mo. Pacif., $40,000; 200 S. S. Kresge Co., $15,050; 100 Tenn. Cop., $3,437; 120 Amer. Cot. Co., $6,030; 100 B. & O., $10,550; 500 Braden Cop. M. Co., $4,687; 550 Penn. R. R., $33,584; 150 Gt. No. Ry. pf., $19,200; 150 May Dept. Stores Co. pf., $15,525; 100 Beth. Steel, pf., $6,875; 20 Brew. Appl. Epre. Co. pf., $2,000.

DYER, MARCELLUS WILBER, (May 4, 1913;) details printed elsewhere.

TUTTLE, JAMES P., (Jan. 31, 1913;) net estate, $258,688; to Academy of Medicine, $1,000; residue in trust for widow, Laura M. Tuttle; realty, $12,000; personal, $348,414.

WOODWARD, SARAH A., (Sept. 22, 1913;) details printed elsewhere.

## Mortgage Loans.

*Thirty-five cents a line.*

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

## City Property.

*Thirty cents a line.*

**Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.**

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

**Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.**

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 440-W.

**Queens—For Sale or To Let.**

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS, 15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

**Real Estate for Exchange.**

WILL TAKE STOCKS OR BONDS held outright or on margin in trade for choice city real estate; stable values, including income properties. Broker, Box M 246 Times Downtown.

**To Let—Unfurnished.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 442 West 34th St., 3-story | $80 |
| 217 East 18th St., 3-story | 125 |
| 145 West 118th St., 4-story | 125 |

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 E. 42d St.

## Property Out of the City.

*Thirty cents a line.*

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on purchase price; Winter home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; near beach; golf, tennis; unobstructed view of Sound; between Sound Beach and Stamford. Rent. C 70 Times.

**Mount Vernon.**

Price reduced to $8,000, formerly $10,000; 11-room house, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; close to station; in very choice neighborhood; possession. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

A Big Bargain to Quick Buyer.—Plot of ground, 100x218, at Lawrence, L. I.; finest residential section; value $6,500; half cash; get information and make offer. F. W. Toleman, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Manhasset.—29 minutes electric trains; acre plot; $250 down, balance easy; water, electricity, gas, trolley. Malia, Bayside, L. I.

Great Neck, near depot, plot 5¼ lots; $2,000; high ground; high-class colony. "Bargain," 106 Times.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

Bargain.—$7,500; very easy terms; Colonial country home near the water; fine plot, 100 feet by 237 feet, in healthiest section near N. Y.; select neighborhood; established social centre; an unusually well built house of 10 rooms designed to suit the high ground which it occupies; very large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace; ceilings are beamed; walls panelled; large central hall; spacious dining room; butler's pantry; kitchen; front and back stairway on first floor.

Four large master bed chambers, two tiled baths, and sleeping porch on second.

Two bed chambers, sewing room, bath, and trunk room on third floor.

Large veranda; open terrace; electric light, steam heat; floors parqueted; laundry; all conveniences; 44 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; very convenient to express station; schools, churches, country club, large lake; boating, bathing; best of outdoor sports Summer and Winter. Address OWNER, A. F. R., Box 165 Times.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Helderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Recalled to Europe, must sacrifice beautifully situated 3-acre commuting country residence; worth $12,000; mortgage $6,000; make offer; might rent. M 218 Times Downtown.

Beautiful house, 8 rooms and 2 baths; latest improvements; best section of Cranford; sell on satisfactory terms. S. R. Droescher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

**To Let—Unfurnished.**

SUMMIT, N. J.—Beautiful old country home, large residence modernized; barn, grounds, fruit; equity $15,000; rent $100 monthly; exceptional opportunity. Owner, 866 Springfield Av.

**To Let—Furnished.**

Furnished house, White Plains; one month; 8 rooms, improvements; 1-3 acre; good shade; ten minutes to station. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516.

## To Let for Business Purposes.

*Thirty cents a line.*

LIGHT LOFTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 325-31 Lafayette St., cor. Bleecker | $100 |
| 13-15 Lispenard St., near West Broadway | 35 |
| 81 Walker St., near Broadway | 35 |
| 99 & 101 Fourth Av., near 12th St. | 55-60 |

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 E. 42d St.

266 West 53d, Near 8th Av.—Four-story building; store first floor, suitable for business; possession now; rent low. Inquire Sauervein, 832 8th Av.

Furnished office, in Whitehall Building, available Sept. 1, unexpired lease until May 1, 1916. M 201 Times Downtown.

Lofts, 81x45; steam heat, electric elevator; $50. 780 Madison St., corner Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

## Apartments to Let

*Furnished.*

*Thirty cents a line.*

**West Side.**

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS. Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Beautifully furnished four-room apartment, near Drive, for Winter months or longer; rugs, draperies, and piano; to responsible party; $85 per month. Millie L. Loeb, 312 West 109th St. For particulars, address Hotel Ostend, Atlantic City, N. J.

89th, 52 West.—Two rooms & bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

95th, 336 West.—Lady will rent six sunny rooms, well furnished, overlooking Hudson; high-class house; references.

## Apartments to Let

*Unfurnished.*

*Thirty cents a line.*

**West Side.**

2,035-7 SEVENTH AVENUE, Adjoining 122d Street. High class apartments, six rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, electric light, shower and other modern improvements; rents $42-$44. Apply Superintendent.

130 WEST 113TH STREET, S. W. Corner St. Nicholas Avenue. High class apartment, seven rooms and bath, steam heat; rent $45. Apply Superintendent.

Unusually attractive six-room elevator apartment, all conveniences; moderate rent. Apply Supt., on premises, 605 West 151st St.

Entire floor for business or living purposes, or both, 26 West 43d St.; $75 per month. APPLY D. R. JAMIESON, 500 5TH AVE.

57th St., 140 West.—3 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,200; studios, north light, $720 to $840.

Lenox Av., 342; five rooms, bath; hot water, steam heat; near 125th Subway; $23.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Seven grand outside, sunny rooms, two baths; $52-$58. 615 West 176th.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

**East Side.**

APARTMENT, SUBLET, 1,292 MADISON AV. CORNER 92D.; SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL LIGHT; UNFURNISHED; WILL MAKE LIBERAL CONCESSION. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

New Apartments, 115 and 123 East 53d St. 6 & 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,560 to $2,600.

**Brooklyn**

379-83 Prospect Pl., near St. James, Brighton Beach and Franklin Av. lines, several nice steam-heated apartment, finely located; rents $25-$29.

## Apartments Wanted—Furnished

*Thirty cents a line.*

Wanted.—By three men, furnished house or apartment of six or more rooms below 14th St., or Gramercy Park section, beginning September. L 165 Times.

## Country Board

*Thirty cents a line.*

**Long Island.**

BELLE HARBOR, BAY VIEW LODGE, Montauk Av. and bay.—Beautiful rooms, modern improvements; large porches; directly on Jamaica Bay; references. Phone 1698 Hammels.

**Staten Island.**

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

**New York State.**

I AM A DOCTOR and physical trainer; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c.; will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y.

If you are looking for rest and fine scenery, with home comforts; terms $7-$8. Louis Westbrook, Kysinko, N. Y.

**New Jersey.**

THE NEW ENGLAND, ORANGE, N. J. 211 Lincoln Av.; refined, homelike accommodations.

**Connecticut.**

Attractive room for two adults, modern private cottage, Greenwich; refined surroundings; excellent table; reasonable. G. Wilson. Phone 4135.

## Boarders Wanted

*Twenty cents a line.*

**East Side.**

9TH ST., 12 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; Southerners; reasonable.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking; reasonable.

58D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor; three rooms, bath; separate rooms; excellent table.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (Near 70th.)—Large and small rooms; electricity; phone; table guests.

**West Side.**

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Opportunity secure airy, attractive rooms, home cooking; references.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large, small rooms; comfortable, quiet house; good table; telephone.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Exceptional value, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; suite two rooms, complete service, $8 week; Southerners, transients.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water; "L," Subway; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private baths; electricity; exceptional table board.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable single, double rooms; homelike; refined environment; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; large, small rooms; bath; Summer rates; ref.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; reasonable.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, excellent table; Summer rates; references exchanged; subway.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 129 WEST, Kenilworth.—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; Southerners; table guests.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large second-floor room; bath; gentlemen; meals; high class.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD ING. SMITH.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms; first-class cuisine; telephone; reference.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Riverside section; excellent cuisine; table board.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

157TH, WEST, (Subway.)—Pleasant south room; river view; reasonable. Phone 203 Audubon.

THE WOODBURY, 353 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

## Furnished Rooms

*Twenty cents a line.*

**East Side.**

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished, desirable rooms; large and small; reasonable.

19TH ST., 151 EAST, (Fairfax Arms.)—Elegant rooms; high-class elevator house; bath, telephone; all-night service; light and airy; refined surroundings; moderate rates.

33D ST., 243 EAST.—Newly furnished, clean, light, airy rooms; gentlemen; respectable couples; conveniences.

38TH, 12 EAST.—Attractive rooms; suites, private baths; elevator, electricity; Summer rates.

38TH ST., 12 EAST.—Large and small rooms, en suite; elevator; Summer rates.

41ST ST., 339 EAST.—Large and small rooms; cool, light, and airy; select private house; $1.50 up.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE. Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

## Furnished Rooms

*Twenty cents a line.*

**East Side.**

38TH, 123 EAST.—Good neighbors wanted; quiet, temperate, respectable gentlemen exclusively. Stevens.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 180 and 182, (Near 34th.)—Desirable large and small rooms.

MADISON AV., 278.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $8, $9, $10.

**West Side.**

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite, single; gentlemen; permanent only; electricity, telephone; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant, large front room, running water; private house; reference.

35TH ST., 350 WEST.—Very cheap rent; all conveniences; telephone.

39TH, 9 and 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; $5, $6, $7.

46TH ST., 136 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; board optional; every convenience; telephone.

58D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Attractive rooms; some private baths; electricity, telephone; front parlor.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; bath; also single room; charming apartment. Wilde.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

71ST ST., 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; near Subway and elevated; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman; private house; moderate terms.

72D ST., WEST, and upward; choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 and up. Howards, 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings and Sundays.

72D SUBWAY, (257 West End Av.)—Elegant rooms, $3 up; gentlemen. Phone Col. 806.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, single, en suite; private bath; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Rooms little different from the average; breakfast optional; select.

73D ST., 121 WEST.—Large room; private house; gentlemen only; near "L," Subway.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large or small; private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Rooms; private bath; also adjoining; Summer rates; private home.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small cool rooms; electric light, telephone; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable, large, airy front room; conveniences; reasonable.

78TH, 186 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $3-$9.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath, twin beds; subway; references; Summer rates.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large and small, private baths, electricity; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity, private bath; Summer rates.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

82D, 134 WEST.—Summer rates; large rooms; private bath; also single room.

89TH, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally cool room, with private bath; also single; electricity.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large room, private bath; $8; other rooms reasonable; telephone.

95TH ST., 251 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; single or en suite; southern exposure; high-class; elevator. Apt. 1W.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH ST., 186 WEST.—Room, private bath; suite, $10; sumptuous furnishings; vacuum cleaning.

107TH ST., 239 WEST, (Apartment 8.)—Nice clean rooms in German-Mexican family; board optional.

113TH, 625 WEST, (Morningside 8186.)—Out-of-town guests accommodated; terms reasonable.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Smith.

122D, 523 WEST.—Unusually cosy outside front rooms, $3 up; teachers accommodated. Sherman.

139TH ST., 610 WEST.—Large, handsome room in high-class elevator apartment; private lavatory; shower bath; exceptional. Apt. 3A.

162D ST., 550 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large rooms, newly furnished; private house; suitable for couples; board optional.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, 66th St.—Lovely room, overlooking Park; homelike surroundings. Railing.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (73d to 145th.)—Choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 up. Howard's 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful large room; electricity; running water; private family; 91st St. Subway; Summer rates; reference.

WEST END AV., 543, (86th Subway.)—Large or small rooms; reasonable; references.

**Brooklyn.**

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water; telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service, gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and all club privileges; room $2.75-$4. Apply at once Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Rooms Wanted—Furnished

*Twenty cents a line.*

TWO GENTLEMEN want large, airy rooms and breakfast; private, refined family; Jersey, near city, preferred; exclusive; references given and required; particulars. Permanent, L 168 Times.

## Unfurnished Rooms

*Twenty cents a line.*

40th, 66 W.—Floor, private house; rooms, bath, single, en suite; bachelors; references.

## Help Wanted, Female

*Twenty cents a line.*

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted female bookkeeper to take entire charge of office; only thoroughly experienced persons need apply; best references required; excellent salary and advancement for right party. Apply after 2 P. M. Friday, or by letter, Charles Scheuer & Sons, 7 East 17th St.

ALTO, not over 5 feet, for musical comedy; small speaking part; refined. I. W., 34th St., Room 501.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Experienced, A1. Apply 10 to 12, 506, 1,416 Broadway.

FANCY FEATHERS.—WANTED EXPERIENCED HANDS ON FANCY FEATHERS; STEADY WORK AND GOOD PAY. ZUCKER & JOSEPHY, 715-719 BROADWAY.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, MILLINERY WORKROOM REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF HIGH CLASS DESIGNERS AND HIGH CLASS TRIMMERS. Highest salaries and yearly positions to those who qualify. Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, MILLINERY WORKROOM REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF HIGH CLASS COPYISTS AND HIGH CLASS MILLINERS. Yearly positions and best salaries to those who qualify. Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY FOR THEIR OPTICAL SECTION. Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

LADIES.—We need two educated ladies, widows and mothers preferred; salary. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

LADY, modern dances; graceful beginner considered. Kaplan, Ballroom Navarre Hotel, 38th, afternoons.

MATRON.—Wanted, competent matron to take charge of an institution for tubercular patients; patients of Hebrew faith; location, Liberty, Sullivan County; capacity of institution, 100 patients and help. Reply, stating references, past experiences in institutions. Address Sanatorium Committee, Workmen's Circle, 175 East Broadway, city.

MATRON.—Industrial Farm School for Boys. Apply Riggs, 9 to 2, 829 Park Av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER in publishing house; American, over 18, who can and will do accurate and intelligent work; none other need apply; $8-$10. Address Dainor, Box 260 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Substitute stenographer for two weeks, beginning Aug. 10; salary, $15. P 209 Times Downtown.

## Help Wanted, Female

*Twenty cents a line.*

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., Hansen-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

**Instruction.**

*Thirty cents a line.*

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course, Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Special Summer session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

**Employment Agencies.**

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, SINGER BUILDING.
Stenographer, good grammarian, rapid, $15.
Stenographer, engineering experience, $18.
Stenographer, manufacturing experience, $18.
Stenographer, dictaphone operator, $18.

STENOGRAPHERS.—With good general experience, $15; technical and building experience, $15; manufacturing experience, $15; several $8 and $10 positions; all permanent. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

## Help Wanted, Male

*Twenty cents a line.*

ADVERTISING MAN, between 30 and 50 years; only one who had experience in marketing high-class merchandise need apply; must be aggressive and original; requirements, handling of crews or other means and methods decided upon in campaigns to be inaugurated; good position for first-class man. L 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced with the lumber business preferred; state experience, salary. L 167 Times.

CANVASSERS.—Special war opportunity for canvassers on commission basis for Harper's Weekly. Call 16th floor, 251 4th Av.

CARPENTER.—Industrial Farm School for Boys. Apply Riggs, 9 to 2, 829 Park Av., New York.

CHEMIST.—Ink chemist wanted; give experience, age, salary required. Address M 247 Times Downtown.

EMBROIDERY SALESMEN.—A leading domestic manufacturing firm desires experienced and successful salesmen to call on the city manufacturing trade and also capable men to cover the jobbers and department stores throughout the country; commission basis with drawing account. Give full particulars in confidence in addressing Box Y 216 Times Annex.

FIRST-CLASS MAN to rent and make collections for high-grade apartment hotel; state nationality, salary desired, and full particulars. L 169 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION. Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Wanted, competent and experienced man to act as housekeeper and valet, bachelor's apartment; must be able to cook. Address, with references, Reliable, Box E 14 Times Annex.

MARINE ENGINEERS, ASSOCIATION OR NON-ASSOCIATION. WANTED—All marine engineers holding United States ocean-going licenses, available for positions on ships of foreign registry that are to be placed under American registry. Apply in writing or in person to T. L. Delahunty, Marine Engineers' Exchange, Room 708, 21-24 State St., giving grade of license and other available information.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply McKnight Realty Co., 347 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—A New York corporation wants three, (3,) $5,000 to $8,000 earning capacity, to visit territory assigned and appoint local agents; strictly commission until worth is proved; permanent connection. Call, 111 5th Av., Room 518.

SALESMEN.—Study advanced salesmanship; highest paid profession; real opportunities guaranteed; free booklet. Bradstreet System, Inc., Park Row Bldg., New York City, Dept. 13.

SALESMEN wanted for the city and office trade; must be excellently experienced in petticoats; salary and commission. 11th floor, 19 East 24th.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, for New York State and East, to sell high class line ladies' suits; salary or commission. Y 211 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Experienced, to handle article of merit; high commission. 1,493 Broadway, Room 328.

YOUNG MAN WANTED, TO MANAGE LUNCHROOM, BY CONCERN IN MIDDLE WEST; EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND REFERENCES IN REPLY. Y 215 TIMES ANNEX.

**Instruction.**

*Thirty cents a line.*

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course, Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentist of today; positions secured, $20 to $50 and upwards weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now upon the road to success. Bodee's Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

**Employment Agencies.**

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, SINGER BUILDING.
Private Secretary, stenographer, manufacturing experience, $1,800.
Accountant, expert, executive ability, age 30-35, $1,500.
Bookkeeper, stenographer, must be competent, $1,800.
Cost Clerk, stenographer, $18.

## Agents Wanted

*Thirty cents a line.*

AGENTS.—Something new at last; the D'light electric portable lamp; can be used on desks, mirrors, dressing table, beds, or wherever a good light is needed; easy seller and large profit. Call 10 to 1, Pakas, Room 833, Whitehall Building, agents for out of town; write us.

AGENTS.—Something new at last, the D'Light Electric Portable Lamp; can be used on desks, mirrors, dressing tables, beds, pianos, or wherever a good light is needed; easy seller and large profits. Call Continental Hotel, Newark, N. J., Friday, between 10 and 1 o'clock. Ask for Mr. Sage.

AGENTS wanted to sell Baum adding machines. Mueller & Co., Fairhaven, N. J.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Situations Wanted

*Fifteen cents a line.*

**Female.**

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. S 126 Times.

A STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, with exceptional qualifications, seeks employment on account of discontinuance of business; experienced; reliable. M 249 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—High-class; Summer rates; home or out. Write C. L., 1,335 3d Av.

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER, visiting or resident, by refined, educated young lady; experienced; best references. Y 210 Times Annex.

MASSAGE.—Battle Creek graduate wishes lady patients. Howard, 341 West 23d. 3188 Chelsea.

STENOGRAPHER; six years' experience brokerage, commercial; quick, neat, accurate; present employed; high school education; A1 references. D 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Employer desires position for his efficient stenographer immediately. Telephone Farragut 3870.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST—Knowledge of bookkeeping; excellent correspondent; four years' experience. Address Miss S. Spieler, 135-137 Eldridge St.

STENOGRAPHER, bright beginner, will accept small salary with future advancement. Gertrude Rosenberg, 305 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 3864.

## Situations Wanted

*Fifteen cents a line.*

**Female.**

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; experienced young woman of refinement; references ability, trustworthiness. Permanent, P. O. 137.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, refined; several years' experience; good appearance; salary, $10. Apply M. Gibson, 49 East 21st St.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER, (19;) two years' practical experience; references; $8. M 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, office assistant; good references; moderate salary. Scheyer, 350 West 115th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; refined girl; knowledge bookkeeping; $6; references. M 231 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally bright beginner; business school graduate; $6. M 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; rapid typist; familiar office routine. M 232 Times Downtown.

**Employment Agencies.**

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COOK, WAITRESS together; sisters; willing, obliging; excellent reference; wages, $30, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av.; Schuyler 9136.

DURANT'S AGENCY, 176 West 135th St. Best colored help. Call any time. 9564 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl, recently landed, $16; several experienced girls, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av.; Schuyler 9136.

## Situations Wanted

*Fifteen cents a line.*

**Male.**

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT—OFFICE MANAGER. Expert auditor and systematizer of exceptional ability and qualifications, now practicing public accounting, desires connection with progressive concern where broad range of help is required; to such firm advertiser offers the experience and ability gained by over 15 years' practice in various industries and office organizations; highest credentials at interview; age, 34; married; salary moderate; will submit to any reasonable test. L 154 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, disentanglements; special arrangements; $2.50 weekly. 37 Liberty St. Phone 808 John. Room 508.

ACCOUNTING, BOOKKEEPING, occasional secretarial duties for individuals performed at moderate rates. J. Prlieger, 15 Stanhope St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, 28 years old, 12 years' experience; able correspondent, general office manager; at present employed and taking care of 3,000 accounts; wishes to make change, where good man is appreciated; member of Frank Brookers Alumni of Accountants. D. B., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office manager, bank teller; excellent references; hard worker; moderate salary. George Gottlieb, 1,551 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT; executive; competent, experienced, desires responsible position. M 236 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25; married; last place 9 years; salary moderate. L 166 Times.

CHAUFFEUR with 5 years' experience wishes position; private or commercial; also long-distance experience. Francis Tuite, 300 South St., Jamaica, N. Y.

OFFICE MAN, German, experienced in banking, factory, and commercial business, wants position as bookkeeper or cashier; temporarily or permanently. L 149 Times.

ON ACCOUNT OF WAR, gentleman, (35,) agent for big European house, extensively traveled Europe and South America, large business experience, with good connections, open for appointment. M 244 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN OR EXECUTIVE. — Position wanted as salesman or executive, or both, in metal line; ten years' experience selling, executive work, and general correspondence; further details if accorded an interview. Y 214 Times Annex.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE. Gentleman sailing shortly desires represent few manufacturers, any line; extensively traveled; 3 years' business experience in Brazil; knowledge language; good connections; assured results; terms, drawing account and commission. Room 419 Athens Hotel.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert court and law stenographer, rapid and accurate, wishes substitution work for several weeks. M 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Well-educated, experienced, intelligent stenographer, correspondent; office assistant; 20. M 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Twelve years Government experience; three years best references; will do other work also. L 163 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—Young man, 33 years old, fourteen years' experience in railroad business, will accept position as traffic manager with responsible industry; references given. L 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position where there is a chance for advancement; can furnish A1 references as to character, ability, and honesty; no salesman position. Saul G. Gilbert, 1,040 Bryant Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN (19) with selling ability wishes to connect with wholesale house; can furnish best of references. J. E. Clancy, 540 Essex St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires position; best references. Joseph Nadel, 59 East 117th St.

**BANKRUPTCY SALES.**

UNDER THE RULES OF THE UNITED States District Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—To cover costs of storage, Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Monday, August 17th, 1914, at 539 Broadway, New York City, various merchandise, furniture, and fixtures, being the property of the following estates: W. C. & H. M. Allen, Altschuler, Auto Foto Co., Lewis Barber, Sarah H. Benigsohn, Barkner & Jacobs, Block Brothers, Bon Ton Skirt Co., Brenner Bros., Brilliant Shirt Waist Co., Marcus Buller, Cantwell Davis, I. Caplan, A. Cohen, D. Cohen, David Cohen, College Clothes Shop, Sam Berkowitz, Conheim & Co., Crest Manfg. Co., Dainty Neckwear Co., Dorian Remountable Rim Co., Eastern Leather Goods Co., Ellison Construction Co., Empire Hat Works, Epstein, Goodman & Breger, Fliss Bros. & Gordon, Frankl & Steinhacker, Friend Bros., Hyman Gerringer, S. Ginsberg, B. Glemba, Henry Harris, Hastings & Miller, Samuel Havorach, J. M. Hecht, G. M. Hoffman, Hope Manfg. Co., J. M. Costume Co., Edward U. Kahn, H. Katz & Co., Joseph Krupp, Kurtz & Wechsler, Latz Bros., M. Lehman, A. Lenowitz, Lenox Silk Works, Sam Levins, M. J. Levinson, Linderman, Gross & Hindes, Low Electrical Co., Manufacturers' Sewing Machine Co., Hotel Metropole, Moranz, Slanger & Slanger, S. Oberstein, Perfect Model Cloak & Suit Co., Rabinowitz & Koen, Renard Co., R. Rinds, David Roman, S. & W. Rosenthal, Royal Cap Works, Royal Knitting Works, F. Rubano & Son, S. Sagarin, Edward S. Schack, M. Schack & Sons, Schaeffer Embroidery Co., Sherwood's, Inc., J. H. Simmonds Publishing Co., J. & A. Slotopolsky, M. B. Smith, A. Solomon & Bro., L. Steiner & Co., Straus & Bromberg, United Film Co., Victor Auto Supply Co., Max Wapnick, A. M. Weber-Uhlig Co., C. Wechsler, L. Weinstein.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of CHARLES W. JOHNSTON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that the undersigned receiver will sell at public auction subject to the confirmation of the court, on Wednesday, August 12th, 1914 at 11 A. M. at the store of said bankrupt, 559 Main Street, East Orange, N. J., the contents of said store consisting of a stock of gent's furnishing goods, dry goods, show cases, fixtures, canes, umbrellas, safe, multigraph, right, title and interest of bankrupt in lease and good will of said business. Receiver is now conducting the business, so that purchaser can buy a going business at the sale.

Take further notice that the said receiver will present his report of sale, together with his recommendation thereon to Atwood L. De Coster, Esq., Referee, 776 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, August 12th, 1914, at 2:00 P. M., at which time all parties in interest may be heard with regard thereto. Further terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

ALFRED B. VAN LIEW, Receiver, 816 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Receiver, 164 Market Street, Newark, N. J., Romaine Building, Paterson, N. J.
ATWOOD L. DE COSTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 776 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE. Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

## Automobile Exchange

*Thirty cents a line.*

FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE. Pope-Hartford 1912 touring car; looks like new; excellent running condition; good tires and fully equipped; bargain; $700. COLT-STRATTON CO. Used Car Department. W. H. BARNARD, Manager, 87 West End Av., 64th. Col. 6000.

BUICK LIGHT ROADSTER. Up-to-date, stylish model, in the very best mechanical condition; every equipment; all new tires; extra demountable, inflated tire; sacrifice $375; any demonstration. Miss Warren, 126 Riverside Drive, near 85th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE. Cole, 1913, four-cylinder, roomy, 5-passenger car, mechanically sound; newly painted; full equipment, with electric starter. Mr. BARNARD, 87 West End Av. Phone 6000 Col.

Packard 1914 "48" touring car, black and red; equipment includes slip covers, one extra tire, speedometer and clock, bumper and Klaxon horn. Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 1,861 Broadway, New York City.

Owner will sacrifice 1913 Velie touring car; guaranteed in excellent condition; electric starter, lights, &c.; bargain worth while. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

For Sale.—Royal tourist car in perfect condition; have touring and limousine bodies; can be seen or tried any time; will not refuse any reasonable offer. Address L 148 Times.

1914 King runabout; absolutely new car; electric starter, lights, &c.; will sell less than wholesale price. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

Hupmobile touring car, 1914 model, electric equipment; slightly used for demonstrating; will sell very reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Pullman, 5-passenger touring, fine appearing car; first-class condition; price $350. Prospect Press, 188 West 4th St.

Brand-new Hupmobiles.—Roadster, $825; specially painted touring car, $860. Koehler's, 1,709 Broadway.

A 1913 Lancia will be sacrificed. Moore & Munger, 604 West 52d St.

**Automobiles for Rent.**

AUTOS TO HIRE. Seven-passenger American Simplex to hire by day, week, or month; rates reasonable. Phone 4374 Columbus.

Packard cars for hire; Ideal Tour trip to White Mountains; rates reasonable. O'Connor, 235 West 50th St.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert, 7476 Columbus.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6602.

New Packards, $3 per HOUR. 7 passengers. 'Phone 8324 R. Riverside.

**Automobile Supplies.**

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS. Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at Broadway.) Col. 8356.

**Automobile Instruction.**

| | |
|---|---|
| WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women. |
| STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. |

Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

**Automobiles Wanted.**

Wanted—Used car of good make; cheap; must be in running condition; give all particulars, model, price, and where may be seen. L 170 Times.

## For Sale—Miscellaneous

*Thirty cents a line.*

Small collection good paintings, including Inness, to close estate. Administrator, L 87 Times.

Invalid rolling chair for sale. Apartment 81, 444 East 146th St.

## Schools

*Thirty cents a line.*

For Sale—Scholarship in a high-grade school; a chance to save on tuition, board, &c. Room 1,012 Times Bldg., New York.

**BANKRUPTCY SALES.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of MYRON A. WOLFSON and MOSES WOLFSON, individually and as composing the firm of WOLFSON BROS., alleged bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts: Pursuant to an order duly made by this court, the receiver of the estate of the above-named alleged bankrupts, will sell at public auction property belonging thereto consisting of safes, fixtures, delivery wagons, desks, and a complete stock of dry goods, notions, and other goods, such as is usually carried in an up-to-date department store. Said property is situated at 151-153 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

The sale will take place at the above address on August 25, 1914, commencing promptly at 10 A. M., and continue daily until finished.

Terms of sale will be announced on the day of sale.

The said property may be inspected at 151-153 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J., on Aug. 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1914, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of the property from sale at auction unless it shall bring at least 75% of the appraised value. No goods will be delivered until the sale is confirmed by the court, and application to have sale confirmed will be made by the receiver to the court immediately after the termination of the sale.

Further information may be obtained from Elgin L. McBurney, Receiver, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or at his New York office, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City, or from Chas. L. Greenhall, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HIGH GRADE BODY BUILDING CO, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Aug. 7, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 48 W. 67th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery used in the construction of automobile bodies, such as planers, lathes, saws, auto supplies, paints, tools, desks, office fixtures, &c.

WALTER L. BRYANT, Trustee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 B'way, New York.

Above sale adjourned until Thursday, Aug. 20th, at same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS BECK and HERMAN BRECKER, co-partners, doing business as FASHION MFG. CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Aug. 20th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of ladies' underwear, &c.

Inspection Aug. 18th and 19th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. LOUIS M. TICKER, H. & J. J. LESSER, Trustee. Attorneys for Trustee, 320 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM ASSUSCHKEWITZ, Bankrupt. —Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 12th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, &c.

Inspection Aug. 10th and 11th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. HENRY H. SILVER, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 299 B'way, New York.

**BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of H. B. HOLLINS et al., Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 18,985.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, entered July 23, 1914, notice is hereby given to all persons making claims to any stock, bonds, or other property that were deposited in the Equitable Trust Company of New York, by H. B. Hollins & Co., to secure the payment of a draft for £10,429 14d. 2s., drawn by said H. B. Hollins & Co., upon A. Ruffer & Sons, or to the proceeds thereof or any part thereof, to file their claims in the office of Hon. Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before August 31st, 1914.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1914.

A. LEO EVERETT, Receiver of H. B. Hollins & Co.
LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Receiver.

NO. 19,996.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN CASSIDY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of John Cassidy Company are hereby given notice that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, N. Y. City, on August 17th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. Said creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, August 3rd, 1914. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,068.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMSON L. TOPLITZ, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Samson L. Toplitz are hereby given notice that on December 4th, 1913, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, August 21, 1914, at 11:15. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, Aug. 4, 1914.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

## Lost and Found

*Thirty-five Cents per agate line. Count six words to a line.* Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—In ladies' room of the Lincoln National Bank, a diamond-sapphire ring, (large diamond surrounded by sapphires, with an outer row of diamonds;) $25 reward. Lincoln National Bank, 60 East 42d St.

LOST—On Saturday, July 18, in or near Maillard's, ruby ring, surrounded by diamonds; reward. E. T. N., Box 321, Madison Square P. O.

LOST—Diamond barpin, (No. 191,835,) three inches long, oval centre; generous reward. Return to W. F. Ainsworth, 605 West 156th.

LOST.—Gold vest chain, knife, pencil, and cigar cutter, engraved C. K.; reward. Charles Korbel, 25 West 32d St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, belt effect, nine diamonds, Coney Island, Aug. 1; reward. Quigley, 152 West 63d.

LOST—Ring, one ruby, two diamonds, in box at Hammerstein's or Kaiserhof; suitable reward offered. Room 165, Astor Hotel.

LOST—Diamond pearl breastpin, 6th Av. "L," Aug. 1; reward. Fritts, 26 Morningside Av.

LOST—Tuesday, small diamond platinum barpin; liberal reward. Y 212 Times Annex.

**Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.**

LOST—Two French bulldogs, male, female; liberal reward. Return Gaux, 28 E. 33d.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

## Public Notices

*Forty-five cents a line.*

Chauffeurs of New York who are favorable to giving the vote to women are requested to send their names and addresses to the undersigned, care of Equitable Garage, Eighth Avenue at Forty-ninth Street. Edward Morris, Acting President, Chauffeurs' Association for Woman's Suffrage.—Advt.

## Business Opportunities

*Forty cents a line.*

I HAVE MANY YEARS' successful executive and selling experience with my present firm; I am now prepared to enter as active partner, with capital, a wholesale or retail business which must be established and have earned profits for past years; I will deal with principals only. Y 217 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL BANKERS open for number of new accounts manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on merchandise; principals only. Address in detail, Z 212 Times Annex.

$5,000 buys control new company making high-frequency electrical apparatus for X-ray, massage, ozone generation, &c.; big possibilities; strictest investigation. Box 253 Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted—Young civil engineer to invest $1,000 and take charge of Southern branch office for established engineering company; no trifling. Write Oldfield & Brady, civil engineers, Cairo, Ill.

Energetic man, some capital, can find excellent opportunity in first-class family hotel and cafe, opening. HEART CITY, G 25 Times Annex.

HAVE SPLENDID MANUFACTURING mail order proposition; need partner with $5,000, $10,000 and nerve to push it; principal only; great possibilities. L 164 Times.

An excellent opportunity for party with $5,000 to engage in an established high-grade manufacturing business, about to incorporate. Address Box 35, 1,364 Broadway.

Manufacturing concern needs about $8,000 for one year to handle new business; liberal interest paid; principals. L 151 Times.

Man wanted, $1,500; mineral water agency; war opportunity. Natura, 467 Broadway, Albany.

Established, exclusive, growing trade paper for sale, $2,500. Address Profitable, L 171 Times.

Estate and Legacy Loans. Companies Incorporated. L. N. Rosenbaum, 80 Wall Street.

## Business Notices

*Forty cents a line.*

AGENCY FOR ATTENDING TO ALL FOREIGN INTERESTS IN GERMANY accepts representations of all branches import and export, undertakes managing or surveying of all finance and trade affairs; also patents assecurances; information given; A1 references. Address MAX HIRSCHBERG, Innsbruckerstr. 29, Berlin-Schoeneberg, (Germany.)

WANTED—MANUSCRIPTS OF SONGS and plays suitable for publication; royalties. Spinner & Grant, Publishers, 1,265 Broadway, Room 403.

**Jewelry.**

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

**Pawn Tickets.**

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., 1,480 B'way, 42d, Room 1,018.

**Pianos and Organs.**

Wheelock upright piano in good repair, fine tone; $75. 35 West 14th St.

## Business Loans.

*Forty cents a line.*

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Accounts discounted without notice to customers; all or part. Trust, M 107 Times.

## Purchase and Exchange

*Thirty cents a line.*

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST. Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

JOHN DALEY BUYS PLATINUM, GOLD, DIAMONDS, PAWN TICKETS, ANTIQUES. 654 6TH AV., COR. 38TH ST.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

**SUMMONSES.**

SUPREME COURT.—Bronx County.—SIMEON M. BARBER, Plaintiff, against WERTHEIM REALTY COMPANY; Adelia J. Westcott, Alexander F. Westcott and "Mary" Westcott, his wife, said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's real first name being unknown to plaintiff; Sarah E. Chapple, Emeline G. Kynett, John I. Cornell, Gertrude B. Cornell, his wife; Mary E. Van Riper, Harriet L. Cornell, widow of James H. Cornell; Norman P. Cornell, Maude A. Cornell, his wife; Edith M. Dowling, Herbert J. Cornell, Chester J. Cornell, Bronx Wool & Leather Company, Austin B. Fletcher, "Daniel" S. Broderick, Ebenezer K. Wright and "James" A. Eilers, as directors and trustees in liquidation of Bronx Wool & Leather Company, the said names "Daniel" and "James" being fictitious, said defendants' true first names being unknown to the plaintiff; "John Doe," "Richard Roe," "Thomas Brown" and "George Robbins," said names "John Doe," "Richard Roe," "Thomas Brown" and "George Robbins" being fictitious, said defendants' true names being unknown to the plaintiff, said defendants being the last directors of the Bronx Wool & Leather Company and the trustees in liquidation of said Bronx Wool & Leather Company, C. L. Schloemer, Inc., Defendants.—Summons.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 30, 1914.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adelia J. Westcott, Emeline G. Kynett, Bronx Wool & Leather Company, "Daniel" S. Broderick, Ebenezer K. Wright, and "James" A. Eilers, as directors and trustees in liquidation of Bronx Wool & Leather Company, the said names "Daniel" and "James" being fictitious, said defendants' true first names being unknown to the plaintiff; "John Doe," "Richard Roe," "Thomas Brown" and "George Robbins," said names "John Doe," "Richard Roe," "Thomas Brown" and "George Robbins" being fictitious, said defendants' true names being unknown to the plaintiff, said defendants being the last directors of the Bronx Wool & Leather Company and the trustees in liquidation of said Bronx Wool & Leather Company.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-third day of June, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx, at the County Court House, Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on June 25, 1914.

Dated June 25, 1914.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

# PRIMARIES INDORSE THE MACHINE'S LIST

## Manhattan Republicans O. K. Hand-Picked Delegates for Saratoga.

## FEW CONTESTS IN STATE

### Mills and Griscom from Battery, Ivins from "de Ate," Seth Low from Murphy's District.

At unofficial Republican primaries held throughout the State yesterday delegates were elected to the unofficial State Convention in Saratoga on Aug. 18. According to advices received last night, the primaries were peaceful, neither the anti-Barnes issue nor rival candidacies for nominations figuring. A ruling of the State Committee said the unofficial convention at Saratoga must not consider candidates except delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, to be held next year, but the convention will make its own rules of procedure.

In New York City there was not a single contest. The primaries were held between 2 and 9 P. M. at the headquarters of the various district organizations. The list of delegates as made public at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee presents an odd mixture. Names that have stood for independence and names that have been closely identified with machine tactics in Republican politics in this State are side by side.

The Republican leaders, actuated by their desire for a "high class" line of delegates, freely took advantage of the fact that the county was the unit in yesterday's primaries. The list shows the delegates were selected at headquarters in advance, and that the unofficial primaries were only a rubber stamp on the selection of the leaders. The vote was amazingly small. Many Assembly districts in New York County will be represented not by residents but outsiders at the unofficial convention. The First, best known as the political bailiwick of the late "Battery Dan" Finn, will be represented by Lloyd C. Griscom and Ogden L. Mills, who vote in the Twenty-ninth, a silk stocking district. William S. Rose and Antonio D'Alessandro, the Republican leaders of the district, were named as alternates.

William M. Ivins goes as a delegate from "de Ate" on the lower east side. Robert C. Morris, former President of the Republican Club and of the County Committee, and ex-Public Service Commissioner William R. Willcox, both residents of the silk stocking zone, have been put down as delegates from the Fifth District, which takes in old Greenwich Village. Seth Low and John R. Sleicher will go as delegates from Charles F. Murphy's gas house district. Both live in the Twenty-ninth.

Among the delegates are ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, United States Senator Elihu Root, District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, with Fred C. Tanner, his campaign manager, and Job E. Hedges with Emil E. Fuchs, who is managing his campaign for the Gubernatorial nomination.

Women advocating suffrage for their sex were on hand at the polling places, distributing literature and seeking to obtain pledges from all district conventions in favor of the cause.

Here is a list of the city delegates:

NEW YORK COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lloyd C. Griscom, | B. R. Robinson, |
| Ogden L. Mills, | William D. Brush, |
| Joseph Levenson, | Charles D. Hilles, |
| Lester N. Friedman, | Joseph H. Adams, |
| James E. Marsh, | Alexander Brough, |
| Philip J. McCook, | William C. Hecht, |
| Alexander Wolf, | James R. Sheffield, |
| Harry G. Bralower, | Moses M. McKee, |
| Charles McConnell, | Valentine J. Hahn, |
| Robert C. Morris, | John W. Remer, |
| Samuel S. Koenig, | Ambrose O. Neal, |
| Frank J. Dotzler, | George Dorn, |
| Harry Popp, | Collin H. Woodward, |
| Benjamin F. Fox, | Francis C. Dale, |
| Thomas J. Clark, | William S. Bennet, |
| Louis Jacobson, | George H. Bell, |
| William M. Ivins, | Nicholas H. Pinto, |
| William R. Willcox, | Charles H. Aitken, |
| John P. Windolph, | Morris Levy, |
| F. L. Marshall, | George R. Sheldon, |
| Frank Dostal, Jr., | Frederick C. Tanner, |
| Geo. W. Wanamaker, | Charles S. Whitman, |
| Herman W. Beyer, | F. R. Stoddard, Jr., |
| Seth Low, | Max S. Grifenhagen, |
| John A. Sleicher, | Samuel C. Cohen, |
| George W. Wanmaker, | Job E. Hedges, |
| Paul Borchard, | Joseph W. Spencer, |
| John S. Shea, | Henry L. Stimson, |
| D. D. Thompson, | Frederick Trau, |
| J. P. Donohue, | George R. Benjamin, |
| Lloyd P. Stryker, | Elihu Root, |
| Francis L. Leland, | Herbert Parsons, |
| Martin Saxe, | William Chilvers, |
| George B. Francis, | Howard Conkling, |
| Charles K. Lexow, | Frank K. Bowers, |
| Martin Steinthal, | Samuel T. Cool, |
| Abraham Gruber, | Michael J. McEnany, |
| E. R. Toombs, | Joseph Rosenzweig, |
| Charles P. Blaney, | Samuel Felber, |
| Emil E. Fuchs, | Joseph Beihilf, |
| Joseph E. Nejedly. | |

BRONX COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| John J. Knewitz, | Ernest W. Bradbury, |
| W. H. Ten Eyck, | Abram W. Herbst, |
| John L. Burgoyne, | John Boyle, Jr., |
| Morris S. Schechtor, | Harry B. Harris, |
| John H. Nichols, | Thomas W. Whittle, |
| Alfred B. Simonds, | James Hamilton, |
| Edward H. Healy, | James A. Milligan, |
| Simon M. Platt. | R. W. Lawrence. |

KINGS COUNTY, (four districts missing.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Michael J. Dady, | W. A. Prendergast, |
| D. Harry Ralston, | Meier Steinbrink, |
| George W. Dahl, | William K. Cleverly, |
| Robert Wellwood, | Marcus B. Campbell, |
| John S. Armstrong, | Edmund W. Voorhies, |
| Antonio De Martini, | Elwin S. Piper, |
| Arthur L. Hurley, | Amasa Thornton, |
| Alfred E. Hobley, | Lewis M. Swasey, |
| Charles W. Phillipbar, | W. P. Rae, |
| Henry B. Cocheu, | D. E. Kemlo, |
| William Friday, | J. E. Sullivan, |
| Max Taub, | E. M. Doughty, |
| John Wirth, | Lewis H. Pounds, |
| Thomas B. Lineburgh, | Richard Young, |
| John Diemer, | S. W. Roe, |
| Samuel Schmalhoiser, | A. W. Hoff, |
| Nathan Stern, | John Drescher, |
| Charles S. Devoy, | Frank Bennet, |
| John Feltner, | William Glennon, |
| Jacob Brenner, | John T. Bladen, |
| William Stone, | Adolph Levy, |
| Charles S. Warbasse, | John Kissel, |
| George A. Boss, | Jacob A. Livingston, |
| Ernest Sellman, | Frank Ehlers, |
| Edward D. Valentine, | L. J. Moore, |
| Charles F. Murphy, | Edward Eichorn, |
| William Berri, | Dr. Frank S. Senior, |
| Harry Lewis, | Leon Linde, |
| Eugene M. Travis, | Rubin L. Haskell, |
| Darwin R. James, | Walter D. Ludder, |
| Dr. James A. Seward, | W. S. Mathewson, |
| John T. Rafferty, | Isidor M. Rosenblum, |

QUEENS COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Theron H. Burden, | Frank E. Losee, |
| Henry C. Johnson, Jr., | Joseph H. De Bragga, |
| John Wagner, | Leonard A. Barthel, |
| R. Leslie Smith, | Frank E. Hopkins, |
| James F. Kelly, | C. Augustus Post, |
| T. C. McKennee, | William H. Wade. |
| Joseph Prince, | |

RICHMOND COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| George Cromwell, | George Wood, |
| Thomas A. Braniff, | H. E. Buel. |
| John Timlin, | |

While the call for the unofficial convention said, "it is not the purpose of the Republican State Committee that the convention should recommend candidates for State offices, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals or United States Senator," the call leaves the convention free to transact any business that "may properly come before the convention." As the convention is the sole judge of what may "properly come before it," there would not seem to be any restriction on its freedom of action. In many quarters it is believed that the unofficial sentiments voiced at the unofficial convention will have great weight in the official primaries where the candidates will be selected.

Action on the resolution adopted by the Republican National Committee for a new basis of representation in Republican National Conventions which would materially decrease the representation from the Democratic South, and also reduce slightly the representation from this State; the adoption of a Republican State platform and recommendation of fifteen candidates for delegates-at-large to the Constitutional Convention is the only official business so far mapped out for the unofficial convention.

## WOMEN AT THE PRIMARIES.

### Suffragists Distribute Leaflets at Every Republican Club in State.

The Republican clubs of every Assembly district in New York State were visited yesterday afternoon and evening by two or more women with leaflets which they distributed to the voters attending the primaries. There was very little excitement incident to this in New York City. The women had previously visited the leaders of the districts and had been cordially received, and in most cases were invited to distribute their literature inside the club rooms instead of from the sidewalk, as they had done on previous occasions in doing similar work. Special leaflets were prepared with the idea of bringing home to the men what the women consider the injustice of their unfranchised condition, and to influence the election of delegates for the Republican conference in Saratoga who favor votes-for-women. One line of the leaflet read:

"We ask every Republican to recognize the unfair position of women under this kind of a republic."

The first news that the women heard at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday, was that the leader of the Thirteenth District, Paul Borchard, who is very favorable to them, was one of the delegates elected.

Democratic club meetings will be visited with similar leaflets.

## YALE FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

### Putnam County Chairman Recommended by His Committee.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CARMEL, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Putnam County Republican Committee met here today and took action recommending the nomination at the Republican direct primaries of John R. Yale for the Assembly. Mr. Yale, who is the Republican boss of Putnam County, and who during his twelve years of service in the Assembly in the "Black Horse Cavalry" days was pominently identified with the Old Guard in that body, presided over the meeting as County Chairman.

The County Committtee carried its desire to keep the direct primaries from straying from the organization path so far as to suggest candidates for all offices to be filled by action of the electors within the county this Fall. James E. Towner, an organization man, was suggested as a candidate for the State Senate Edmund Platt of Poughkeepsie was recommended as a suitable candidate for Congress from the Twenty-sixth District. William M. Weeks was suggested as nominee for County Clerk. He will have a contestant for the nomination in Robert W. Hazen, the present Deputy County Clerk.

## SAVED FROM A CELL.

### Matron Discovers Prisoner Is Ill, and Not Intoxicated.

But for Miss McLoughlin, matron of the West Thirtieth Street Station, a neatly dressed woman, believed to be Mrs. C. N. Raymond of Bogota, N. J., would have been locked up at midnight last night charged with intoxication. Patrolman Hartnett of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested her at Forty-third Street and Ninth Avenue. An ambulance surgeon from Polyclinic Hospital pronounced her suffering from alcoholism. She was taken in a patrol wagon to the West Thirtieth Street Station, as there are no cells for women at the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and placed, unconscious, in the back room. Miss McLoughlin looked at her and decided the woman was not intoxicated. Another ambulance surgeon, Dr. Stevens, arrived from New York Hospital, and said he could find no trace of drink in the woman, and that she was suffering from uraemia poisoning. He took her in a serious condition to Bellevue Hospital. She had been injured by a fall.

### Women Win at Goshen.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The pledge of 1912 favoring the submission to the voters of the State of a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution was reaffirmed by the Republican Mass Convention of the Second Assembly District today after Miss Eleana Nearing had made a brief address. The convention went on record as favoring the indorsement of woman suffrage by the Constitutional Convention. Delegates to the Saratoga Convention were chosen, headed by Senator John D. Stivers of Middletown.

### Getting Ready for Redmond.

A meeting of representatives of various Irish societies to prepare for a celebration in this city at which John E. Redmond, M. P., is expected to be present, will be held this evening at Emmet Arcade, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Addresses will be delivered tonight on the Home Rule Movement by Dr. John C. Coyle, William McAdoo, William P. Larkin, and others.

### Suspends Sentence on Disturber.

Mrs. Margaret Wright of Bayside, who was charged with disorderly conduct for accusing a woman of being the originator of the "death thought" at a testimonial meeting in the First Church of Christ Scientist on July 29, was found guilty last night in the Women's Night Court. Magistrate Sims suspended sentence.

### Fire Spectacle for Broadway.

Fire which began on the second floor of the four-story brownstone converted house occupied by Grauer & Herkowitz, furriers, at 2 West Twenty-ninth Street, last night filled Broadway with fire apparatus. Guests of the Hotel Breslin watched the blaze from their windows. The fire got through the roof, but the firemen put it out with $5,000 damage.

# SANDY HOOK FLIER BAY POSTMAN NOW

## Jersey Coast Commuters Have New Daily Thrill Passing West Bank Light.

## LIFEBOAT OUT FOR NEWS

### Crew of Lonely Harbor Beacon Are Grateful for Rescue from Complete Isolation.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 6.—West Bank Light, that grim iron tower built in 1901, at the confluence of the Swash and Main Ship Channels in the very centre of the Lower Bay, has ever since been a cynosure for all harbor travelers by reason of its very loneliness in the midst of that dreary waste of waters. By night its steady beam flashing upon passing steamers calls the passengers to the rail, while in fog and haze the tremulous, doleful blasts of its heavy fog horn send cold chills along the spines of all who hear it for the first time as it echoes hoarse and loud against the sides of their vessels sweeping by, on the decks of which at all times much romantic speculation is heard as to the mode of life of the lonely keepers of the lamp.

All this has been especially true since the completion of the great Ambrose Channel, leading straightway to the sea, has left the old channel practically to the swift twin screw railroad steamers operating the commonly known "Millionaires' Ferry" from Manhattan to this place, where the passengers take train for the resorts along the North Jersey Coast. The smaller fishing and sidewheel excursion boats now take a shorter course across the flats.

Three vessels compose this fleet, known colloquially as the "Fried Egg Fliers," because of the emblem of their owner, the Central Railroad of New Jersey—a white disk with a large red centre which is plastered on their double smokestacks and on every obtrusive place throughout their saloons and decks.

### Jem Sullivan's Biceps.

Of these steamers, the Sandy Hook leaves first at 7:10 o'clock every morning and for this reason was years ago dubbed the "slave ship" by big Jem Sullivan, head of the fireroom gang, who goes home every Winter on the biggest liner, where his biceps, which one of his mates declares to be "like fire hydrants," earn him free passage, respectful treatment en route and a bit of pocket money to spend on landing.

West Bank Light has taken on a new and sensational interest to the early passengers on the slave ship during the last fortnight because of a new system of delivering mail and newspapers to those confined to the lonely beacon, and many occasional travelers jump to the conclusion that they are about to witness a Garrison finish suicide by a keeper driven mad by solitude.

The Sandy Hook rushes by the light at 7:44 o'clock every morning. She is then at the height of her course, shooting ahead with nothing in the way, quivering under the full force of her 3,700 horsepower.

While she is yet half a mile away passengers crowding her forward decks see a man in a tiny lifeboat drop with a splash from the gallery of the lighthouse and pull like mad for the onrushing steamship, while several others press against the gallery rail seemingly trying to call him back from certain destruction.

The Captain of the Sandy Hook sounds no alarm whistle. Instead he turns her razor prow even closer toward the rowboat, and as the cockleshell flashes under the guards of the steamer an officer in blue and gold, generally the purser or second mate, swings far out over the smoking water flying past the vessel's side and hurls a big bundle at the little boat, which a moment later is bobbing furiously through the heavy surges from the steamer's wheel, which break into mountainous surf in the shoal water on either side of the course.

### Papers Went Into Lifeboat.

Practice is rapidly improving the service, and several times last week the papers went directly into the lifeboat. At other times they have been recovered before any more than the outer sheets have been wet through.

"Movies" men have already met the occasion, and on the day the coffee-mill camera was grinding off the scene the papers were tossed down from the steamer's bridge, and other thrilling accessories were planned and carried out.

The service is purely an act of neighborliness on the part of the Captain of the Sandy Hook. It came about because one of the keepers expected an interesting and important family letter and, telephoning from New York to this place, asked as a special favor if it couldn't be tossed to him as the boat went by.

The letter was wrapped in a current newspaper to protect it, and the idea was born, with wonderment that nobody had ever though of it before. The papers don't cost anything. They are gathered up from the connecting trains, and good-natured commuters often contribute to the bundle magazines and periodicals.

Officers of the Sandy Hook show this letter, which was considerably delayed in transmission:

West Bank Light Station,
Tompkinsville, N. Y., July 14, 1914.
Messrs. A. C. Booth, F. J. Robbins, A. H. Jones, Samuel White:

Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure we write these few lines to thank you one and all for your kindness in dropping the daily papers to the above-named station, as we are very glad to get the news without having to kill ourselves rowing for it.

We thank you very much for your kind offer of dropping papers on your last trip down nights, but owing to its being so near sunset we regret to say we could not get out and get the papers and get back in time to get our light lit, as it takes from twenty minutes to half an hour to start her up.

Thanking you again for your kindness, and always on the lookout for the Hook, we remain,

Robert Buske, Keeper; Charles H. Thurber, First Assistant Keeper; Samuel C. Wright, Second Assistant Keeper.

The dropping of the papers is attended with considerable peril to the small boat, but the lightkeepers consider it well worth the risk, especially at this time.

### Autoists in Crash, One Dying.

IRVINGTON, N. J., Aug. 6.—Frederick Spitzhoff, 45 years old, is in the Gladden Lodge Hospital here suffering from a probable fracture of the skull, in addition to other injuries, received today when his automobile was struck by a trolley car. Backing his auto from a driveway into the street, Spitzhoff failed to note the approaching trolley car, and the machine was struck. Spitzhoff was thrown from the auto, as also was his son, Frederick, Jr., fourteen years old, but the latter escaped injury. Spitzhoff cannot recover, the physicians say.

### Wounded Woman, Then Killed Self.

John Hoffgartner, a teamster, 32 years old, shot and wounded Amelia Vester, 36 years old, of 66 Rutgers Street, Newark, during a quarrel last night in rooms in the rear of Valentine Wagner's saloon at 49 Jones Street, Newark. He turned the pistol on himself, fired two shots, and dropped dead with one bullet in his head and another in his heart. The woman will recover.

## IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY—Antonio Mondeladino, 9 years old, of 118 Essex Street was killed Wednesday night, falling between two freight cars at the foot of Warren Street and being run over.

NEWARK—Pending a hearing before United States Commissioner Edwin R. Semple tomorrow, Vito Campione, an alleged counterfeiter, was put under $7,500 bail yesterday, and in default was taken to jail. His wife, who is accused jointly with him, was released on her own recognizance.

HACKENSACK—The barge Crane, with 500 barrels of tar aboard, blocked trolley, auto, and all sorts of traffic for several hours yesterday on the Paterson Plank Road when she became fast in the mud while passing through the Berry's Creek Bridge.

HACKENSACK.—Freeholder John T. Harrop of Garfield has been taken to task by County Collector Walter Christie of Hackensack for causing to be published widespread statements that Bergen County's indebtedness is greater than any other county in the State.

PATERSON.—Fred Earle of Mountainview was struck and instantly killed by a train on the Greenwood Lake Railroad, at Singac, on Wednesday night.

BELLEVILLE.—Peter Delure, fourteen years of age of 138 Stone Street, Newark, was drowned in the Second River at Hendricks Falls yesterday afternoon.

MADISON.—Efforts to find relatives or friends of Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson, whose bodies lay in Burrough's morgue here, have failed. Following a quarrel Wednesday Johnson shot his wife dead while she held her two-year-old son in her arms and then committed suicide by blowing his brains out. The two children are being taken care of by a neighbor. Telegrams sent to relatives of the couple have brought no answers.

MADISON.—The objection of parents to permitting their children to run the risk of crossing the railroad tracks in going to the Greene Avenue Playground caused the Playground Committee of the Board of Education yesterday to abandon that tract in favor of the playground on Central Avenue.

DENVILLE.—Ira Van Orden, a veteran of the civil war, was notified by the United States Treasury yesterday that he will receive $300, the balance of his war bounty, which has been due for forty-nine years.

BELVIDERE.—Returning yesterday from a doctor's office where he had had wounds dressed which were sustained when a gasoline tank exploded, George Messler of Delaware was struck by a Lackawanna train and fatally injured.

# COL. ROOSEVELT MAY STUMP FOR HINMAN

## Prepared to Fight Entire Party, if Necessary, to Carry His Point.

## HEARS PROTESTS GROWING

### Has State Committee's Support and Thinks Colby and Others Can Be Brought Into Line.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 6.—Protests which have been made to Col. Roosevelt by prominent Progressives since the State Committee meeting on Wednesday against the indorsement of Harvey J. Hinman for Governor are receiving scant consideration. So far as the Colonel is concerned the matter is settled for all time. Roosevelt is determined to stick to his guns in spite of a crisis having been reached in the affairs of the Progressive Party in New York State which is having a serious effect on the party all over the country.

Information has come to Col. Roosevelt that several big men in the Progressive Party aside from those who came out openly as insurgents at the State Committee meeting are on the verge of revolt. Such news has had no effect on the stand he has taken. He has listened to such reports in grim silence and has not given the slightest hint that he is wavering in his determination to remain firm to the position he has taken. It is even said that if the revolt reaches a stage where a Hinman victory in the Progressive primaries seems doubtful Col. Roosevelt will make some speeches and issue statements in behalf of Hinman's candidacy before the primary election.

In Chicago in 1912, when he left the Republican Party to form a new organization, Col. Roosevelt in his speech at Orchestra Hall said with fervor that he would make the campaign if he did not carry a single State. Today he has taken just as firm a stand on Hinman.

Some of the Progressive leaders who are very bitter against the attitude taken by Roosevelt are asserting that he is wrecking the party in the State and turning it over to Republicans, whose main claim to being independents is their animosity to State Chairman William Barnes. These independents, they say, have no interest in the principles on which the Progressive Party was founded or any intention of carrying them into effect. But Roosevelt is holding firm to the stand that in indorsing Hinman he is making a fight for principle and is taking the one course by which the Progressives can accomplish anything in the State.

Roosevelt is satisfied that it would be a futile and foolish thing for the Progressive Party in this State to go it alone. He believes it would mean a simply disastrous defeat, and while some of the leaders may be willing to make a fight in the face of sure defeat, Roosevelt has no intention of engaging in such a battle. The howls of protest that started with the committee meeting, and which have been gaining in volume, have roused all of his real fighting spirit. The Roosevelt attitude is that he is willing to stand alone in the fight if no one remains with him.

Col. Roosevelt would not comment on the address delivered by Bainbridge Colby at the committee meeting. It is believed, however, that he does not expect Colby to bolt the party, even if other prominent members go to that extreme. Colby has been one of the closest followers of the Colonel and has been mentioned frequently as a candidate for United States Senator on the fusion ticket.

It is generally accepted here that the State Committee will see that the Colonel's idea is carried out in the name of the Progressive Party, despite the feeling, which is steadily growing, that the break among the rank and file is of even a more serious nature than the revolt at Wednesday's meeting indicated.

Sister Dolores, who was Mother Superior of Mercy Hospital in Chicago, where Col. Roosevelt was taken when he was shot at Milwaukee, came to Oyster Bay to see the Colonel today. He was out, but Sister Dolores had a long talk with Mrs. Roosevelt.

### Allege One Murder Caused Another.

Robert Crosby of 484 Greenwich Street and Tony Delise of 113 Sullivan Street, both drivers, were arrested yesterday by Lieut. Dowling and Detectives Londrigan and Raftis of Police Headquarters charged with acting in concert with another man in the murder of John Hurst in Columbia Hall at 107 Greenwich Street on the night of July 10. Charles Betteran, who made a scene in the hall prior to the shooting when he found his wife dancing with Hurst, is also under arrest for the murder. The police say that the murder of Charles Gundersdorf of 418 West Fifteenth Street, who died yesterday of gunshot wounds received Sunday night in Harmonic Hall at 503 Sixth Street, is an outcome of the shooting of Hurst, since he was a friend of Hurst and a witness of his murder. They lay his death to an attempt to prevent him from testifying in the Hurst case.


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The Most Distinctive Cuisine and Service in New York at Prices Surprisingly Moderate.

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A Final Reduction on this Season's Fancy Suits. Excellent selections still remain.

Men's Fancy Suits that were formerly $18 to $35 now

**$12.00 $14.50 $18.50**

We've just received at our Broadway Store from our Cooper Square Factory 100 more Wool Crash Suits, quarter silk lined, just the thing for the vacation—cool and neat, and of our regular $25 value, $15.00

Blue Flannel Coat and White Flannel Trousers—$10.00
Coat separately, $6.25; Trousers, $3.75

At our Cooper Square Store, broken assortments of Trousers that were $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 are now offered in two lots at....$2.95 and $3.95

All Suits, Blouses and Furnishings in our Children's Department at a Special Discount of

**20 PER CENT. OFF**

Silk and Silk Mixture Shirts reduced to $1.85, $2.85, $3.35
High Tide Bathing Suits at Low Tide Prices:
$1.85 for Suits that were $2.50 to $4.00
$3.65 for those that were $5.00 to $7.50

All Straw Hats that were $2 to $5.00—last call—now
**95c.**

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Broadway near 32nd Street.
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton St., Brooklyn



**Clearance Sale Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits.**

AMONG them many three-piece full-lined suits of medium weight material—heavy enough for most men till snow flies. Suits, too, whose style, we notice, is being copied by others for next season. Suits that offer values so great that they surprise every man who really knows clothes.

$20, $22.50, $25 and $28 Suits......NOW **$15**
$25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Suits...NOW **$18**
$30, $35 and $40 Suits.........NOW **$21**
$40, $45 and $50 Suits.........NOW **$24**

ALL our fine Silk Suits and our entire stock of Mohair Suits, now on sale at $12.50. And all our Palm Beach Suits now $7.50.

REMEMBER these were made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, which makes all the difference in the world to men who want *real* tailoring.

**Wallach Bros.**

Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.
Two Harlem Stores: Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.



These New York Leading Theatres Have No Dealings with the Tyson Co.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Eve. 8:15 SHARP. Coolest Place of Amusement in the World. MATS. TOMORROW & WEDNESDAY 2:15. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Performance Don't Fail to Visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES. Reserve Tables in Advance. Phone 3092 Bryant.

HUDSON W. 44th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. A Detective Comedy of Laughs & Thrills—THE DUMMY

KNICKERBOCKER. Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Sharp "SURPASSES HUMAN BELIEF."—Amy Leslie. Third Month CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. Potash & Perlmutter

Steeplechase Coney Island's Refined Funny Place Greatest in All the World. Iron Steamboats Take You There.

LUNA SOUSA and his BAND. August 15-16-19. Free Concerts. Afternoon & Eve.

B. F. Keith's PALACE John Sawyer, Jack Wilson & Co., Adelaide & Hughes, Low Dockstader, Joseph Santley, etc. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW at 2:30. PASSING SHOW OF 1914

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. THE THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.

39TH ST. THEA. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. TOO MANY COOKS

COMEDY Thea., 41st St., near B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats Tomorrow & Tues. 2:20 KITTY MACKAY

CASINO, 2 & 4 P.M. Best Seats 25c. Ev. 8:30, 15-50c. Last week here. Beg. Sunday 2 P. M., Lyric Thea. PAUL J. Rainey's 1914 African Hunt Pictures NEXT MONDAY, OPENING REG. SEASON. New 2-Act Musical Comedy, THE DANCING DUCHESS Seats Now. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

Strand Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10-50. "THE AVENGING CONSCIENCE." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt. Wk. "Call of the North."

HAMMERSTEIN'S Roof Adm. & Table, 50c & Daily Mat., 25 & 50c STELLA MAYHEW, Aida Overton Walker, Girl From the Farm, Winsor McCay, others.

JARDIN DE DANSE NEW YORK ROOF 17 BIG TURNS $1 C. C. Heisen & Dorothy Dickson, Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Crane & others.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG in "My Official Wife."



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TIRED OF HOUSEKEEPING? The Apartment Hotel solves all domestic difficulties. We are offering three and four room suites with private bath, UNFURNISHED, on lease, with FULL HOTEL SERVICE, at $60.00 to $75.00 monthly. FURNISHED suites of 2 to 4 rooms and bath at very reasonable rates. WE ARE PLEASING MANY OTHERS. WHY NOT YOU? Subway (B'way) 103 St. Away.

NEW HOTEL THERESA FINEST UPTOWN. 7th Av. 124th to 125th St. ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR. Absolutely Fireproof. LOWEST FIRE INSURANCE RATE IN CITY. All Outside Rooms. Single Rooms and bath, $1.50 per day and up. Double Rooms and bath, $2.50 per day. DINING ROOM ON TWELFTH FLOOR, WITH BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00. SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH.....$540 2 ROOMS AND BATH.....$720 3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS.....$1,200 Special Rates by Month & Season BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. We also cater for dinner parties. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

MODERN DANCES TAUGHT PRIVATELY G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B. "Master of the Modern Dance" One-Step Waltz-Hesitation Fox-Trot Polka Bresiliene La Furlana Lu Lu Fado La Russe Maxixe Bresiliene Half and Half Tango Argentine. Our Teachers' Normal Course trains you to become an expert. Teaches you How to Dance and How to Impart Instruction to others. Individual instruction only. No class lessons. Rates no higher nor lower than instruction given demands. Call—Telephone—Write.

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THE DANCES of next Winter The Lulu-Fado, Brazilian Polka, Furlana, Ta-Tao, Gavotte, and Musette, will be taught personally by LOUIS H. CHALIF Graduate Russian Imperial Ballet School. The School will reopen for Private Classes and Lessons September 1st. La Russe a Ballroom Dance of Russian and American characteristics by Mr. Chalif, will be taught; also Interpretive, Esthetic, Greek and National Dances. Send for Fall Announcements. 7 West 42d St., New York City.

Why Pay More? 8 Strictly Private Lessons $5 Wm. L. Loew, Jr. 2,700 B'way, cor. 103d St. Telephone 7389 Riverside. ALL SOCIETY'S MODERN DANCES 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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LONGACRE W. 48 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. A PAIR OF SIXES

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EBBETS Field ARENA VAUDEVILLE. PHOTO-PLAYS. BAND OF 100. LOEW'S BIG SHOW 20,000 ORCHESTRA CHAIRS.....10 CENTS



REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST. Dinner, $1.00 (Every Eve., 6 to 9) Frog Dinner, (in the Grille) $1.25 DANCING THE COOLEST DANCING ROOM IN THE CITY

NO DANCING—NO CABARET—but the best in food and service that you can get in New York at reasonable prices. Phone 2656 Greeley. Late Murray's HOFFMAN'S B'way, Cor. 34th St. SPECIAL CATERING TO AFTER THEATRE PARTIES ACCOM. 4 to 100. BROADWAY AND 34TH ST. COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.

CAFE BOULEVARD BROADWAY AT FORTY-FIRST STREET WHERE EVERY ONE THAT IS ANY ONE MEETS. LUNCHEON 60c. DINNER $1.00 DANCING DURING DINNER AND AFTER THE PLAY.

Carlton Terrace BROADWAY AND 100th STREET Dine and Dance with the HUDSON TO COOL YOU

Cool, Airy Dining Room on Top Floor. Japanese Service CRAFTSMAN RESTAURANT GARDEN SUPPLIES DAILY FROM CRAFTSMAN FARMS Poultry and Eggs from our Farms. 6 E. 39th Street. Special Din., $1.

SHANLEY'S BROADWAY-43-44 Sts. Superior Six-Course Luncheon 75c. MUSIC

Kalil's Restaurant with the Celebrated Venetian Garden Nos. 26-30 Park Place, (formerly at 14-18 Park Place.) A better quality of better cooked food than any other downtown restaurant. Luncheon begins at 11 A. M.

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COOLEST and BEST VENTILATED DINING ROOM in TOWN. MAXIM'S 110 WEST 38TH ST. LUNCHEON, 60c. DANCING NOON TO CLOSE. CABARET AFTER 6:30.

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ALWAYS COOL AND RESTFUL IN THE GARDEN AT The Fernery 22 East 33d Street. Club Breakfast, Lunch, Tea, Dinner. Also a la Carte, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. "THE OLDEST TEA ROOM in NEW YORK." Bet. 5th & Mad. Ave. Miss Tucker—Exclusively HOME COOKING. SMOKING PERMITTED IN THE CONSERVATORY.

Hotel St. Andrew Broadway at 72d St. In the Centre of New York. A Hotel of Refinement, Comfort and Charm, Cuisine and Service Par Excellence. Vocal and Instrumental Music.

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HOTEL GERARD WEST 44TH STREET Between BROADWAY and SIXTH AVE. Within one block of Ten Theatres. SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00 per day up. ROOM AND BATH. (2 Persons), $2.50 per day up. RESTAURANT Table d'hote Lunch 50c Table d'Hote Dinner 75c MUSIC. "The Scotch House" Also A LA CARTE.

HOTEL GRENOBLE 56TH STREET & 7TH AV. EUROPEAN PLAN Under New Management. Refurnished and renovated. Exclusive family and transient hotel. Special Summer Rates. Rooms with bath, $1.50 per day. Parlor Bedroom and Bath, $12 upward per week. Special rates by week, month, or season. L. I. BROPHY, Manager.

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